4/20/52

170 Rector St.,
Perth Amboy N.J.

Dr.W.E.B.Du Bois
409 Edgecomb Ave.,
New York, N.Y.

My dear Sir,

I have been concerned with the problem, Peace, since about 1928, and was in England 1935-37 on an effort to arouse the powers that were to how, psychologically, they were forcing the world into War 2. Interest was "spotty" because only a bare few had (and has) the class of education which enables them to apply the scientific approach, that enables them to perceive Man as what he is, namely, a phenomenon of Space-Time, an exact and exacting organism.

25-35-3

It occurs to me that you might be interested. Maybe 83 can sit and talk with 71. Therfore I enclose sample pages of my most recent (and probably final) publication. I would like,too, to get in touch with Dr. Robt. Lovett. May I have his address? Also, may I learn about your Peace Information Centre?

Very truly yours,

Enclos.

Merritt A. Bailey

THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

Dr. W.E.B.Du Bois,
23 West 26th. St.,
NEW YORK N.Y.

4/30/52

170 Rector St.,
Perth Amboy N.J.

To confirm my letter of the 20th. inst., with enclosure, with request for information, and to say that I discover that I wrote to you in 1951 and that letter, too, was disregarded by you. One is not impressed by this wholely unethical conduct, by this negation of one, if not the most basic foundation of Peace. I find no wonderment in that none of the Powers-that-be pays the slightest attention to any of you so-called Peace people.

David A Bailey

25-35-7

May 7, 1952

Mr. David A. Bailey
170 Rector St.
Perth Amboy, N. J.

Dear Mr. Bailey:

I have your letter of April 20th, and your impudent card of April 30.

I try to be courteous to my correspondents, but I cannot undertake to criticise their thinking when it is represented by four pages of printiples which as far as I can see needs no criticism, most of it being quite obvious.

If I happen to be in any place where I can get in touch with you I shall be very glad to talk with you.

Very sincerely yours,

DB:lh

W.E.B. Du Bois

25-35-1

[INCOMPLETE]

An Educative Service

BASIC PRINCIPLES

THE PHILOSOPHY OF THE SCIENCE OF MAN

AND OF RELIGION FOR THIS AGE

DAVID ALGAR BAILEY

25-35-4

PART TWO

A Subscription Publication.

IF THE CURE of Mankind's ills and evils be Education, then the ill and evil, the curse upon Man is Ignorance. The United Nations, and most emphatically so UNESCO, clamor for Education.

Red Tape and Iron Curtains are of the same nature of things. Each is a barrier erected by Ignorance, which is but other term for Stupidity.

The cousin of these is complexed Superiority and Cowardice. To be technical, "Schizophrenia."

All Ivory Castles are the Fools' Paradise.

Try to pierce through UNESCO'S Red Tape Curtain. Not even radio and balloons do so. However, Citizenships also live in their Ivory Castles! Weird how everybody's scared by Red, yet one and all wrap it around them.

Copyright 1952, David Algar Bailey, Printed in U.S.A.

How is one to cope with those, with Society that does not know that it does not know that it DOES NOT KNOW? Can any such even care — until "something" hits them? Extended: How is a United States of America and/or a British Commonwealth to cope with a United States of America and/or a British Commonwealth when, at no time, does either one even suggest that it is the perpetuator of any wrongness; that *counters* any such suggestion with, "Well, neither does the USSR, the Red Kremlin." Such ignorance of the scientific fact that two blacks do not combine as white! Or do they cause faces to become so?

To apply Theology, then it is not the kingdom of heaven, but the kingdom of hell that is at hand. Civilization is in its Purgatory. Along side the roadway OUT of this Purgatory are innumerable signs. Minutes apart, these read, "Purge — Yourself." Maybe 1952, Greenwich *Mean* Time, too, is too minute to be able to read.

Better try EDUCATION!

* * * *

LETTER TWO

LETTER TWO shall commence with an axiom: If your faith does not bring you a whole mind, then your faith has not been whole but in considerable part simply belief, which is the preliminary of faith. Belief is of the body, which is senses, whereas Faith is of the Mind, which is of the soul. Man is inescapably and indivisibly both. When these are proportionate he is then Human.

Not the doctors, but the regenerative processes-of-law of Nature *creatively,* cure sickness of the human body: and Nature functions in accordance with plan, its own Plan. Doctors diagnose and, as simply as able, lend Nature a hand. To the best of their ability, with awareness that Life itself is the stakes, doctors therefore seek to discover what NATURE is doing, and in what manner they can *help,* just *help.* This procedure is basic Principle, and application of it is Practice. Hence the words, Medical Practitioner. The Principle being mandatory as a law itself of human existence itself, then it is so as well for the human-body-*politic.* For that which is true of and for the human body physically is so as well for the human body mentally, as what we term Mind: states of which constitute the human-body (bodies)-politic *innerness,* and assume form, or *outerness,* as a political Constitution.

Political Constitutions reflect the state of health and as well un-health of human civilization at this or that period or Age of Mankind's self-emancipation. They are couched in words representative of the extent to which Man has learned so to express himself. Thus a Constitution is not born overnight, but is a growth — of a timeless growth. Fundamentally, a Constitution is actually a state of mind, and it is for this very reason we use the word "State" politically. Constitutions are born of diagnosis.

and sub-conscious mentalism, the basis prompting re-action. Equally as agency for this negative state of mind is the latency in one and all of what, "full" born, is then the physical scientific mind: "If it can't be five-sensed it's not then real." Equally as negative is the infantile, un-grown religious mind, for, as is the case with young children, those of this *immature* mentality live exclusively in wordism. They mean well. Period. Countless also do well! Therefore War comes!

The foregoing carries the implication that the brainy people of Society, the "kings and the captains" of Industry, of Commerce, as Politics, as Educationalism and of Churchdom actually *do not yet realize* the utter and entire idiocy, the nation-destructiveness of War. In so far as these circumstances is concerned, they live and move and have their being in words. With this as their weakness, then the fact that in their own especial fields they quite largely ARE "Know-alls," spills over into other fields — as conceits. Pride HAS to have its fall, that is. Immersion in their own pools of activity is so entire, so "up to the neck," that they acquire and become victim of what is known as *second nature.* Ever and always this tends in the direction of being second-class nature. Let the Readers themselves elaborate!

Now if on the other hand the foregoing is not Truth, then Mankind is hopelessly helpless; an automaton; forever doomed to be caddish, cowardly, brutish; but a biped beast. And yet that other aspect of Man is complete negation of any such premise. Ipso facto, the foregoing IS Truth. What more need be said about War? Theologically, War's inception was psychOlogical. Cain slew Abel, but not for any altruistic reasons or purpose. He slew saying, "He's in my bloody way." The "bloody way" is correct! Is not the solution primarily the problem of EDUCATION?

NOTE

Part One stressed that EDUCATION is not constituted of fact-cramming, but of what, in its original forms and as actual Basic English, the word itself says. EDUCATION means the process or techniques whereby each is drawn-out culturally as what they are incarnately, as Life itself, and so as well simultaneously as that which is especial talent, as that to which, upon which the soul is bent.

Part One also stressed that rather, or at least as well as contemplation of the Christian Cross (or as it maybe the Star of David: of which much, much later), Readers should, even must, and being even half-awake then will contemplate a globe of that which long preceded these, namely, Mother Earth. Why? As one major reason is the common sense law, "First things first." Our Earth and the heavens all around it are such a First *materially,* as a mental springboard. Try, very hard indeed, to have *feeling* of the fact that half-way through the Earth, some 4000 miles, DOWN in one and the selfsame immeasurable "instant" is as well, UP. Try to sense this. It is significant that you CANNOT do so in three-dimensions. Now try to sense the utter microscopical minuteness of ourselves relative to the mass of our rotating Earth *relative* to Space. Even Trees rank larger and higher. Also do some animals.

Again, the terrific speeds of our Earth's motion and the entirety of all circumstances MUST be of some and vital significance associatively with the phenomenon, Life. They are! Subsequent letters will establish *how,* and also that Man's ignore-ances of these circumstances result first in "raising the devil" nationally, and then in due course internationally. This "Devil" presents us 1952, with all its makings and aftermath.

NOTE: The Writer invites correspondence dealing with the foregoing. Stamped, self-addressed envelope should be enclosed and sent to 170 Rector Street, Perth Amboy, N. J. Recommended reading is, "The Re-Discovery of America," Waldo Frank, Scribner, 1932, (to page 281 only).

[Baker]

25-47-28

17 Sarin St.
Roxbury 19 Mass.
Sept. 10. 1952

Dear Cousin William:

Thank you so much for sending me your book. I shall prize it above anything I

harassed.

That terrible ordeal you went through is burned in my mind, and if I had never prayed before I learned to pray then, but one thing they did not realize that people who have never been to your lectures before now are anxious to see you, and the attention

of the world has been formed on the U.S. and the kind of treatment they can give to their prominent citizens. ed) I shall always love Shirley for being with you through it all. Love to you both and may God bless and keep you.

Thank you again for your book and I shall

read it many time.

Sincerely
Julia Baker

P.S.
Cousin William the
picture on the book
is lovely to frame.
I have two of your
framed. But I like
this later one too.

[1952?] Riversville Road
Greenwich, Conn
June 3d —

42-52-A-174

Dear Shirley & Dr. DuBois
(dear)

Bessie & I are giving
a party on June 21st —
Will you come? At
about five for
cocktails & dinner —
We hope you may

Yes - will arrange
transportation -

love

Lillian.

Baldwin

[Baldwin]

42/1C/2

You are cordially invited
to attend a

Dinner

in honor of

C. B. Baldwin

to celebrate his fiftieth birthday
Thursday evening, August 14, 1952
at
six thirty o'clock
Hotel Commodore

Robert W. Kenny
Chairman, Dinner Committee

J. F. Stone
Treasurer, Dinner Committee

R.S.V.P.
Enclosed card

Couvert $7.50
Informal

• • •

THE MAN WE HONOR: "BEANIE" BALDWIN

•

1933-1935	Assistant to United States Secretary of Agriculture
1935-1940	Assistant Administrator, Resettlement Administration
1940-1943	Administrator, Farm Security Administration
1943	Area Director for Economic Operations in Italy, State Department
1943-1945	Assistant Chairman, CIO Political Action Committee
1945-1946	Executive Vice-Chairman, National Citizens Political Action Committee
1946-1948	Executive Vice-Chairman, Progressive Citizens of America
1948-	National Secretary and Campaign Manager, Progressive Party

• • •

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

September 4, 1943

Dear Beanie:

I learn with regret of your leaving the Farm Security Administration, even though this carries you abroad on another vital war assignment. The eight years you have given to the rebuilding of the family farm as the keystone in our national agricultural structure have strengthened this Nation immeasurably for the defense and perpetuation of its democratic principles. During your three years as Administrator, you have carried to maturity the program and organization...and you have made it a proved and outstanding champion of the cause of the common man.

Criticism and resistance you have expected and received, but we know that the extension of democratic opportunity to those who do not have it inevitably faces the bitter opposition of selfish and short-sighted persons who fear the people.

I hope there will never be a time when the people of this country will fear to seek new answers to old and unsolved problems. When the war is over we will have even greater need for imagination and faith in adjusting ourselves to a more bountiful and productive future.

I want to thank you for the high standard of public service that you have given under my administration, and which I know will be continued in your new post....

With kindest personal regards, I am

Very sincerely yours,

Franklin D. Roosevelt

Mr. C. B. Baldwin
Farm Security Administration
Washington, D. C.

MRS. C. B. BALDWIN
RIVERSVILLE ROAD
GREENWICH, CONN.

September 18, 1952

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn, New York

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

Having delivered my daughter Toni safely into the arms of Radcliffe College in Cambridge on Monday, I returned to the office on Tuesday, and in the course of waiting for Beanie to end one of his interminable telephone calls (all of which, I am sure, are extremely important), I took up a copy of your book lying on his desk.

Inside the front cover was an inscription from you to us. I can't tell you how pleased I was and with what indignation I said to Beanie on the termination of his call, "Why didn't you tell me!" He gently reminded me that I had not been in the office and that he had not had an opportunity to tell me. I tell you this by way of an explanation for the delay in thanking you. It was very thoughtful of you to send it, and your kindness in inscribing it to us has made it a very precious possession. Perhaps at this point I should tell you that you have robbed my good man of most of a night's sleep, to say nothing of me, since he started reading it last night, and was constantly arousing me with "listen to this".

25-45-17

I send you my love and appreciation.

Yvonne

[Baltimore - School 153a]

J.

School 153a
Halabird Avenue
Baltimore-24, Maryland
January 22, 1952

85-37-2

Dear Dr. Du Bois,

Negro History Week is coming. We would like to have the autograph and photograph of well-known Negroes. Our class selected your name as one of America's well-known Negroes. Would you send us your photograph and autograph? If you do not have a photograph please send us your autograph.

Sincerely,
Class 3^a and 4^b

[Baltimore - School 153A]

January 31, 1952.

Class 3[2] and 4[1]
School 153A
Holabird Avenue
Baltimore 24, Maryland

Dear Class:

Enclosed is the photograph which you asked for January 22, with my autograph.

Very sincerely yours,

W.E.B. Du Bois

DB:lh
enc.

LH
V

State College
Prairie View, Texas
January 23, 1952

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

I hope you both are well and very happy. It is exceedingly cold here to-day - a norther.

My Reading Group met for the first time this school year - Jan. 20. Please write and tell me what you think of Kardiner and Ovesey's Mark of Oppression. Does it harm the race?

I have just bought a replacement of Color + Democracy for one lost in the fire of our old admin. building. It reads as well as ever and your picture on back of jacket is swell.

Love to Mrs. Du Bois.

Sincerely,
Gloria Virginia Banks.

25-45-14

February 18, 1952

Miss Glovina Virginia Banks
State College
Prairie View, Texas

Dear Miss Banks:

Dr. & Mrs. Du Bois have just left the city on a month's vacation.

They will write you on return.

Very sincerely yours,

Secretary to Dr. Du Bois

State College
Prairie View, Texas
September 19, 1952

My own dear Teacher:

It is so good to hear from you at any time. Both of us thank you for the copy of the book. You know I appreciate seeing the autographs. Now tell me if the book rates you anything. If so I can sell a few here I am sure. But do not wait too long to let me know. School has just begun and I think young Americans should read it.

Both of us are in good health - so far. T. S. U. moves now toward the building of dormitories. Texas is building a home for the Prairie View president and furnishing it. The school is going, but too many faculty changes.

Come to see us when you can. Love to both of you.

Sincerely,
Gloria Virginia Banks.
(Mrs. W. R.)

25-45-15

September 22, 1952

Mrs. Glovina Virginia Banks
State College
Prairie View, Texas

Dear Virginia:

Books for sale are available, and the publishers give a good discount. Perhaps you can get some agent to work under your direction.

At any rate, write to the publishers as follows:

Mr. Herbert Aptheker
Masses and Mainstream
832 Broadway
New York 3, N.Y.

They will be glad to make arrangements.

My best love to you and your husband,

Very sincerely yours,

DB:lh

W.E.B. Du Bois

[Baptist Ministers' Conf.]

Lectures

THE BAPTIST MINISTERS' CONFERENCE

OF GREATER NEW YORK AND VICINITY

HEADQUARTERS
METROPOLITAN BAPTIST CHURCH
128th STREET and SEVENTH AVENUE
NEW YORK 27, N. Y.

REV. O. CLAY MAXWELL, Jr., *President*
114 West 120th Street, N. Y. C. MOnument 2-3184

REV. HYLTON L. JAMES
Vice-President

REV. C. B. WILSON
Treasurer

REV. HENRY G. JONES
Recording Secretary
1 Bergen Street, Glen Rock, N. J.
RIdgewood 6-5612

March 6, 1952

Dr. W. E. B. Dubois
23 West 26th Street
New York, New York

Dear Dr. Dubois:

The Baptist Ministers' Conference of Greater New York and Vicinity is extending a call to ministers, civic groups, political and social action groups to an Action Conference to be built around the theme, "The Role of the Church in the World Today." Invitations for participation in this Action Conference are going out to groups within a radius of two hundred fifty miles of New York City. The Conference is being planned for Wednesday and Thursday, April 23rd and 24th 1952 and we have secured the Abyssinian Baptist Church, 132 West 138th Street, New York City, as our place of meeting.

Several panels have been planned for the Conference. One of them, "The Church and War and Peace," is to convene Thursday, April 24th at 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon. Our Ministers' Conference is very anxious to have you as one of the speakers on this panel to give a 20 to 25 minutes presentation. Dr. Ralph Bunch and Dr. Elton Trueblood have been extended invitations to be your fellow discussants.

Our Conference is willing to be responsible for whatever expenses you may incur and to take care of whatever honorarium that may be attendant to your coming.

With best regards, we remain,

Sincerely yours,

Thomas Kilgore, Jr.

Thomas Kilgore, Jr.,
Action Conference Director

David N. Licorish
Action Conference Chairman

TK:lt
N.B. Please reply to:
Rev. Thomas Kilgore, Jr.,
144 West 131st Street
New York, New York

March 7, 1952

Rev. Thomas Kilgore, Jr.
144 West 131 Street
New York, N. Y.

Dear Rev. Kilgore:

Dr. Du Bois has been out of town on vacation and will return in a few days, at which time I will bring your letter to his attention.

Very sincerely yours,

Lillian Hyman
Secretary to Dr. Du Bois

March 10, 1952

Rev. Thomas Kilgore, Jr.
144 West 131 Street
New York, N. Y.

Dear Rev. Kilgore:

In answering your letter of March 6, may I say that I shall be glad to speak twenty minutes on "The Church and War and Peace" on Thursday, April 24th at 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon.

My charge will be $25, and there will be no other expenses.

Very sincerely yours,

DB/dpowa65

W.E.B. Du Bois

[Baptist Ministers Conf]

THE BAPTIST MINISTERS' CONFERENCE

OF GREATER NEW YORK AND VICINITY

HEADQUARTERS
METROPOLITAN BAPTIST CHURCH
128th STREET and SEVENTH AVENUE
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Vice-President
REV. C. B. WILSON
Treasurer

REV. HENRY G. JONES
Recording Secretary
1 Bergen Street, Glen Rock, N. J.
RIdgewood 6-5612

March 20, 1952

Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois
Council on African Affairs
23 West 26th Street
New York 10, N. Y.

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

We are pleased that you have accepted to serve in our Action Conference.

We would appreciate your sending at your earliest convenience, a biographical sketch and a small picture for news release purposes.

Sincerely yours,

Thomas Kilgore, Jr.,
Action Conference Director

David N. ~~Licorish~~
Action Conference Chairman

TK:lt
N. B. Please reply to:
Rev. Thomas Kilgore, Jr.,
144 West 131st Street
New York, New York

25-25-49

March 31, 1952

Rev. Thomas Kilgore, Jr.
144 West 131 Street
New York, N. Y.

Dear Rev. Kilgore:

Enclosed you will find the picture of Dr. Du Bois which you requested in your letter of March 20th.

You can find the biographical sketch in the book "Who's Who in America".

Very sincerely yours,

Lillian Hyman
Secretary to Dr. Du Bois

DB:lh

THE BAPTIST MINISTERS' CONFERENCE
OF GREATER NEW YORK AND VICINITY

O. CLAY MAXWELL, JR.
PRESIDENT

HENRY G. JONES
SECRETARY

ACTION CONFERENCE COMMITTEE

144 WEST 131st STREET, NEW YORK CITY
Telephone AUdubon 6-3380-1

THOMAS KILGORE, JR.
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

ROSCOE MITCHELL
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR

April 18th, 1952

DAVID N. LICORISH
GENERAL CHAIRMAN

I. LOGAN KEARSE
GENERAL SECRETARY

ACTION COMMITTEE

E. R. ARTIST
U. S. BROWN
MOSES DICKERSON
C. L. FRANKLIN
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GEORGE H. SIMS, SR.
THOMAS SLATER
WALTER L. STORRS
LESLIE WAINWRIGHT
D. EDWARD WELLS
W. T. YOUNG

25-25-46

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
23 West 26th Street
New York 10, New York

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Thank you for your acceptance to serve in our Action Conference.

We have tried on each panel to invite persons whose experiences in the area they are discussing have been different. We would be glad if you would draw heavily upon your own personal experience in the discussion.

We are looking forward to your being with us with glad anticipations.

Sincerely yours,

Thomas Kilgore, Jr.

Thomas Kilgore, Jr.,
Action Conference Director

David N. Licorish
Action Conference Chairman

TK:dl

The Church, War and Peace
Thursday afternoon 3:30
April 24th, 1952

The

Baptist Ministers' Conference

of

Greater New York and Vicinity

Invites you

to

An ACTION CONFERENCE

25-2553

"THE ROLE OF THE CHURCH IN THE WORLD TODAY"

Wednesday and Thursday

April 23rd and 24th, 1952

at

The Abyssinian Baptist Church

132 West 138th Street

New York City

Dynamic Messages

Frank Discussions

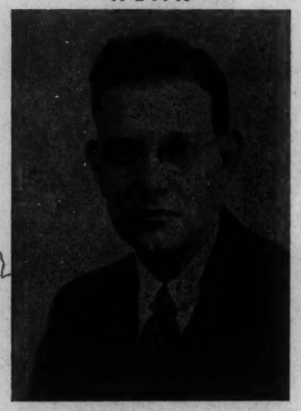
Rich Fellowship

Inspirational Music

The Church Seeks
AWARENESS

What has happened to Moral and Spiritual Values in Education?

HEAR



DR. D. CAMPBELL WYCKOFF
and
THE REV. HERMAN WORNOM DR. LEONARD COVELLO

What has happened to Moral Order in Our Corporate Life?

HEAR

DR. SANDY RAY
and
DR. ARTHUR L. SWIFT MRS. ANNA ARNOLD HEDGEMAN

The Church Plans
DIRECTION

What is the Role of the Church in Developing World Brotherhood?

HEAR

DR. ADAM CLAYTON POWELL, JR.

Can the Church Clean up Politics, and Reduce Crime and Corruption?

HEAR

THE HONORABLE RUDOLF HALLEY

The Church Acts
NOW!

What About Church Unity?

HEAR

DR. HENRY SMITH LEIPER

Do we want Peace and Not War?

HEAR

DR. W. E. B. DU BOIS
and
DR. DONALD HARRINGTON

. . . PROGRAM . . .

Wednesday — April 23rd, 1952

5:30 - 8:00 P.M. REGISTRATION

8:00 WORSHIP

Music by Williams Institutional C. M. E. Church
Rev. L. S. White, Pastor, Mrs. Capitola Newbern, Music Director

8:30 THEME ADDRESS

Thomas Kilgore, Jr., Conference Executive Director

8:45 FEATURE ADDRESS

Dr. Marshall Shepard

Thursday — April 24th, 1952

10:30 A.M. WORSHIP

11:00 PANEL DISCUSSIONS:

"THE CHURCH AND EDUCATION"

Speakers: Dr. D. Campbell Wyckoff, The Reverend Herman Wornom and Dr. Leonard Covello. The Reverend R. E. L. Hardmon, Chairman.

"THE CHURCH AND SOCIAL ACTION"

Speakers: Dr. Arthur L. Swift, Dr. Sandy F. Ray, and Mrs. Anna Arnold Hedgeman. Dr. Clyde Murray, Chairman.

"THE CHURCH AND RACE RELATIONS"

Speakers: The Reverend Garry Oniki, The Reverend Charles Jones and Dr. J. Oscar Lee. Dr. C. Asapansa-Johnson, Chairman.

"THE ECUMENICAL MOVEMENT"

Speakers: Dr. Henry Smith Leiper. Dr. B. J. Lowry, Chairman.

12:45 CONFERENCE RESUME PERIOD

1:15 - 3:00 P.M. LUNCH

3:00 - 3:30 WORSHIP

3:30 PANELS

"THE CHURCH AND POLITICS, CRIME AND CORRUPTION"

Speaker: The Honorable Rudolph Halley
Attorney Joseph E. Dyer, Chairman

"THE CHURCH AND WAR AND PEACE"

Speakers: Dr. W. E. B. DuBois and Dr. Arnold Harrington
The Reverend W. L. Hamilton, Chairman

"THE CHURCH AND INTEGRATION AND HOUSING"

Speakers: Mr. George W. Biro and Honorable Frederick S. Weaver
Mr. Milton Lebowitz, Chairman

"THE CHURCH AND LABOR"

Speakers: Mr. Julius A. Thomas, The Reverend Richard E. Evans and Mr. Ashley L. Totten
The Reverend Walter Offutt, Chairman

5:30 CONFERENCE RESUME PERIOD

6:00 - 8:15 DINNER

8:15 WORSHIP

Music by Salem Methodist Chuch Choir
Professor Leonard Matthews, Director, Dr. Charles Trigg, Pastor

8:45 FEATURE ADDRESS

Dr. Adam Clayton Powell, Jr.

WHO'S WHO

MR. GEORGE BIRO, Administrative Assistant, New York City Housing Authority

DR. LEONARD COVELLO, Principle, Benjamin Franklin High School, New York City

DR. W. E. B. DuBOIS, World renown Scholar and Vice Chairman of Council on African Affairs

ATTORNEY JOSEPH E. DYER, Counselor at Law, New York City

HONORABLE RUDOLPH HALLEY, President of the City Council of New York City

THE REVEREND R. E. L. HARDMOND, Pastor, Bethesda Baptist Church, Portchester

DR. DONALD HARRINGTON, Pastor of the Community Church of New York

MRS. ANNA ARNOLD HEDGEMAN, Assistant to the Administrator Federal Security Agency, Washington, D. C.

DR. C. ASAPANSA-JOHNSON, President, Interdenominational Ministers' Meeting, New York City

THE REVEREND CHARLES JONES, Vice Chairman Fellowship of Southern Churchmen and Pastor of Presbyterian Church, Chapel Hill, North Carolina

MR. MILTON LEBOWITZ, Program Director, Manhattanville Neighborhood Center

DR. J. OSCAR LEE, Executive Director — Division of Church Life and Work, Department of Racial and Cultural Relations National Council Churches of Christ in America

DR. HENRY SMITH LEIPER, Associate Secretary — World Council of Churches and General Secretary Conference of U. S. A., Member Churches

DR. B. J. LOWRY, Pastor, Zion Baptist Church, Brooklyn

MR. CLYDE MURRAY, Director Manhattanville Neighborhood Center, New York City

THE REVEREND WALTER P. OFFUTT, JR., Church Secretary National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

THE REVEREND S. GARRY ONIKI, Executive Director Interracial Fellowship of Greater New York, Inc.

DR. A. CLAYTON POWELL, JR., Pastor of the Abyssinian Baptist Church and U. S. Congressman

DR. SANDY RAY, Pastor, Cornerstone Baptist Church and Chairman Social Service Commission National Baptist Convention

DR. MARSHALL L. SHEPARD, Recorder of Deeds, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and Pastor Mount Olivet Tabernacle Baptist Church, Philadelphia

DR. ARTHUR L. SWIFT, Member Graduate Faculty of Political and Social Science New York School for Social Research, Professor of Church and Community, Union Theological Seminary, New York City

MR. JULIUS A. THOMAS, Director Department Industrial Relations, National Urban League

THE HONORABLE FREDERICK S. WEAVER, Deputy Commissioner Division of Housing, City of New York

DR. HERMAN E. WORNOM, General Secretary of the Religious Education Association of the United States and Canada.

DR. D. CAMPBELL WYCKOFF, Associate Professor of Education New York University and Chairman Department of Religious Education

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W. T. YOUNG

For Information Write or Phone:

THOMAS KILGORE, JR.

144 WEST 131st STREET, NEW YORK CITY

AUdubon 6-3380 - 1

[Baptist Ministers' Conf]

THE BAPTIST MINISTERS' CONFERENCE
OF GREATER NEW YORK AND VICINITY

O. CLAY MAXWELL, JR.
PRESIDENT

HENRY G. JONES
SECRETARY

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144 WEST 131st STREET, NEW YORK CITY
Telephone AUdubon 6-3380-1

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D. EDWARD WELLS
W. T. YOUNG

25-25-50

April 25th, 1952

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
23 West 26th Street
New York, New York

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Thank you for your very fine participation in our Action Conference. Your presentations added greatly to the success of our Conference.

If it is at all possible we would like to have a copy of your address for our Conference compilation.

Sincerely yours,

Thomas Kilgore, Jr.,
Conference Director

David N. Licorish
Conference Chairman

TK:dl

May 2, 1952

Rev. Thomas Kilgore, Jr.
144 West 131 St.
New York, N.Y.

Dear Rev. Kilgore:

Enclosed is a copy of the speech which I delivered at Abyssinian Church.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

DB:lh
dpcwa/65

[Beale]

THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN
MADISON 6

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY
BASCOM HALL

29 January 1952

Mr. W. E. Burghardt DuBois
409 Edgecombe Avenue
New York 32, New York

Dear Mr. DuBois:

A student of mine heard recently while he was at home in New York that there were a number of interesting letters to and from Roosevelt in your papers. As you probably know, I am doing a biography of Theodore Roosevelt for the American Political Leaders series, edited by Allan Nevins, and published by Dood, Mead & Company. I have been through the Roosevelt papers thoroughly. He usually kept carbon copies of things and I feel certain that since he knew you and would have been particularly interested in what he might have written you, or might have said or done concerning the negro, he would have made notes on any letters I found to or from you. I have not a note on such a letter.

25 - 31 - 37

The report comes rather indirectly through my student and a student at Columbia who knows Mr. Apthaker, whom I do not know. Hence it may have got distorted en route to me. If there are such letters in your papers, I should like to know so that when I do get to New York again some time, I can see them.

I was shocked and grieved the other day when I got a wire from Mary, the wife of our mutual friend Bill Dean, telling of his suicide. I remember pleasantly an afternoon he and I and two of my North Carolina students spent having tea and conversation with you in your apartment in Atlanta.

Yours cordially,

Howard K. Beale

Howard K. Beale

HKB:ec

November 11, 1952

Dr. Edward Beardsley
c/o Supreme Liberty Life Ins. Co.
3507 South Parkway
Chicago, Ill.

My dear Ned:

I have not heard from Mildred for a long time. When I was in Chicago last I called on her and she was very feeble. I have been almost afraid to call her on the phone, and now I am writing to ask you just what her condition is and how I could in any way help in her care, or do anything that would make life easier for her. Please write me frankly about her if you find the time.

Also, I wonder if you would know anybody in labor circles who could tell me about a colored labor leader, Thomas Richardson. He was hired in 1950 as one of the secretaries of the American Peace Crusade, which had a congress in Chicago in July of that year. He is a well meaning man, but very ineffective, and I want to get some line on his previous history. I know this is out of your range of interests, but perhaps you could refer me to somebody who will give me information.

I trust this will find you and the family well.

Very sincerely yours,

DB:lh

W.E.B. Du Bois

[Becker]

237 East 10th St.
New York Feb 26. 52

Dear Dr. Dubois:

Enclosed please find the copy of the "National Guardian" of Nov. 21st with my cartoon of which I spoke to you when we met that afternoon at the Stanley Theatre.

Herewith too is the original drawing.

The "Guardian" people were glad to let go one of their last three copies when I told them to whom I was sending it.

Yours, for Peace

Maurice Becker.

February 27, 1952

Mr. Maurice Becker
237 East 10 St.
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Becker:

Dr. Du Bois is out of town on vacation.

He is expected in the office on or about March 10, when your letter will be called to his attention.

Very sincerely,

Lillian Hyman
Secretary to Dr. Du Bois

March 19, 1952

Mr. Maurice Becker
237 East 10 St.
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Becker:

I thank you very much for the copy of the cartoon in the National Guardian, which you so kindly sent me.

Very sincerely yours,

W.E.B. Du Bois

DB:lh
dpowa/65

May 14, 1952

Mr. J. Behrous
Bongahe Sepehr
Mokhber-dowle
Teheran, Iran

Dear Mr. Behrous:

Your letter of January 12th has just reached me. I hasten to thank you for your interest and good intentions, and am enclosing some literatures

Very sincerely yours,

DB:lh
encs.

W.E.B. Du Bois

263

Kaumaren

FORDHAM 5-1978

25-41-5

Harry Berkowitz

5 MINERVA PLACE

BRONX 58, N. Y.

21, TORRINGTON SQUARE,
LONDON, W.C.1.

3rd January, 1952.

With the compliments

of

Professor J.D. Bernal.

[Berry]

September 30, 1952

Mr. Abner Berry
Jefferson School
575 Sixth Avenue
New York, N.Y.

My dear Mr. Berry:

Thank you very much for the excellent article which you wrote on my book.

Both Shirley and I appreciate it.

Very sincerely yours,

DB:lh

W.E.B. Du Bois

Circle 6-6767

BLACKSTONE STUDIOS, INC.
TWENTY WEST FIFTY-SEVENTH STREET
NEW YORK 19, N. Y.

May 5, 1952

25-45-25

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
23 West 26th Street
New York, N. Y.

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November 13, 1952

Mrs. Hilarie Bloom
Arden, Delaware

Dear Mrs. Bloom:

Shirley and I want to thank you very very deeply for the beautiful painting which you gave us.

It is now hanging in our living room, and we shall treasure it. It was very thoughtful of you to make us this great gift.

Yours, with love,

DB:lh

W.E.B. Du Bois

25-45-11

[Bonnard]

Le 15 avril 1952

André Bonnard professeur
33, Chemin du Levant
Lausanne (Suisse)

Professeur W. E. B. Du Bois
23 West 26th Street
New York 10 N.Y.

Chers collègue et ami,

Votre message de solidarité m'a été particulièrement précieux. J'ai suivi de près jadis les graves ennuis que vous ont entraînés votre amour et votre engagement au service de la paix.

Mais notre cause vaincra parce qu'elle est celle de l'humanité et de la civilisation. A côté de cela rien ne compte.

Le peuple américain et le peuple suisse sont également épris de paix, j'en suis assuré. Ils seront un jour unis dans la communauté fraternelle de tous les peuples de la terre.

Croyez, cher ami, à mes sentiments de gratitude et de profonde estime.

André Bonnard

25-45-7

Dear colleage and friend:

Your message of concern is particularly precious to me. I have followed closely the recent grave difficulties which you have encountered, your love and devotion to ~~xxxxx~~ the service of Peace.

But our cause will conquer because it is the cause of humanity and civilization. Beside this nothing else is important

The American people and the Swiss are I am convinced equally desirous of peace. They will one day be friends in a common brotherhood of all the peoples of the earth.

Be assured, dear friend, of my gratitude and ~~deep~~ high esteem,

André Bonnard

August 11, 1952

Professor A. Bonnard
39, Chemin du Levant
Lausanne
Switzerland

My dear Professor Bonnard:

I have heard of your shocking treatment by the Swiss government.

There was a time when Switzerland and the United States stood together as exponents of democracy, but they have fallen from that high estate. I have, as perhaps you know, received almost the same treatment at the hands of the government of the United States for peace activities, that you have for similar efforts.

25-45-8

I trust that you will yet be vindicated and indemnified.

I am, Sir,

Very sincerely yours,

W.E.B. Du Bois

(Ph.D. Harvard; Member of the National Institute of Arts and Letters).

DB:lh
cc/Laffitte

BRANDON A. T. BOWLIN, M.D.
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON
OFFICEE PHONE: SYCAMORE 2-5683
140 WEST WALNUT STREET
PASADENA · CALIFORNIA
HOME PHONE: SYCAMORE 4-5727

NAME _____ AGE _____ DATE 5/6/52

℞ ADDRESS _____ PASADENA, CALIF.

25-2 3-3

Dear Sir: Council on African affairs

I would prefer to see a petition of our grievances be presented to the United Nations. To do this we should have the support of all negro organizations, and the petition to include enslaved Africa

Brandon Bowlin M.D.

REGISTRY No. 5621

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[Bronx Committee for the Repeal of the Smith Act]

2760 Bronx Park East.
Bronx 67 N Y

May 16, 52

Dear Dr Du Bois

In line with our telephone conversation we are extending to you our invitation to be our main guest speaker at a testimonial and tribute we are tendering to the four women defendants in the Foley Square trial under the Smith Act namely—
Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, Claudia Jones, Betty Gannett and Marion Bachrach

The affair will take place at the Nut Terrace Garden 2145 Boston Road corner 181st St Bronx N.Y. on Friday Evening June 20th, the hall seats 1200 people and we expect to pack it.

We hope you will find it possible to accept our invitation

Sincerely yours
Samuel Yetiv Chairman
Belle Goldstein Secty
Bronx Committee for Repeal of Smith Act.

25-46.23

May 20, 1952

Bronx Comm. for Repeal of Smith Act

Miss Bella Goldstein
2760 Bronx Park East
Bronx 67, N. Y.

Dear Miss Goldstein:

I have your kind invitation to speak June 20th but I regret to say that I have engagements just before and just after that date, and it would not be wise for me to take on any further obligations.

I am sorry because I should like to do whatever I could for Elisabeth Curley Flynn and the other women who are being persecuted.

Very sincerely yours,

DB:lh

W. E. B. Du Bois

Lectures, 1952

THE PARENTS AND TEACHERS ASSOCIATION
of
The Brooklyn Community School, Inc.

196 New York Avenue
Brooklyn 16, N. Y.

Mch 15

PResident 2-0196

January 10, 1952

Dr. William E. B. DuBois
409 Edgecombe Avenue
New York City

Dear Dr. DuBois:

The Brooklyn Community School is an inter-racial, non-profit elementary school, owned cooperatively by parents and teachers. This year is our fifteenth anniversary and we are marking this mile-stone with a conference to be held at our school on Saturday, March 15th, 1952. The theme of our conference is "The Tensions We Face - How They Affect Children - What Can Be Done About Them".

In thinking of a main speaker we could think of no one who was better equipped to give a picture of the world today than you. You are known to us as an educator and historian and we are sure your thinking would be of tremendous interest to our audience of parents, teachers and other people who work with children. Among the speakers will be Dr. Randolph Smith, Director of the Little Red Schoolhouse, Dr. Grace Abbate, child psychiatrist, Miss Eleanor Foster, Supervisor in the Connecticut public school system, These people will be participants in the panel discussions which will follow the main speaker.

We would be proud and happy if it were possible for you to be our main speaker.

In any case may we add that your recent victory in the courts is our victory too, and we know you will continue to make your invaluable contribution to the solving of some of the problems that face us all today.

Sincerely,
Zyra Lourie

(Mrs.) Zyra Lourie, Chairman
Child Study Committee
The Brooklyn Community School, Inc.

ZL:DW

The Brooklyn Community School, Inc.

196 New York Avenue

Brooklyn 16, N. Y.

PResident 2-0196

January 18, 1952

Dr. W. E. Burghardt DuBois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 2, New York

.25-39-2

Dear Dr. DuBois:

We regret to inform you that the committee which is planning for our educational conference voted not to pay speakers' fees. Since we are a non-profit organization and are sponsoring this forum at cost in the public interest, there are no funds available for such expenditures.

The unique quality of your contribution would have added tremendously to our conference but we feel that it would be unfair to other speakers. In some cases, these speakers had to receive releases from their speakers bureaus in order to be able to contribute their services without remuneration.

In view of these circumstances, we hope you can find it possible to reconsider your decision. We would consider it the greatest honor to have you with us. It is most frustrating that we should have to face this kind of obstacle and we deeply appreciate your courtesy in this matter.

Very sincerely yours,

Zyra Lourie

Zyra Lourie, Chairman
Child Study Committee
The Brooklyn Community School, Inc.

ZL:DW

Rec'd Jan 29

Lectures

THE PARENTS AND TEACHERS ASSOCIATION
of
The Brooklyn Community School, Inc.
196 New York Avenue
Brooklyn 16, N. Y.

PResident 2-0196

January 28, 1952.

Dr. W. E. DuBois,
32 Grace Court,
Brooklyn,N.Y.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

You will find enclosed the notes that were a result of our planning meetings for our Conference on Saturday, March 15, 1952.

The morning session where you will be our main speaker will start at 11:30 A.M. You will be presented by the Director of our School, Mr. Robert E. Chasnoff. A buffet lunch will be served at 12:30, and the afternoon panels will start at 1:30.

A program will be sent to you in advance of the Conference. If you have any questions, please get in touch with me.

We are very happy to have you with us on that day.

Sincerely,

Zyra Lourie

ZYRA LOURIE
Chairman Forum Committee.

ZL:RG

After 3:30 - PR 3-1037

THE PARENTS AND TEACHERS ASSOCIATION
of
The Brooklyn Community School, Inc.
196 NEW YORK AVENUE
BROOKLYN 16, N. Y.

PRESIDENT 2-0196

March 5, 1952.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
31 Grace Court,
Brooklyn,N.Y.

25-39-4

Dear Dr. DuBois:

We are busy making final plans for our Conference on March 15th. We would very much like to have you stay for lunch, if it is convenient for you.

Unless you have other arrangements, Mr. Joseph Pelkey will be happy to call for you in his car at 11:00 o'clock.

We are all gratified by the great interest in our Conference and the many reservations already in.

Thank you again for your kind cooperation.

Sincerely,

Zyra Lourie

Zyra Lourie,
Chairman Educational Forum.

ZL:RG

BROOKLYN COMMUNITY SCHOOL, INC.

196 New York Avenue,
Brooklyn 16, N. Y.

ROBERT E. CHASNOFF
Director

A non-profit, non-sectarian elementary school, jointly owned and operated by the parents and staff.

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1st Vice President.....Mrs. Hilda Sabbeth
2nd Vice President.....Mrs. Joseph Pelkey
Corresponding Secretary.....Mrs. Rose Goldstein
Recording Secretary.....Mrs. Estelle Gould
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Mrs. Rose Rauch

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Mrs. Gertrude Goldstein
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Supervisor, Student-Teachers, New York University

The Parents and Teachers Association
of
The Brooklyn Community School, Inc.

Invites you
to its

Fifteenth Anniversary Conference

THE TENSIONS WE FACE

HOW THEY AFFECT CHILDREN

WHAT WE CAN DO ABOUT THEM

Saturday, March 15, 1952

at the school

196 New York Avenue
Brooklyn 16, N. Y.

CONFERENCE PROGRAM

Registration 11:00 A.M. to 11:30 A.M.

• • • •

MORNING SESSION — 11:30 A.M. to 12:30 P.M.

Greetings: ROBERT E. CHASNOFF, Director, Brooklyn Community School, Inc.

Topic: SOCIETY as a SOURCE of TENSION
Silhouettes of tensions in various areas — what are the outcome of tensions and why we are concerned. The hope, the remedy, the action.

Speaker: DR. W. E. B. DUBOIS, Writer, Sociologist, Historian and Teacher, a founder of the NAACP.

• • • •

BUFFET LUNCH — 12:30 P.M. to 1:30 P.M.

• • • •

AFTERNOON SESSION PANELS — 1:30 P.M. to 3:00 P.M.

Panel A: FAMILY LIVING as a Source of Tension
Changing concepts in child development — our competitive culture. What can we do to avoid or alleviate tensions? Parents as citizens.

Speakers: DR. RANDOLPH B. SMITH, Director, Little Red School House and Elisabeth Irwin High School.
DR. GRACE ABBATE, Psychiatrist, Staff Member Child Study Association.

Chairman: MRS. LEONA WALLENSTEIN, President P.T.A., Brooklyn Community School, Inc.

Panel B: SCHOOLS as a Source of Tension
The teacher in our culture — the changing role of the teacher in the modern school. What content shall we present to children? — Attack on modern education.

Speakers: MISS ELEANOR W. FOSTER, Former Director Brooklyn Community School, Inc., Supervisor, Teacher-Training Connecticut State Board of Education.
MISS BRENDA LANSDOWN, Student-Teacher Supervisor, Brooklyn College.

Chairman: MRS. ANN GREENSTEIN, Teacher, Brooklyn Community School, Inc.

Panel C: MASS MEDIA as Sources of Tension
Our country's cultural level — do mass media create tensions? Schools and parents as a force in influencing mass media.

Speakers: MISS JOSETTE FRANK, Staff Member Child Study Association Area, Children's Books, Comics, Radio, TV.
DR. EDITH T. SCHMIDT, Director of Educational Institute for Learning and Research.

Chairman: MR. ALAN B. ROTHENBERG, Teacher Prospect Heights High School. Author of "Child Story — A Living Newspaper on Education". Program Director, Brooklyn Association for Mental Health.

PURPOSE OF CONFERENCE

Since its inception fifteen years ago, the parents and staff of Brooklyn Community School have worked in behalf of better education for all children. This conference has been arranged not only to mark a milestone in the history of our school, but also because world events make it imperative that we as parents and educators sit down and talk together.

• • • •

The background of upheaval against which our children are developing makes it necessary for those of us who live and work with children to clarify our own thinking and attitudes. We have firm faith that we, the adults, can face current fears and tensions with courage, hope and constructive action, and that these positive feelings and acts can be transmitted to our young people.

• • • •

It is with these thoughts in mind that this conference program has been planned.

RESERVATION FOR
15th ANNIVERSARY CONFERENCE

Conference and Luncheon fee $1.50
Reservations will be limited — we suggest this be detached and mailed as soon as possible.

Name.....

Address.....Zone.....

.....

Panel Preference
1st choice.....
2nd choice.....
3rd choice.....

I enclose check or money order for $.....
Make check payable to
P.T.A. Brooklyn Community School

Address: **Conference Secretary**
Brooklyn Community School
196 New York Ave., Brooklyn 16, N. Y.

[Brooklyn Comm. Sch.]

THE BROOKLYN COMMUNITY SCHOOL, Inc.

196 NEW YORK AVENUE

BROOKLYN 16, N. Y.

PResident 2-0196

March 27, 1952

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn, New York

Dear Dr. DuBois:

We want you to know that we have received the most enthusiastic comments on your speech from many members of our conference audience. There was unanimous feeling that it was a rare privilege to hear a speech of such rich and significant content. We, at school, felt particularly that your analysis of the current scene helped us clarify our own thinking as parents and educators. We want to thank you most heartily for the tremendous contribution you made to the general public and to our school in particular.

Thank you for the copy of your speech and for your permission to use it. At the request of many people, we are sending them mimeographed copies. You will be interested to hear that the Educational Staff of our school has begun a study and discussion of the address and its implications for those of us who live with children.

Sincerely yours,

Robt. E. Chasnoff

Robert E. Chasnoff, Director
The Brooklyn Community School

REC:DW

25 - 39 - 8

[Brooklyn Peace Congress]

817 Park Place
Brooklyn 13, N.Y.
April 14, 1952

Dr. W. E. B. du Bois,
31 Grace Court,
Brooklyn, N.Y.

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

Pursuant to our conversation at the Peace delegation in Washington, I am writing to ask you to be the Principal Speaker at a Mass Peace Rally to be held in Brooklyn at the earliest convenient date.

The Brooklyn Peace Congress, which is promoting this Rally, would be very grateful if you could see your way to accept this invitation, and would arrange the Rally for any date you suggest. We hope to secure the Brooklyn Academy of Music, or a large Church for the purpose.

I shall be pleased to hear from you at your earliest convenience, and to know if and when you can serve us in this capacity.

Yours respectfully,
(Rev.) Henry M. Crowell.

25-46-3

April 23, 1952

Rev. Henry M. Crowell
817 Park Place
Brooklyn, 13, N. Y.

My dear Rev. Crowell:

I am sorry to be so late in answering your letter of April 14th, but there have been so many calls upon my time that my limited strength has not allowed me to keep up with my mail.

I would be glad to speak for the Brooklyn Peace Congress, but I have no date open until May 7 - 10, or after May 18th.

Moreover, I would have to charge a fee of $50, which it is quite possible the Congress would not feel able to pay.

I thank you for your invitation.

Very sincerely yours,

DB:lh
dpowa/65

W.E.B. Du Bois

25-46-2

May 29, 1952

Postponed

Rev. Henry M. Crowell
817 Park Place
Brooklyn, 13, N.Y.

My dear Rev. Crowell:

I should be very glad to postpone my date for speaking for you from June 6th to June 27.

Mrs. Du Bois tells me of the difficulties you are having in getting cooperation. I knew this would be so, and hope you will not take it too much to heart.

I will, of course, be only too glad to serve the Brooklyn community if I have the opportunity.

Very sincerely yours,

DB:lh

W.E.B. Du Bois

25-46-1

February 1, 1952

Mr. John S. Brown

My dear John:

Thank you for letting me see your correspondence with David.

Best regards,

W. E. B. Du Bois

DB:lh

May 8, 1952

Mr. John Brown, Jr.
1370 Dean St.
Brooklyn, 16, N.Y.

Dear John:

For a long time I have been going to send you this photograph of your grandmother, who was my grandfather's third wife. I thought you would like to have it.

Since seeing you I have spoken at Princeton, St. John's College, and the University of Wisconsin.

My best regards to you and your wife.

Very sincerely yours,

W.E.B. Du Bois

DB:lh
enc.

SLOCUM 6-8051

[Brown, John S.]

Learn To Read And Write
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1370 DEAN STREET
BROOKLYN 16, N. Y.

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May 14, 1952.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
23 West 26th Street
New York, N. Y.

Dear Will:

The photo of Grandma Du Bois came in the mail. I want to thank you for it very much.

I well remember Grandma. She came to visit us once in Providence and my mother took me to New Bedford on several occasions and always enjoyed the trips. I was very fond of her. So it is nice to have the photo.

I read with interest your speaking dates and visits to the universities you mentioned. That is great and Princeton too, which I have regarded as being difficult.

Eleanora and I send our very best wishes to both of you and trust success may smile on your every plans.

Sincerely yours,

John S. Brown

John S. Brown

25-45-6

In profound sorrow
we announce the death of
John N. Brown, Jr.
on Monday the 20th of October
Services will be held
Tuesday Oct 23rd
from Lovejoy Allsay 2250 7th Ave
at 12 o'clock M. Noon

1 Lt. Co. 55

Levy & Delany
FUNERAL HOME Inc

2250 SEVENTH AVENUE

NEW YORK 27, N. Y.

[1952?]

25-45-3

These are the copies I used in sending out the listings. You may recall I typed and prepared all those I brought to your office, which you said should go air mail special. You paid for it and I went direct to the 34th St. P. O. to mail them.

John Brown

25-45-4

I had two conferences with Marantonio downtown, one of which he didn't keep because of late arrival in city. I talked with him twice at his home. He expected to get two or three signatures but he was unsuccesful.

25-45-5

These are the only ones that said they would sign or did so. In the case of J. Finley Wilson, I wrote him a second letter after his of May 2 herein. I again explained the plan to him and asked him to sign the Plea and send to me I have heard nothing further.

J. L. Brown

[Burnham]

Freedom

Where one is enslaved, all are in chains!

53 WEST 125th STREET, NEW YORK 27, N. Y. • ENRIGHT 9-3980

January 23, 1952

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
23 West 26th Street
New York 19, N. Y.

25-27-9

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Your naming as a winner of the World Peace Prize gives me a sense of great pride. The award committee, through you, has conferred a signal honor on all peace fighters in this country, which we are duty-bound to acknowledge by re-doubling our efforts on behalf of peace.

Hearty contratulations and warm best wishes.

Sincerely yours,

Louis E. Burnham

education for democracy and peace

california labor school, inc.

321 DIVISADERO ST • SAN FRANCISCO 17, CALIFORNIA • UNderhill 3-3023-3024

Director
HOLLAND ROBERTS

Feb. 28, 1952

Dr. W.E.B.DuBois
3rd Floor, 125 West 72nd Street
New York 23, N.Y.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

This Spring we are celebrating our 10th Anniversary at the California Labor School. It will begin March 1st and extend through May. Along with it will go our indispensable annual drive for funds to maintain our work.

We are asking a number of leading people in the progressive movement who have lectured and taught with us to send us special statements about the School which we may use as greetings at anniversary meetings and in a special anniversary folder. In the folder we will present some of the highlights of our history and ask for the support of all those who recognize the importance of the School's work and are resolved to maintain it.

Will you write a statement about the School for use in our descriptive anniversary leaflet, as well as in the meetings we plan, and elsewhere? You know the School from your work in helping us build it and we hope you will write directly from your experience.

Freedom to think and teach the nature of the world we live in, uncensored education to advance the rights of labor, the Negro people and all nationality groups for the strengthening of a progressive people's culture and for the building of an unbreakable peace, are among the central areas of our program. If mention could be made of some of them, that would help.

If you are willing, could you send your statement in the next few days?

All good wishes,

Holland Roberts

Holland Roberts

Congratulations on the fine work you are doing. I enjoy it all.

25-37-17

1952 — 10TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE CALIFORNIA LABOR SCHOOL . . .

JOHN HOWARD LAWSON, Screenwriter, Author

The 10th Anniversary is a matter of pride and rejoicing to all those who are familiar with its work. It is important not only for the San Francisco Area but for the whole country. While our great universities deny freedom of thought and institute witchhunts and "loyalty tests" to defend the "culture" of imperialism, the California Labor School upholds the standards of truth, scientific inquiry, creative freedom. It is genuinely free, because it serves the great progressive forces of our time—the working class, the Negro liberation movement, and their allies. The need for this kind of culture and education is greater today than at any time in the past . . .

W. E. B. DU BOIS, Scholar

May I congratulate the California Labor School. When I visited it several years ago during my lectures there, I thought it was doing a much-needed work. My best wishes for another successful decade.

HUGH BRYSON, President, National Union of Marine Cooks and Stewards

MCS members support the California Labor School because it assists them in building their democratic union—in developing leadership—in trying to make our union the rule rather than the exception. It assists us in building the trade union movement and thus in building democracy, and the fight for peace in our country.

ANTON REFREGIER, Artist

I cherish every day and experience of the two years of my association with the School. While teaching, I learned much. For here, no one could gloss over the subject before the students, and one was inspired and compelled to reach for more learning. Here, truly, is culture and learning rooted deeply in the people.

LLOYD L. BROWN, Novelist, Editor

I first saw the School—by extension. As a delegate to the Continental Congress for Peace in Mexico City in 1949, I met members of the faculty and students as fellow delegates. Here was the best kind of evidence that this is a school which practices what it preaches on the central issue of our time: the fight for peace. Only recently, the School brought me before vigorous audiences in celebration of Negro History Week. Here is something to be treasured, supported and built — a Labor School that works for peace and advances the cause of Negro Liberation.

MAUD RUSSELL, Authority on China

Each year I look forward to the heartening experience of being a part of your working force. We of the California Labor School are determined that more and more people will know about Asia, to add to the American people's fight for peace and democracy, the mighty encouragement of the Asian people's grass roots power.

HERBERT BIBERMAN, Film Director-Producer

For the preservation of honest learning and honest living . . . in my own interest and in the interest of my family, my people, I tender to the California Labor School my deep thanks for its existence.

EDDIE TANGEN, Secy.-Treas., National Union of Marine Cooks and Stewards

The California Labor School has and must continue to bring the necessary knowledge to our trade union movement to realize a government of, by, and for the people.

HERBERT APTHEKER, Historian

One of the splendid experiences of my life was lecturing at the California Labor School. The warmth, interest and kindness were great, and the central effort of all—to grasp the truth and use it to enhance freedom, equality and peace—was a great challenge and stimulation.

Few indeed are the schools in our wide land that consciously fight Jim Crow and anti-Semitism and all forms of chauvinism, that have refused to be intimidated and stand four-square for the Bill of Rights, that insist the rights of labor are basic to all democratic rights, and that spread the understanding of the great truth of our day—the necessity for peace and the possibility of maintaining peace.

One such school most certainly is the California Labor School, and I am proud to join thousands of others in hailing its 10th Anniversary and wishing it ten hundred more anniversaries.

California Labor School

..for the security of all children..

25-35-15

FOR PEACE

WILL YOU WORK WITH US?

HIGHLIGHTS OF OUR HISTORY...

Official host to foreign labor delegates to United Nations Conference. Thanked by Secretary of State Stettinius for "patriotic and public-spirited service." (1945)

Award by President Roosevelt's Fair Employment Practices Committee for contributing towards "making America a place where all groups can live together in harmony." (1946)

Approved by the Veterans Administration and the California Department of Education for G.I. Bill of Rights. (1946-47)

Addition of John L. Kerchen Memorial Library for Labor Education; Gregor Duncan Gallery and Charles Rosenthal Lounge in memoriam.

LABOR SCHOOL CHORUS, Leo E. Christiansen, Director. Major works: YELLOW RIVER CANTATA by Hsu-Hsing-hai and Kwang Wei-yuan, the Shostakovich oratorio, SONG OF THE FOREST, TRIAL BY JURY. Issued 3 recordings: LA MARSEILLAISE, NEGRO NATIONAL ANTHEM, Langston Hughes' FREEDOM TRAIN featuring Buddy Green.

LABOR THEATRE. Major works: STEVEDORE, BURY THE DEAD, WHAT'S LEFT.

GRAPHIC ARTS WORKSHOP, exhibits at annual Outdoor Art Shows; 1934 Waterfront Strike print by Anton Refregier. (1948)

WRITERS' WORKSHOP, (1948) CURRENT; (1952) WRITERS' WORKSHOP, a magazine.

GUEST LECTURERS and ARTISTS (partial list) Paul Robeson, Albert Maltz, Charlotta Bass, Lombardo Toledano, G. Di Vittorio, William Gropper, Leadbelly, Senator Elbert Thomas, Beulah Richardson, Pablo O'Higgins, Vincent Hallinan, Richard Gladstein, Earl Robinson (see statements of other guest lecturers).

Establishment of HAROLD AND ELEANOR SAWYER LECTURE FUND. (1952)

OUR HISTORY...

The California Labor School opened in a loft above a garage in 1942. It grew out of labor and progressive forces forged to defend democracy against fascism. This was the era when fifteen million American workers joined unions of their choice and became a new force in world history.

The curriculum met the need for a School of a sharply different type, with a program of labor and social sciences centered on the issues of daily life. Under the direction of David Jenkins, recognition of this new adult education program came at once: a hundred leading CIO, AFL and independent unions endorsed the School. Many political, university and business leaders sponsored the programs or lectured in our classes. In 1944, Professor Holland Roberts of Stanford University joined the staff as educational director, assuming the directorship in 1949.

From the beginning the School welcomed all oppressed people. It taught the necessity of removing the cancer of prejudice and discrimination against the Negro, Mexican, Asian and Jewish people, and organized systematic classes in the historic contributions of these peoples to our nation.

The trade union arm of the School, led by Irwin Elber, conducted extension classes in labor economics and labor history in centers extending from Fort Bragg to San Diego. Stable branches were established in Oakland and Berkeley under the leadership of Gordon Williams, and in Los Angeles under David Hedley. Important cultural divisions of the School—theatre, chorus, graphic arts, the dance, and writing—flourished along with labor and the social sciences. Leaders from the ranks of labor, the universities and the arts freely volunteered their services as teachers and served as members of our Board of Directors. Students crowded the classrooms in successive waves—since 1942, over 25,000—and the School moved twice to larger quarters.

In the last four years the cold war has hindered our growth. But today our students and faculty are at work in their unions and democratic people's organizations in every part of the United States and Canada, in Mexico, Central and South America, Hawaii, China, India, Indonesia, Czechoslovakia, Sweden, Italy, England and France. Word of their contributions comes to us from six continents and the seven seas.

Now with the rising demands for higher living standards and peace, the School must prepare a new people's leadership. With the people's help it will be done.

california labor school

321 divisadero • san francisco 17, calif. • UNderhill 3-3023

THE SCHOOL IS IN YOUR HANDS...

The hands of

- The Wage Earner
- The Homemaker
- The Farmer
- The Professional
- The Student
- The Small Businessman

Negro and white, native and foreign born, youth and adult—all of you have created the School and maintained it.

To continue the School, $7,000 is needed. We must have this $7,000 in addition to our modest regular income. We have no wealthy backers.

WE DEPEND ON YOU.

When you fill out a contributor's card or give a donation, when you get a contribution from a friend, you help us equip OTHER able champions of the people's rights . . .

CAN WE COUNT ON YOUR SUPPORT?

WHAT WE OFFER...

A School That Is Partisan to the People.

Writers' Workshop directed by Alexander Saxton.

Labor School Chorus directed by Leo E. Christiansen.

Graphic Arts Workshop and Labor Theatre.

Classes in labor economics, history, philosophy, family relationships, English, leaflet design, and world affairs.

Eye-witness reports on New China, Korea, Japan, Southeast Asia, the Soviet Union, and Eastern Europe, illustrated with new documentary films and exhibits.

Forums, conferences, cultural programs and guest lecturers on vital problems affecting the welfare of the nation.

We Stand Against Fascism—
For the Democratic Rights of the People.

announcing...

Harold and Eleanor
SAWYER LECTURE FUND

Harold Sawyer, nationally known labor and civil rights attorney, was teacher, lecturer, sustainer and student in our School even through the final months of his life.

As a living memorial to his unshakeable faith in the people's wisdom, we are establishing the HAROLD AND ELEANOR SAWYER LECTURE FUND.

Contributions to this fund will enable us to bring to the Bay Area outstanding leaders who will speak in the interests of the people.

March 10, 1952

Mr. Holland Roberts
California Labor School
321 Divisadero St.
San Francisco, 17, Calif.

25 - 37 - 18

My dear Mr. Roberts:

May I congratulate the California Labor School. When I visited several years ago I thought it was doing a much needed work. Since then I have become more and more convinced that our schools and colleges are not teaching economics, and I think that this is a fatal neglect. I would rather see capital, labor, industry, and work taught badly but with freedom, rather than neglected as they are today.

My best wishes for another successful decade for your school.

Very sincerely yours,

DB:lh
dpcwa/65

W. E. B. Du Bois

education for
democracy
and peace

california labor school, inc.

321 DIVISADERO ST • SAN FRANCISCO 17, CALIFORNIA • UNderhill 3-3023-3024

Director
HOLLAND ROBERTS

May 19, 1952
10th anniversary year

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
23 West 26th Street
New York 10, N.Y.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Our warm thanks for the helpful statement you made for the School in celebration of our Tenth Anniversary. I am enclosing an announcement which carries a part of what you said for us; in later releases we will use it all.

The response to-date to our Fund Drive has been fairly good, but money is increasingly difficult to get. We are working hard, determined that this center for labor education and progressive theory shall be maintained on the West Coast.

Pragmatism is a force here among our friends, as well as foes, and there is a preoccupation with action programs in trade union and other progressive groups which pours ridicule upon programs of study. I hope you will take every possible occasion to expose this denial that theory is our guide to action. We must find a way to convince increasing numbers that constant study is basic to sound theory, and so to action.

Our current program of classes, lectures and special events is going well, and we are looking forward with confidence. Whenever it is possible, we want you to be a part of our future. All good wishes and thanks for every help.

Cordially,

Holland Roberts, Director
California Labor School

Please accept the Peace Print we are enclosing as a small recognition of your help to us.

25-37-10

education for democracy and peace

california labor school, inc.

321 DIVISADERO ST • SAN FRANCISCO 17, CALIFORNIA • UNderhill 3-3023-3024

Director
HOLLAND ROBERTS

10th anniversary year

Sept. 23, 1952

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois

New York City

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Warm thanks for the autographed copy of your new book which came to me yesterday. It is always a happiness to see one of your new productions, as well as renew acquaintance with those from your earlier years.

We wish to distribute copies of this new book in our School bookstore and would be very happy if you could send us 10 autographed copies for fund-raising projects connected with our showing of SOUTH AFRICA UNCENSORED and other projects in the great Negro liberation movement now arising throughout the world. Could this be arranged so that the publisher would send them to us at the regular bookstore discount?

We are having a fine response to SOUTH AFRICA UNCENSORED and wish that other films and materials were available in this field.

25-37-19

Every cordial good wish,

Holland Roberts

Holland Roberts, Director
California Labor School

HR*sc

the account of the attack on the Peace Information Center is written with great power. Here is material for our dramatists, novelists and poets —

October 8, 1952

Mr. Holland Roberts, Director
California Labor School
321 Divisadero St.
San Francisco 17, Calif.

Dear Mr. Roberts:

Dr. Du Bois is out of town on a speaking tour for the Progressive Party.

When he returns I will bring to his attention your letter concerning the autographed copies of his book.

Sincerely yours,

Lillian Hyman
Secretary to Dr. Du Bois

October 13, 1952

Mr. Holland Roberts
California Labor School, Inc.
321 Divisadero St.
San Francisco, 17, Calif.

Dear Mr. Roberts:

I have just communicated with the publishers of my book, Masses and Mainstream, 832 Broadway, New York 3, N.Y., and asked them to send you 10 copies, which I will autograph.

Thank you for your interest.

Very sincerely yours,

DBulh

W.E.B. Du Bois

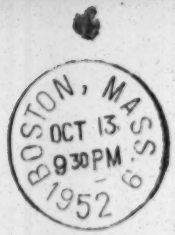
25-37-14 X. 13. 52

19 Berkeley Street, Cambridge 38, Massachusetts

I am acknowledging with deep gratitude the receipt of your auto biographical book which I shall treasure with much pleasure. And I shall treasure it as a fitting token from a College class mate of mine whom I have admired ever since College Days - but never more so than now.

Accept my warm thanks & best wishes.

Raymond Calkins '90.



Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois

23 West 26th St.,

New York

N. Y.

Calkins

FIRST CHURCH IN CAMBRIDGE, CONGREGATIONAL
GARDEN AND MASON STREETS
CAMBRIDGE 38, MASSACHUSETTS

19 Berkeley Street
XT-14-52

Dear Dr Bois:

I have just finished the
complete reading of your book
"In Battle for Peace" and I am
filled with admiration of it
- especially the last eloquent
Chapter - and of you. You have
certainly forged a fine lifelet
devoted all of your long life
for justice, brotherhood and peace.
I was particularly interested in
your account of the way you
have been led from the struggle for

25-31-68

the rights of the Negro only, but
struggle for the rights of the hero-
letariat as a whole which
developed into your passionate
protest against the forces which
militate against World Peace.

Ever since our college days.
perhaps I have been proud that
you and Clement Wood are
members your class - and I am even
more so now.

I regret that I had no personal
communication with you on the
occasion your Sixtieth reunion
in 1950 when you bore brave
witness to the Great cause

Yours. I, too, passed my 80th
milestone last August, but my
birthday was not nearly as
dramatic as yours.

If ever you are elsewhere,
do give me the pleasure of
seeing you.

With warm greetings, Dear,

Ever faithfully yours,

Raymond Calkins '20.

25-31-69

camp Kinderland

Telephone: Hopewell Junction 6-2701

HOPEWELL JUNCTION, N. Y.

CITY OFFICE • 1 UNION SQUARE WEST • NEW YORK 3

Telephone: AL. 5-6283

SAMUEL DAVIDOVITZ
MORRIS SALZ
Directors

SOL VAIL
Manager

Aug.1,1952

Dear Dr. Dubois,

This is to remind you of our telephone conversation a few days ago in reference to your visit to Camp Lakeland and Kinderland on either one of the following dates : August 10th or August 16th.

Both camps are looking forward to seeing you amongst them and the children are very excited with the preparation for paying tribute to you and your work. We do hope to hear from you as soon as possible confirming the date most convenient for you.

Very sincerely yours,

Sol Vail

Sol Vail

August 4, 1952

Mr. Sol Vail
Camp Kinderland
Hopewell Junction, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Vail:

I regret to say that it does not seem to be possible for me to visit Camp Lakeland and Kinderland this month.

Work on my book has kept me here up until today, and now I have to begin preparations for the Progressive Party campaign and my own literary work.

I hope I may be able to serve you some other time.

Very sincerely yours,

DB:lh

W.E.B. Du Bois

THOS. CAMPBELL
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
RESIDENCE AND OFFICE
2247 MARION ST.
KEYSTONE 5965
DENVER 5, COLORADO

January 21st.,1952.

Dr.and Mrs.Du Bois,
31 Grace Ciurt,
Brooklyn,New York

Dear Friends:

After reading the enclosed editorial from one of our daily afternoon papers our hearts and mind reverted to the days when you were in the front line,shirt sleeves rolled back,fighting bravely,courageously and fearlessly the vicious and lawless murders and rapings of Negro men and women in the South.

Thinking of you and your dear wife I recall your fearless and manful struggle of those early days and trying times.

With sincere regards to both of you we trust that you are both well and happy.

Sincerely yous,

Thos Campbell
Lucia Love Campbell

25 - 32 - 15

[Canada - Dept. of Immigration]

Form C. Imm. 91

CANADA

ORDER FOR DEPORTATION
THE IMMIGRATION ACT, SECTION 33

To Trans-Canada Air Lines
(Transportation company)

and to Dr. William Edward Burhardt DuBois
(person rejected)

Port of Entry Malton Airport. Province of Ontario.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that Dr. Wm.E.B. DuBois
(name in full)

of New York City, New York, U.S.A.
(last place of residence)

a person seeking to enter Canada at this port, ex T.C.A.flt.201/9
(mode of travel)

from New York which arrived at this port on May 9,1952

at 1.26 PM o'clock has this day been examined by the Board of Inquiry (or officer in charge) at this port, and has been rejected for the following reasons:—

25-31-44

Section 2 para H (iv) Immigration Act.

Does not come within the classes as described in this Section.

Not properly presented.

And the said Dr. W.E.B. DuBois is hereby ordered to be deported to the place whence he came to Canada or to the country of his birth or citizenship. Such conveyance shall be by the transportation company which brought the said Dr.W.E.B. DuBois to Canada.

Dated at Malton Airpat this 9th day of May 1952

L. C. Goddaid
Chairman of the Board of Inquiry
or Immigration Officer in Charge.

(SEE OVER)

NOTICE TO PERSON ORDERED TO BE DEPORTED

If you claim to be a Canadian citizen or to have acquired Canadian domicile, you have the right to consult counsel and appeal to the courts against deportation.

In all other cases you may appeal to the Minister of Mines and Resources against any decision of the Board of Inquiry or officer in charge whereby you are ordered to be deported unless such decision is based upon a certificate of the examining medical officer that you are affected with a loathsome disease or a disease which may become dangerous to the public health. The formal notice of appeal will be supplied to you by the immigration officer in charge upon request.

WARNING

It is unlawful for persons rejected or deported to return to Canada without the consent of the Minister.

DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND RESOURCES,
IMMIGRATION BRANCH,
OTTAWA, CANADA

Information for Ticket Agent

Issue T.C.A. Ticket No. 70860 Form 14-2

From New York to Toronto

[Canada - Dept. of Immigration]

Form C.

Imm. 91

CANADA

ORDER FOR DEPORTATION

THE IMMIGRATION ACT, SECTION 33

To Trans-Canada Air Lines
(Transportation company)

and to Shirley DU BOIS
(person rejected)

Port of Entry Malton Airport Province of Ontario.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that Shirley DU BOIS
(name in full)

of New York, United States of America.
(last place of residence)

a person seeking to enter Canada at this port, ex TCA Flight#201
(mode of travel)

from New York City which arrived at this port on May 9, 1952

at 1.26pm o'clock has this day been examined by the Board of Inquiry (or officer in charge) at this port, and has been rejected for the following reasons:—

25-31-43

Section 2 para (h)(1)(iv), Immigration Act.

Does not come within the classes as described in this section.

And the said Shirley DU BOIS is hereby ordered to be deported to the place whence he came to Canada or to the country of his birth or citizenship. Such conveyance shall be by the transportation company which brought the said Shirley DU BOIS to Canada.

Dated at Malton, Ont. this 9th day of May 1952.

L. T. Goddard

Chairman of the Board of Inquiry
or Immigration Officer in Charge.

(SEE OVER)

NOTICE TO PERSON ORDERED TO BE DEPORTED

If you claim to be a Canadian citizen or to have acquired Canadian domicile, you have the right to consult counsel and appeal to the courts against deportation.

In all other cases you may appeal to the Minister of Citizenship and Immigration against any decision of the Board of Inquiry or officer in charge whereby you are ordered to be deported unless such decision is based upon a certificate of the examining medical officer that you are affected with a loathsome disease or a disease which may become dangerous to the public health. The formal notice of appeal will be supplied to you by the immigration officer in charge upon request.

WARNING

It is unlawful for persons rejected or deported to return to Canada without the consent of the Minister.

DEPARTMENT OF CITIZENSHIP AND IMMIGRATION,
IMMIGRATION BRANCH,
OTTAWA, CANADA

Information for Ticket Agent

Issue TCA Ticket No. 70861 Form 14-2.

From New York City to Toronto, Ontario.

CANADIAN PEACE CONGRESS

289A CHURCH STREET ☆ TORONTO, ONTARIO ☆ TEL. PLAZA 3895

January 18, 1952

May 10, 11

(2)

JAN 22 1952

CHAIRMAN:
DR. J. G. ENDICOTT

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY:
MARY JENNISON

PUBLIC RELATIONS DIRECTOR:
BRUCE MICKLEBURGH

OFFICE SECRETARY:
JEAN MORRISON:

AFFILIATED WITH
WORLD COUNCIL OF PEACE
PROF. F. JOLIOT-CURIE
(PRESIDENT)

PUBLISHERS & DISTRIBUTORS OF
PEACE REVIEW
AND OTHER
PEACE PUBLICATIONS

PLEASE MAKE ALL CHEQUES
PAYABLE TO:
CANADIAN PEACE CONGRESS
AT THE ABOVE ADDRESS

The American Peace Crusade,
1186 Broadway,
New York City

Dear Friends;

On May 10 and 11, we are holding a Canadian Conference on Peace Disarmament and World Trade, in this city. We expect there will be upwards of 2000 delegates from all parts of our country and that we will also have a guest representing the World Council of Peace.

The two-day sessions will close with a public meeting on the Sunday night.

Our National Executive Committee has asked me to extend to Dr Dubois our warmest good wishes on his recent victory and to give him a most cordial invitation to be a guest at that public meeting, as well as for as much of the conference as he is able to attend.

We believe that all peace-minded Canadians will welcome the opportunity to hear a man known throughout the world for his courageous stand for peace and that his presence at our Conference will further strengthen the bonds of friendship between the peoples of our two great countries.

We realize that this invitation goes well in advance of the date of our Conference but are most anxious to allow ample time so that Dr Dubois may be free to accept our invitation.

May we hear from you at your earliest convenience?

Sincerely yours

CANADIAN PEACE CONGRESS

Mary Jennison

Mary Jennison, Executive Secretary

Ans Mch 30
Frames F. A. S.

PEACE
will triumph
over war

28

CANADIAN PEACE CONGRESS

289A CHURCH STREET ☆ TORONTO, ONTARIO ☆ TEL. PLAZA 3895

Feb. 20, 1952.

CHAIRMAN:
DR. J. G. ENDICOTT

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY:
MARY JENNISON

PUBLIC RELATIONS DIRECTOR:
BRUCE MICKLEBURGH

OFFICE SECRETARY:
JEAN MORRISON:

AFFILIATED WITH
WORLD COUNCIL OF PEACE
PROF. F. JOLIOT-CURIE
(PRESIDENT)

PUBLISHERS & DISTRIBUTORS OF
PEACE REVIEW
AND OTHER
PEACE PUBLICATIONS

25-44-19

PLEASE MAKE ALL CHEQUES
PAYABLE TO:
CANADIAN PEACE CONGRESS
AT THE ABOVE ADDRESS

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois,
c/o National Guardian,
17 Murray St.,
New York 7.

Dear Dr. Dubois:

This is to forward you hearty birthday greetings on behalf of the national council and all the supporters of the Canadian Peace Congress.

Your unflinching witness for peace has been heard across your land and ours and around the world.

Above all your great victory over the infamous charge of being an "unregistered foreign agent" has struck a mortal blow at the attempts of the instigators of war to intimidate the champions of peace. It has properly destroyed the most malicious slander ever directed at the plain folk of your country and all countries, the patriots who stand for peace and will get peace.

We have all gained more courage from you. We have gained added certainty that peace is invincible and will triumph over war.

May we wish you very many years of rich and fruitful work in mankind's common cause, and that very soon you will rejoice with every man and woman in the world at the achievement of that lasting peace which is at last within our grasp.

Sincerely on behalf of the
national council,

Bruce Mickleburgh.

Bruce Mickleburgh

PEACE
will triumph
over war

28

CANADIAN PEACE CONGRESS

289A CHURCH STREET ☆ TORONTO, ONTARIO ☆ TEL. PLAZA 3895

April 3rd, 1952

CHAIRMAN:
DR. J. G. ENDICOTT

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY:
MARY JENNISON

PUBLIC RELATIONS DIRECTOR:
BRUCE MICKLEBURGH

OFFICE SECRETARY:
JEAN MORRISON:

AFFILIATED WITH
WORLD COUNCIL OF PEACE
PROF. F. JOLIOT-CURIE
(PRESIDENT)

PUBLISHERS & DISTRIBUTORS OF
PEACE REVIEW
AND OTHER
PEACE PUBLICATIONS

PLEASE MAKE ALL CHEQUES
PAYABLE TO:
CANADIAN PEACE CONGRESS
AT THE ABOVE ADDRESS

Dr. W.E. B. Dubois,
31 Grace Court,
Brooklyn, N.Y.

Dear Dr Dubois;

We are so happy to learn that you are prepared to accept our invitation to be present at our conference over the week-end of May 10 and 11.

Enclosed is a copy of the call which will give you an idea of the purpose and scope. We expect that we will have between 2500 and 3000 delegates and observers.

Our detailed plans are not yet complete, but I imagine we would want to introduce you and the other "distinguished guests" at the opening session on Saturday morning.

There will be a meeting open to the public on the Sunday night, when we would hope you would speak, together with Dr Endicott who will have just returned from China and Mme Isabelle Blume who will be our guest representing the World Council of Peace.

We certainly hope that everything goes well with your plans and that we shall have the honour of welcoming you to our country.

Perhaps the American Peace Crusade will let us know nearer the time, exactly when and how you will be coming so that we can prepare to meet you.

Sincerely yours

CANADIAN PEACE CONGRESS

Mary Jennison

Mary Jennison, Executive Secretary

PEACE
will triumph
over war

TYPE ONLY THIS LETTER

[Canadian Peace Crusade]

April 30, 1952

Miss Mary Jennison, Executive Secretary
Canadian Peace Congress
289A Church Street
Toronto, Ontario

Dear Miss Jennison:

The Peace Crusade is going ahead with arrangements for myself and Mrs. Du Bois to go to the Canadian Peace Congress.

I am writing, however, to warn you that the United States Government may try to prevent our going.

We are planning to go by plane, and it would be well for you to make arrangements beforehand to see that there are no obstacles to our coming so far as the Canadian Government is concerned.

You will be notified later as to the time we start and the airline.

Very sincerely yours,

DB:lh
dpowa/65

W.E.B.Du Bois

25-31-48

CANADIAN PEACE CONGRESS

289A CHURCH STREET ☆ TORONTO, ONTARIO ☆ TEL. PLAZA 3895

April 30, 1952

289A Church St

CHAIRMAN:
DR. J. G. ENDICOTT

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY:
MARY JENNISON

PUBLIC RELATIONS DIRECTOR:
BRUCE MICKLEBURGH

OFFICE SECRETARY:
JEAN MORRISON:

AFFILIATED WITH
WORLD COUNCIL OF PEACE
PROF. F. JOLIOT-CURIE
(PRESIDENT)

PUBLISHERS & DISTRIBUTORS OF
PEACE REVIEW
AND OTHER
PEACE PUBLICATIONS

PLEASE MAKE ALL CHEQUES
PAYABLE TO:
CANADIAN PEACE CONGRESS
AT THE ABOVE ADDRESS

25-31-50

Dr W.E.B. DuBois,
51 Grace Court,
Brooklyn,
New York.

Dear Dr DuBois;

This is just a little last minute note to tell you how much we are counting on having you as our guest over the week-end of May 10 - 11.

Recent developments, especially with regard to our Chairman's return from the far East, make your presence even more important than we thought when we first wrote. At that time, we felt that we would be greatly honoured by having so distinguished a guest at our Conference.

Now, the whole Conference, and especially the closing meeting on the Sunday night has a new significance.

We have changed our original plans and have rented the largest public hall in the city - capacity about 17,000 - so that as many people as possible may hear your message and the message of Dr Endicott.

We would like to suggest that you take as your subject something like this; " We won the fight to speak for peace in the United States. Now, no one, anywhere in the world, can take it away."

We hope it may be possible for you to arrive a day or so before the Conference , perhaps Thursday, or even Wednesday. In writing to Dr Uphaus yesterday, I suggested that he might find a way to let us know the exact time and method, as we would like to make suitable plans for meeting you.

In addition to your main speech on Sunday evening, we would like to introduce you to the Conference on Saturday, immediately after lunch, and to receive from you brief greetings.

This would be a very short appearance, perhaps not more than five minutes, but would form a very fine introduction to the afternoon session.

With every good wish and hope of meeting you personally, in the next few days.

Sincerely yours
Mary Jennison
Mary Jennison, Executive Secretary

PEACE
will triumph
over war

28

[Canadian Peace Congress]
ENC

TORONTO-(April 30)-- With complete candour and good faith, Dr. James Endicott cabled External Affairs Minister Lester B. Pearson immediately he had completed his personal investigation of the use of germ warfare by the U.S. military in China.

Having in mind the good repute of our country, he asked the government to bring the matter at once before the United Nations.

So that the facts might at once be made known to the Canadian public, he sent a copy of the cable to the Canadian Press.

Both these cables were despatched April 1 from Shanghai. They were not released either by the government or Canadian Press, even when some public question was subsequently raised as to what Dr. Endicott had actually said.

Dr. Endicott is returning to Canada and will in the course of reporting on his peace tour tell the people and the government in detail about his investigations. He is scheduled to speak May 10 at Massey Hall at the National Conference on Peace, Arms Reduction and Trade, and on the evening of May 11 at Maple Leaf Gardens.

Dr. Endicott also relayed an appeal from Chinese Christians to the Canadian Council of Churches to take action.

Here is the text of the cable sent April 1 by Dr. Endicott to Mr. Pearson:

"PERSONAL INVESTIGATIONS REVEAL UNDENIABLE EVIDENCE LARGE SCALE CONTINUING GERM WARFARE ON CHINESE MAINLAND URGE YOU PROTEST THIS SHAMEFUL VIOLATION UNITED NATIONS AGREEMENTS."

To the Canadian Council of Churches Dr. Endicott cabled: "IN CONFERENCE HERE WITH CHINESE CHRISTIANS STOP THEY ARE HORRIFIED AT LARGE SCALE AMERICAN GERM WARFARE ON CHINESE MAINLAND STOP LOOKING FOR YOU TO MAKE STRONG PROTEST TO UNITED NATIONS"

-30-

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

April 30, 1952

From: CANADIAN PEACE CONGRESS
289A Church Street
Toronto, Ontario

TORONTO-- "To give people the chance to hear for themselves what Dr. James Endicott has to say, we have engaged Canada's biggest meeting place, the Maple Leaf Gardens, for a public peace rally to take place at 8.30 p.m., Sunday, May 11," states a joint announcement by Mary Jennison, secretary of the Canadian Peace Congress, and Mrs. Libbie Park, secretary of the Toronto Peace Council.

"We had already rented Massey Hall and an overflow hall for a rally to present to the public the message of the National Conference on Peace, Arms Reduction and Trade, whose three thousand delegates from all parts of Canada will conclude their deliberations that day.

"The intense public interest that has developed in what Dr. Endicott will report from China is such that the two other halls would notlonger accomodate more than a fraction of those who want to come. A great many people who will not be delegates and did not know about the peace rally before have been enquiring as to when they can hear Dr. Endicott. The conference itself will proceed in Massey Hall as scheduled, to be followed by the rally at Maple Leaf Gardens.

"Our call is to the peace-loving people of Toronto to give Dr. Endicott a glorious welcome home at Maple Leaf Gardens after his courageous journey for peace.

"Two additional renowned members of the World Council of Peace are scheduled to speak along with Dr. Endicott. They are Dr. W.E.B. DuBois, eminent U.S. anthropologist, orator and spokesman for the Negro people; and Mme. Isabelle Blume, Belgian Socialist MP. Dr. Du Bois last year established the right to speak for peace in the U.S. when he won complete acquittal on a government charge that advocating peace made him an 'unregistered foreign agent'.

" To the danger of atomic war has been added the danger of germ war. These dangers come from an armaments race which already eats deeply into our standard of living. People of different opinions as to the truth of the charges of germ warfare in the Far East agree in wanting to see germ warfare outlawed forever.

"The rally will be an expression of the desire for a peaceful settlement of world differences.

"Dr. Endicott served his country on the field of battle in the first world war and his church as a missionary for a generation in China. He is respected as a fearless man of conscience, as Canada's outstanding authority on China, and as a great spokesman. With his wife, Mary Austin Endicott, he is completing a four-month peace tour which allowed him to bring the message of Canada's desire for peace and friendship to the people of China who know him so well.

"People of varying views are unanimous in stating that Dr. Endicott must be heard so that all can assess for themselves his presentation. That is why we have booked the Gardens -- to give Toronto the best opportunity to hear the truth from Dr. Endicott on his return from China. We invite everybody who loves Canada and peace to come."

-- 30 --

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE RE THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON PEACE, ARMS REDUCTION AND TRADE

The conference will open in Massey Hall, Toronto, May 10 at 9.30 a.m. sharp. The volume of registrations is rapidly increasing and it is evident there will be close to three thousand delegates from all over Canada. Highlighting the first session will be the opening address by Dr. James G. Endicott, who is completing a peace tour from Canada to China and back.

The additional distinguished speakers are on the agenda:

Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois, the great anthropologist and Negro spokesman, whom John Gunther states "has a position almost like that of...Einstein, being the most venerable and distinguished of leaders in his field." Dr. Du Bois has won world renown through his stand for peace. Charged last year by the U.S. government with being an "unregistered foreign agent" for advocating peace, he won complete acquittal in a U.S. court.

Mme. Isabelle Blume, Belgian Socialist MP, an authoritative spokesman on Europe's opposition to the arms race.

Dr. Du Bois, Mme. Blume and Dr. Endicott are all members of the World Council of Peace.

Mme. Blume's visa has so far been refused by the Canadian ambassador in Belgium and many protests are being received in Ottawa. Minister of Immigration Walter Harris, after considerable querying, has informed Peace Congress secretary Mary Jennison that Mme. Blume has failed to fulfil the requirements for a non-immigrant entry visa.

This is denied by Miss Jennison, who states that Mme. Blume has fulfilled every requirement, and has requested that the visa be granted without delay.

Hundreds of thousands of citizens, represented at the conference, will see it as a fitting commemoration of the seventh anniversary of V-E Day. The victory over Hitlerism was secured by great-power unity, and great power negotiations to settle existing tensions are a theme of the conference call.

Plenary sessions will proceed through the mornings and afternoons of May 10 and 11. Saturday afternoon greetings will be delivered by Dr. Du Bois, following which a bilingual youth chairman will take the chair and the spotlight will be on youth. An interesting guest speaker will be one of the Canadian participants in the International Economic Conference recently held in Moscow.

Immediately following this the discussion will continue in seven separate panels, under the following general headings: world arms reduction: world trade: the arts, sciences, and professions; peace and the home; the problem re Germany; peace in Pacific; germ warfare.

Dr. F. A. Walton of New Westminster will be flying to Toronto to chair the panel on germ warfare.

Delegates will have the opportunity of seeing a documentary film on the use of germ warfare in Korea and China. They will also have accessible to them a vast body of scientific and legal documentation of the charge that germ warfare is being used. In addition Dr. Endicott has personally investigated the use of germ warfare in north China. The Peace Corgress is asking that Ottawa request the U.S. government to sign the Geneva Protocol of 1925 renouncing germ warfare.

There will be several outstanding cultural events, including the Saturday night "open house" session featuring a brief guest concert program from Quebec, and the first Canadian showing of the famous Joris Ivens film "Peace Will Win". There will be a fee of 50¢ for delegates' friends coming to this session only.

Several artists are contributing appropriate selections of their work for display during the conference.

Capping the conference will be the final session, open to the public, on Sunday night, at which the speakers will be Mme. Blume, Dr. Du Bois, and Dr. Endicott. Judging from public interest, an overflow session is indicated.

April 29, 1952

CANADIAN PEACE CONGRESS
289A Church Street
Toronto 2. EMpire-6 3895

25-31-49

CANADIAN PEACE CONGRESS

289A CHURCH STREET ☆ TORONTO, ONTARIO ☆ TEL. PLAZA 3895

CHAIRMAN:
DR. J. G. ENDICOTT

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25-31-46

May 1, 1952

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois,
23 West 26th St.,
NEW YORK 10, N.Y.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

We are very glad to learn that arrangements are going ahead for you to be with us on what promises to be a historic weekend for Canada.

No doubt Miss Jennison will be writing to you further about some of the questions raised in your letter. My concern at the moment is with one matter only, and that is, can you arrange to have a recording made of a greeting which you might bring to the conference? Then, in the event that you are prevented from attending your message will be here. I should not think it would need to be longer than 5 minutes.

Perhaps a plastic, indestructible record would be the safest and the least complicated to get through customs. If, however, you should find it necessary to make a tape recording, make it a tape that runs $7\frac{1}{2}$" per second and also which runs from right to left. Please forward us the bill for whatever expenses are entailed in this.

I enclose a selection of recent releases which will bring you up to date on a few things that are happening at the conference.

Looking forward to seeing you, I am

Yours for Peace,

B Mickleburgh.

Bruce Mickleburgh,
Public Relations Director

BM:ec

P.S. I presume there are good and sufficient reasons for your plan to come by air. Several people who have had experience going from our country to yours feel that it is much less conspicuous to travel by other means, particularly by train. I thought I would pass this observation on to you for what it is

(over)

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over war

worth, although, as I say I presume you have considered the matter carefully from all angles.

[Canadian Peace Congress]

May 7, 1952

Miss Mary Jennison, Executive Secretary
Canadian Peace Congress
289A Church Street
Toronto, Ontario, Canada

Dear Miss Jennison:

Mrs. Du Bois and I have plane tickets on the Trans-Canadian Airlines, leaving Idlewild Friday, May 9th at 10:15 A.M. Eastern Standard Time, non-stop to Toronto via Flight #201.

Very sincerely yours,

W.E.B. Du Bois
per Lillian Hyman, Secretary

DB:lh

25-31-45

MEMORANDUM ON MY ATTENDANCE ON THE CANADIAN PEACE CONGRESS

On January 18, 1952, Mary Jennison, Secretary of the proposed Congress, wrote inviting me in the name of the National Executive Committee to speak at the session Sunday night, May 11th. I accepted. On April 1st I wrote advising that the United States might stop my journey and suggesting that it would be well to see that the government of Canada would not object. On May 7th I wrote saying that Mrs. Du Bois and I would leave Friday, May 9, by Trans-Canadian Airlines non-stop flight #201, leaving New York 10:15 A.M. EST. We arrived at 12:28. Friends on the Observation Deck waved as we alighted from the plane and entered the Custom Office. We went to the desk and after a fre questions on our object in coming and length of stay (which I answered fully) we were asked to wait in an adjoining office. There the official at the desk and an older official (I believe he was L.C. Goddard, since this name was signed to the Deportation Order) examined us while filling out two yellow sheets of paper.

35-10-4

The younger official questioned Mrs. Du Bois:

Name, birthplace, occupation (answer, "housewife") Who paid her way (answer: my husband) stopping place in Toronto (Ido not know until we consult with our friends who are waiting in the next room") Have you had tuberculosis (No) Who is your nearest kin in United States (Gave name and address of mother living in Corona, L.I.) What is your religion (Methodist) Have you visited Canada before (short visits) Ever been denied entrance (No) How much cash on person (Gave amount in purse) Are you speaking at this Congress (I am merely accompanying my husband)

The older official meanwhile made out yellow blank taking usual information from a cancelled passport which I furnished. I gave him present home address. He then asked object of my visit and length of stay (reply: to speak at the peace Congress - had tickets to return to New York, Monday, May 12th) Next of kin (daughter in Baltimore) How much money (Gave amount) What is your religion (None) Do you go to church (No) Have you ever gone to church (Yes).

We then signed the two yellow sheets without reading them since we thought the questions mere routine.

The official left the room and in a few minutes returned and said:

"You are not permitted to complete journey. I must place you on next plane back to New York."

I asked him if this decision applied to Mrs. Du Bois. He said that it did and to anybody else with me.

We asked if we might speak to the friends waiting outside. He said he would see. We were then sent into the outer reception room which was kept locked except when opened once to permit the entrance of passengers from another plane.

After some time the older official came into the room where we sat with a pad of paper and asked me:

"Do you belong to any organizations?

I answered that I belonged to a great many but could hardly give him offhand a complete list. I then named five which I thought best calculated to show my interests:

Fellow and life member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science

Member American Historical Society

Member American Peace Crusade

Member National Institute Arts and Sciences

Harvard University Alumni Association

Apparently writing these names down he asked in each case where the head offices of these organizations were located. To the best of my knowledge I told him.

He did not ask me to sign this statement but left for good. Just before the 1:30 place took off for New York, two officials appeared, unlocked the door, and escorted us to the plane. We arrived in New York at 3:30.

W.E.B. Du Bois

MEMORANDUM ON MY ATTENDANCE ON THE CANADIAN PEACE CONGRESS

On January 18, 1952, Mary Jennison wrote me as Secretary of the proposed Congress, inviting me in the name of the National Executive Committee to speak at the session Sunday night, May 11th. I accepted. On April 1st I wrote advising that the United States might stop my journey and suggesting that it would be well to see that the government of Canada would not object. On May 7th I wrote saying that Mrs. Du Bois and I would leave Friday, May 9th, by Trans-Canadian Airlines non-stop Flight #201, leaving New York 10:15 EST. We arrived at 12:28. Friends on the observation deck waved at us as we lighted from the plane and entered the Custom Office. We went to the desk, and after a few questions on our object in coming and length of stay (which I answered fully) we were asked to wait in an adjoining room. There the official at the desk and an older official (I believe he was L.C. Goddard, since this name was signed to the Deportation Order) examined us while filling out two yellow sheets of paper.

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Name, birthplace, occupation (answer, "housewife"). Who paid her way (answer: my husband). Stopping place in Toronto ("I do not know until I consult with our friends whoare waiting in the next room".) Have you had tuberculosis (No). Who is your nearest kin in the United States (Gave name and address of mother living in Corona, L.I.) What is your religious (Methodist). Have you visited Canada before (a few short visits). Have you ever been denied entrance (No). How much cash on person (Gave amount in purse).

The older official meanwhile made out yellow blanks taking usual infomation from a cancelled passport which I furnished. I gave him present home address. He then asked the object of my visit and length of my stay (reply: to speak at the Peace Congress; had tickets to return to New York

Monday, May 13th). Next of kin (daughter in Baltimore). How much money (Gave amount). What is your religion ("None"). Do you go to church ("no"). Have you ever gone to church ("yes").

The official again left the room, and in a few minutes returned and said: "We cannot admit you to Canada. You must return to the United States by the first available plane." I asked him if this decision applied to Mrs. Du Bois. He said that it applied to her and anyone else with us.

We then signed the two yellow slips without reading them, since we thought the questions, all of which had been fully answered, were routine. I then asked if we could speak to our friends who were outside awaiting us. He said he would see. But no permission was ever given. We were asked to wait in the outer reception room, which was kept locked except for passengers entering to board planes.

36-9-72

While we were sitting there, the older official returned with a pad of paper and asked me: Do you belong to any organizations? (I answered that I belonged to a great many but could hardly give him offhand a complete list. I then named five which I thought best calculated to show my interests: Fellow and Life Member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; Member American Historical Society; Member American Peace Crusade; Member National Institute Arts and Sciences; Harvard University Alumni, and many others.)

This statement he did not ask me to sign, but left for good. Just before the 1:30 P.M. plane to New York left, another official appeared and escorted us to the plane. We arrived in New York at 3:30.

CANADIAN PEACE CONGRESS

289A CHURCH STREET ☆ TORONTO, ONTARIO ☆ TEL. PLAZA 3895

June 10, 1952.

CHAIRMAN:
DR. J. G. ENDICOTT

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY:
MARY JENNISON

PUBLIC RELATIONS DIRECTOR:
BRUCE MICKLEBURGH

OFFICE SECRETARY:
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AT THE ABOVE ADDRESS

Mrs. Shirley Graham Du Bois,
31 Grace Court,
Brooklyn 2, N.Y., U.S.A.

Dear Mrs. Du Bois:

This is a belated reply to yours of the 17th of May. Miss Jennison left on the 18th for China. She is probably now on her way back from the meeting in Peking of the Preparatory Committee of the Asian and Pacific Peoples Peace Conference. We seem to be in trouble all around these days. Renewal of the passport of Ray Gardner who was to accompany Miss Jennison was delayed sufficiently long to prevent him from attending.

Our work here continues hectic especially with Miss Jennison away and Dr. Endicott on tour and that is why I am a little tardy in acknowledging your letter. I am glad to be able to say that we are getting very good results. Germ warfare is now a subject of national discussion. Dr. Endicott has written a 36-page pamphlet which will shortly be off the press and we expect a very large sale for it.

The Conference itself was a great success and I enclose for Dr. Du Bois and yourself a copy of the latest Peace Review which contains a report on the Conference.

It was a great thrill to hear Dr. Du Bois speak to the 11,000 people who came to the Maple Leaf Gardens rally. It is an ill wind that blows nobody any good and in many respects, the reaction of those who heard has been such that there is a stronger bond than ever before between peace-loving people of our two countries.

Perhaps I should cite one example to illustrate how wide-spread is the concern in Canada over the action of our government last May 9. While you were being detained at the airport, I spoke on the telephone to an eminent citizen who has great influence in the Liberal (government) party here. He immediately expressed the view that the government was committing a profound error and agreed to interecede in order to delay your deportation until further serious consideration could be given to the matter. Well, of course, his intercession was unsuccessful which only tends to further confirm the point that our government was not acting on its own behalf. This, of course, is even more shameful from our Canadian point of view. I was also on the telephone to Ottawa and discovered that the top officials of the immigration department were in conference throughout the events and we have additional evidence that the whole operation was directed by telephone from the highest quarters. This action coupled with the previous banning of Mme. Blume is unprecedented in recent years in Canada. Public reaction has been such that we believe that we have a realistic chance providing the proper pressure is brought to bear of reversing these evil precedents.

PEACE
will triumph
over war

.....2

There seems little doubt that it is the matter of germ warfare which has sharpened everything and the enemies of peace seem to have aimed at dealing the Canadian Peace Congress a shattering blow through the savage attacks that developed on our chairman. But, in spite of this, we have won the first round.

In all this we continue to circulate the general message of peace, at the moment through the medium of the Canadian Peace Pledge of which I enclose a copy.

Perhaps I should mention that there is a small monthly paper here called AFRICA SPEAKS whose editor (who insists on describing himself as a "metaphysician") was deeply impressed by Dr. Du Bois' transcribed message and who gave the matter every publicity possible within the confines of his small paper which circulates among the Canadian Negro community.

In conclusion, let me say that we all look forward to meeting both of you in the not-too-distant future, that we thank you both again for your endeavours on our behalf and on behalf of the general cause of peace, and let me send warmest congratulations and best wishes to Dr. Du Bois for his coming birthday.

PEACE WILL WIN

Cordially yours,

CANADIAN PEACE CONGRESS,

B Mickleburgh

BM: ss

Bruce Mickleburgh,
Public Relations Director.

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol above or preceding the address.

WESTERN UNION

1220

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

SYMBOLS
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NL=Night Letter
LT=Int'l Letter Telegram
VLT=Int'l Victory Ltr.

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SYA106

SY TNA057 LONG 118 NL=CNT FD TORONTO ONT 10 1952 JUN 11 AM 2 56

MR ROBERT MORSS LOVETT= NI

125 WEST 72ND ST NYK=

PLEASE CONVEY THESE CONGRATULATIONS TO DR DUBOIS ON THE OCCASION OF HIS EIGHTY FOURTH BIRTHDAY STOP YOU WERE A SYMBOL TO OUR GREAT PEACE RALLY OF THE WILL FOR PEACE OF THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES AND YOU ARE THE AUTHENTIC VOICE OF JUSTICE AND BROTHERHOOD FOR THE NEGRO PEOPLE OF THE WORLD STOP THE SHAMEFUL ACTION OF OUR GOVERNMENT IN REFUSING YOU AND YOUR WIFE ADMISSION TO CANADA WAS DONE UNDER PRESSURE OF THE UNITED STATES STATE DEPARTMENT AND ONLY SERVED TO HIGHLIGHT THE FACT THAT YOU HAVE WON THE RIGHT TO WORK FOR PEACE BY PERSONAL COURAGE AND INTEGRITY STOP MAY YOUR REMAINING YEARS BE CROWNED WITH LASTING PEACE AND FOR THE CANADIAN PEACE CONGRESS=

JAMES ENDICOTT=

[Canadian - Soviet Friendship Soc.]

January 16, 1952

Dr. Dyson Carter, President
Canadian-Soviet Friendship Soc.
102 Kendal Avenue
Toronto 4, Ontario
Canada

My dear Dr. Carter:

I am writing to greet the National Convention of the Canadian-Soviet Friendship Society on January 26th and 27th.

I am an American representing five generations of citizenship, and at the same time more or less set aside from the mass of American citizens because my great-great-grandfather was a Negro slave.

In my long fight for the equal citizenship of American Negroes in this land, I have come to realize how much color discrimination in the United States is due to colonial imperialism and the insistence of American business on securing land and cheap labor in order to increase their ability to make profits. I have therefore hastened to greet the rise of the Soviet Union because it so clearly repudiates colonial oppression and race discrimination.

I think that the greatest step towards Peace today is understanding between America and the Soviet Union, and I am glad that your organisation is working towards this end.

Very sincerely yours,

DB:lh W.E.B. Du Bois

cc/ Mr. Richard Morford, President
Nat'lCouncil of American- Soviet Friendship
114 East 32 St.
New York 16, N.Y.

25-35-8

MODERN --- LUXURIOUS

CARIBBEAN HOTEL

CHARLOTTE AMALIE, ST. THOMAS, V. I.

February 4, 1952

Mr. William B. Graham
369 Lexington Avenue
New York 17, New York

Attention: Catharine Johnson, Sec'y

Dear Bill:

Miss Johnson writes that you have been "under the weather" since your return to New York. You had better come back here so we can straighten you out. The weather is fine, the swimming is great and the fish are biting, and besides we miss you. We haven't had anyone to replace charming you since your departure last December.

I am happy to advise that we shall be able to accommodate your sister and brother-in-law in an attractive double room with private bath at the weekly rate of $175.00, full American Plan, for their arrival on Monday, February 18th.

Needless to say, if there are any considerations that I do not show the Dubois, it will be because for the moment I could not think of anything else to make their stay with us more enjoyable.

Best regards.

Cordially yours,

L. Richard Fedder
THE CARIBBEAN HOTEL

LRF:mc

P. S. I found your pen and put it away in a safe place. The trouble is I can't remember the safe place, and will send you a new one in a day or two.

P/P/S What about those Afro-Cuban and terrific Calypso entertainers you were going to dig up for me?

L. RICHARD FEDDER, MANAGING DIRECTOR

CARIBBEAN HOTEL.
CHARLOTTE AMALIE
ST. THOMAS, V. I., U. S. A.

Guest Dr. and Mrs. W. E. B. DuBois

Room No: 109 Rate 17.5-

Rent from 2/25 to 3/3/52	175	-
Valet		
Laundry	1	35
Taxi		
Beverage	2	50
Food --		
Misc. Charges		
Total $ 178.85		
Received on account $ 178.85		
Balance due $		

Paid 3/3/52 Moreira

Paid 3/3/52 ART.

41 | 10A | 4

March 10, 1952

Mr. L. Richard Fedder
Caribbean Hotel
Charlotte Amalie,
St. Thomas, Virgin Islands

My dear Mr. Fedder:

Mrs. Du Bois and I have arrived safely from the Virgin Islands, and we hasten to thank you for your hospitality and kindness, which we deeply appreciate.

Our best regards to your assistants.

Very sincerely yours,

DB:lh
dpowa/65

W. E. B. Du Bois

January 3, 1962

Mrs. Edwin H. Carney
2465 Alpine Road
Menlo Park, Calif.

My dear Mrs. Carney:

I am sorry to be so late in answering your letter of October 31. I was very busy at the time with our trial.

I cannot help you at the moment with any references to the peace effort in the United States, although I am sure that there is an abundance of bibliographical material. I think that the Sage Foundation in New York, or the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, which can be addressed in care of James T. Shotwell, 405 West 117 St., New York, can help.

I am sorry not to be able to help you more specifically.

Very sincerely yours,

DB:lh

W.E.B. Du Bois

Du Bois Virgin Isles [1952]

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF ST. THOMAS

General Meeting

Wednesday night, February 27, - 8:30

MR. DREW PEARSON

And

DR. W. E. B. DU BOIS

will speak.

This meeting is open to members of the Chamber and their friends.

25-54-2

[Chamber of Commerce, St. Thomas]

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
OF ST. THOMAS
Charlotte Amalie, St. Thomas, Virgin Islands

March 1, 1952

Dr. W. E. B. Dubois
Charlotte Amalie, St. Thomas
Virgin Islands

Dear Dr. Dubois,

The Executive Board and I, personally, desire to thank you for the honor bestowed upon us and the community by you through your addressing us at the meeting last Wednesday night.

Only favorable comment has resulted from this meeting which you assisted to make such an outstanding success.

Sincerely,

George Conrad,
President.

25-38-31

ACR38/PH59

1952 JUN 7 AM 10:26

PRAHA 100 JUNE 7 1952 1300

MR ROBERT MORSS LOVET

125 WEST 72 STREET

NEWYORK

DEAR PROFESSOR DU BOIS ON THE DAY OF YOUR EIGHTY-FOURTH BIRTHDAY THE CHARLES UNIVERSITY PRAGUE CZECHOSLOVAKIA SENDS YOU ITS HEARTIEST GREETINGS WE CELEBRATE IN YOU AN OUTSTANDING SCHOLAR A CONSISTENT FIGHTER FOR THE RIGHTS OF OPPRESSED PEOPLES A GREAT SON OF THE AMERICAN NATION AND ONE OF THE VALIANT FIGHTERS FOR A LASTING PEACE AND A BETTER FUTURE OF ALL MANKIND THE STAFF AND THE STUDENTS OF THE CHARLES UNIVERSITY PRAGUE WISH YOU MANY HAPPY RETURNS FOR YOUR FURTHER WORK AND VALIANT STRUGGLE

PROF JAN MUKAROVSKY RECTOR OF CHARLES UNIVERSITY

Mackay Radio All America Cables and Radio Commercial Cables Mackay Radio All America Cables and Radio Commercial Cables Mackay Radio
American Cable & Radio System 67 BROAD ST N Y - BOWLING GREEN 9-3800

CHARLOTTE AMALIE HIGH SCHOOL

SAINT THOMAS, VIRGIN ISLANDS, U. S. A.

March 3, 1952

Dr. and Mrs. Du Bois
Adams Guest House
St. Thomas, V.I.

Dear Sir and Madam:

In behalf of the members of the faculty of the Charlotte Amalie High School, I extend an invitation to you to speak to the students at assembly on Thursday morning March 6th. at 8:15.

Very truly yours,

John P. Scott

John P. Scott
Principal

JPS/cad;

25-35-6

[Univ. of Chicago, Faculty - Graduate Comm. for Peace]

FACULTY-GRADUATE COMMITTEE FOR PEACE
at the University of Chicago
5706 S. University Avenue
Chicago 37, Illinois

March 28, 1952

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Council on African Affairs
23 West 26th Street
New York 10, N. Y.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

The Faculty-Graduate Committee for Peace would like very much to have you speak at a public meeting here at the University of Chicago, if it is possible for you to be in this area in the near future.

We would be glad to have you choose your specific subject and focus in the broad area of American foreign policy today, its impact on other countries of the world, and its consequences for the welfare of our own country. You might want to deal with the central question of whether the United States and the Soviet Union can live together in one world, a question which seemed to our Coordinating Committee to be decisive and timely for public discussion. Other subjects we had felt you might want to consider would be the crucial issue of colonial independence and world peace, and the question, is Peace a "foreign plot".

The Faculty-Graduate Committee for Peace is an organization whose membership and activities are open to faculty members and graduate students at the University of Chicago. It is a voluntary organization recognized under University regulations, but in no way authorized to represent the University. Its activities have consisted primarily of conferences and public meetings, of circulating for faculty signature "Open Letters" on some current issue in American foreign policy, and of issuing newsletters and other publications on peace. We thought you might be interested in seeing a copy of our recent pamphlet, "Report on Germany", and are sending it to you under separate cover.

Since expenses for our public meetings can be met only from charging admissions, we are hoping there may be some occasion which will be bringing you to the vicinity of Chicago some time in the next few months. To avoid examination and vacation periods, we would need to plan any meeting between now and May 29, or between July 1 and August 14. The best evenings for meetings on campus would be Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays.

We look forward to hearing from you on whether such arrangements seem possible at this time. We hope very much to have you here to speak this spring or summer, so if you should find later on that you will be coming this way, we would be very glad if you would let us know.

Sincerely yours,

Ethel B. Socolar

(Mrs.) Ethel B. Socolar
For the Program Committee

March 31, 1952

Mrs. Ethel B. Socolar
Faculty-Graduate Committee for Peace
University of Chicago
5706 S. University Avenue
Chicago, 37, Illinois

Dear Mrs. Socolar:

I thank you for your kind invitation of March 28th, but I think you will understand that the requests made upon me for talks, recently, are beyond my ability to fulfill unless I can be paid a fee. I am sorry that this is necessary, but I am retired now and without salary, and my time is valuable.

I could probably arrange to come to Chicago in May. My charge would be $100 and expenses. I should be glad to talk about the possibility of the United States and the Soviet Union living together in one world.

Very sincerely yours,

DB:lh
dp-wa/65

W.E.B. Du Bois

友國誼際
International Friendship

CHINA WELFARE APPEAL REPORT

VOLUME 2, No. 6 — Spring 1952

"WELFARE WORK and WORLD PEACE"

(Excerpts from an article by Madame Sun Yat-sen (Soong Ching-Ling) China Welfare Institute Chairman, in the first issue of "CHINA RECONSTRUCTS," a by-monthly magazine published by China Welfare Institute.)

"There is a direct correlation between world peace and welfare work. They run parallel to one another, prosper under the same conditions and deteriorate from the same causes. Build peace and you enhance welfare. Destroy peace and you eliminate welfare....."

"Our people have absolutely nothing to gain from war. Only peace is in our interest, so that we may further develop our services to the people and enlarge our contribution to the welfare of the world."

(Continued on Page 4)

Examining a little patient in the CWI Nursery

FRIENDSHIP CARGO ARRIVES IN CHINA

Shanghai, Feb. 2, 1952.

China Welfare Appeal,
New York, N.Y.

Dear Friends:

We wish to inform you that the medical journals in 31 packages which constituted your 2nd 1951 FRIENDSHIP CARGO have arrived and have been put to use in our Maternity and Child Health Section. We now have quite a staff of doctors and nurses, therefore, an up-to-date library is essential to their work. Your FRIENDSHIP CARGO has helped them considerably. It is their wish that you have every success in removing the obstacles which would allow further exchanges of this sort between the Chinese and the American peoples.

Please accept the warmest wishes from your many friends here who hope that your Holiday season was most pleasant and wish you every advance toward peace in the year 1952.

Very sincerely yours,
CHINA WELFARE INSTITUTE.

China Welfare Appeal, Shanghai, Feb.6, 1952
New York, N.Y.

Dear Friends:

We are very glad to receive the four books by Gesell and the others and the accompanying journal by Wetzel which arrived today. They are very timely and will be useful as reference material in building up our new International Peace Maternity and Child Health Center.

Since liberation our health program, and particularly the maternity and child health work, has grown by leaps and bounds. Our greatest need now is personnel to cope with the tasks at hand. Any material which can be used for training (practical rather than complicated and theoretical) such as mannikins, diagrams, charts, etc., will be most useful.

Many thanks for your continuous interest in the progress of the Chinese people.

Sincerely yours,
Jean Kiang, M.D.,
Dept. of Maternity and Child Health
CHINA WELFARE INSTITUTE.

CHINA WELFARE INSTITUTE REPORTS PROGRESS DURING THE PAST TWO YEARS

In the Spring of 1950, after concentrated field work study, preliminary conclusions were arrived at regarding China Welfare Institute's future activities. It was decided to make women's and children's welfare and cultural work the major field, with emphasis on health activities--particularly among the children of city workers.

The following will serve to highlight the achievements of the past two years:

THE NURSERY. The Nursery has enrolled 200 children ranging in age from 1½ to 6 years. Its outstanding characteristic is the complete health care system based primarily on prevention. Equipped with a 30-bed dispensary and quarantine ward--with a resident pediatrician and nurses in charge--it continues to attract the attention of those interested in this type of work.

A group of CWI Nursery children at lunch

MATERNITY AND CHILD HEALTH. In June 1950, a Womens and Childrens Health Center was opened in the Kiangning District while in September of the same year a similar health station was set up in Western Shanghai under the joint sponsorship of the Shanghai Textile Workers Union and China Welfare Institute. Each Station has one obstetrician and several midwives to serve the women factory workers. This service includes OPD, delivery of babies, home visits and health publicity work, stressing disease prevention. The educational work has led the workers to recognize the merits of new scientific methods of delivery.

THE CRECHE. The CWI Creche, opened in November 1950 with 40 children, has been expanded to accomodate 60 children from 3 months to 2 years of age. Among those enrolled are three sets of triplets, sons and daughters of Shanghai working-men. Scientific nursing has prevented serious contagious or emergency cases and the little ones are growing up sound and healthy.

One of the three sets of triplets at the CWI Creche. (11 months old)

JUVENILE CULTURE. In the field of juvenile and childrens cultural work CWI points to the following achievements: THE CHILDREN'S THEATER in the past two years has been expanded from 10 to more than 100 members, with major emphasis on training. During this period 217 performances were given to audiences totalling 300,000.

CHILDREN'S LIBRARY. When opened in May 1950 it consisted of one quonset hut. In July it moved to new and more spacious quarters and the original site became the Hongkew District Reading Room. In 17 months the number of books increased from some 2,000 to 21,000 volumes, while the number of readers and volume of circulation increased correspondingly. More than 60 meetings with writers of children's literature, story-tellers, social gatherings and picture exhibitions were attended by more than 30,000 young people. THE CHILDREN'S EPOCH, a fortnightly magazine published particularly for 3rd and 4th grade primary school student, encourages the widest possible student participation in supplying materials and in discussion of articles. Circulation is steadily increasing throughout the land.

THE CHILDREN'S CULTURAL PALACE, the youngest CWI project, is devoted to fostering children's extra-curricular activities. It occupies a large, newly constructed building in Shanghai and includes a children's summer camp at Yulin, a factory district of Shanghai.

In addition, three field work units were handed over to CWI by the Peoples' Relief Administration of China (PRAC) consisting of two children's welfare centers and a nursery with a staff of 21 workers. The welfare centers were converted into children's reading rooms and the nursery has been equipped as a day nursery for children of Shanghai workers.

In reviewing the work of the past two years, China Welfare Institute writes:- "Our field work is of wide variety and of a creative nature, consisting of culture, the arts, medical treatment and health care. It embraces nearly every aspect of children's welfare work.

It is precisely because of this wide variety and the lack of previous experience for guidance, especially in the cultural sphere, that the work has demanded a high degree of creative effort. Thus, the work of CWI has been directed toward model work, supplying working experience to the various circles concerned.

During the past two years CWI has passed through a stage of groping, then began to acquire normal development and to gradually attain systematic working experience which, it is hoped, will enable us to render better service to women and children from now on."

****

Reading CHILDREN'S EPOCH

LETTER FROM TSINAN

The following is from a letter from Dr. Arthur Chung (Chang Wei-sen) former Bellevue Hospital (N.Y.) pediatrician now attached to the International Peace Hospital at Tsinan, Shantung, China.

Dear China Welfare Appeal friends:

"We have moved from the Medical School compound to a place nearer the Health Administration where I now spend most of my time. My work includes the supervision of medical education, anti-epidemic work and maternal and child health. Actually, I am a sort of technical advisor. The problems we face are vast but we are attacking them one by one in the order of their importance. In anti-epidemic work we are carrying out vaccination on such a scale that by 1953 we hope to wipe out small-pox entirely. A locally-made pentavalent antimony preparation is very effective against kala-azar which we are treating by the thousands."

"Active treatment to eradicate the main reservoir and an active campaign against sandflies (DDT and 666 made locally) will clear up one of our principal diseases. Government--dispensed diphtheria toxoid reduced the morbidity of diphtheria last year and in a few years we hope to rid our children of the threat of this disease. In medical education the emphasis is on short-term (2 year) courses to train medical assistants, midwives and nurses. Conventional medical school training (5 years) still is carried out but with much larger classes than before. These graduates will be our future teaching staff. Newer methods of teaching--with emphasis on visual education--make the training more effective."

"I feel our doctors are every bit as good as those who go through the usual 7-year course. Medical assistants will fill the gap until enough MDs are trained. They can do the usual dispensary work and have a working knowledge of public health and hygiene so essential for improving the health situation in the villages. The emphasis on maternal health is centered on the simple procedure of properly cutting and tying the (umbilical)cord under sterile conditions. Country midwives are being retrained by the thousands, their work being inspected and more being trained in the correct method. In all areas where this work is being pushed there have been enormous drops in infantile mortality, tetanus and sepsis becoming practically unknown. Management of nurseries and well-baby clinics is also our job."

(continued on Page 4.)

Diphtheria prevention health exhibition uses living newspaper method.

ACTIVITIES AND EVENTS

The Annual CWA Christmas Bazaar, held in our office December 10--11--12, offered a wide assortment of Chinese art objects, curios, woodcuts, rubbings and scrolls, and was a very successful affair.

* * * * * *

On February 26, 1952, CWA sponsored a FRIENDSHIP DINNER presenting as speaker Dr. Dryden L. Phelps, formerly Professor of English Literature, West China Union University, Chengtu. and American Foreign Baptist Society missionary recently returned after 30 years in China. Dr. Phelps gave a moving talk on his observations and impressions of new China and lauded the work of CWA in strengthening the bonds of friendship between our two peoples through FRIENDSHIP CARGOES. Dr. Roger A. Lewis, Chairman of the CWA Medical Advisory Board stressed the urgent need for funds to carry the CWA program through the current year. The Rev. Jack McMichael and Miss Olive Van Horn served as co-chairmen.

* * * * * *

The Medical Committee Of China Welfare Appeal has prepared for early shipment another FRIENDSHIP CARGO of current medical journals, standard and new textbooks on medicine and child welfare, including those just purchased with $50.00 allotted to the Medical Committee at a recent CWA Board meeting. The CARGO consists of 40 packages of 6½ pounds each.

CHINA WELFARE APPEAL, Inc.
439 Fourth Avenue,
New York 16, N.Y.

Enclosed is my contribution: $_____

Name _____

Address _____

_____

"WELFARE WORK AND WORLD PEACE"

(continued from Page 1.)

"We stand for peace among equals, with each people determining its own life. We desire friendship and cooperation with all countries and people who are willing to live at peace and to trade for mutual benefit, regardless of what their form of government may be or what views they hold. The unprecedented progress of welfare in the new China this past year reflects our ardent desire for peace. Child care, medical services, workers housing and modern facilities for workers' districts, --rural services of many varieties--all are growing and raising the living standards of the people right before our eyes. Such progress can only result from a policy which prizes peace and pursues the aims of peaceful relations among all nations."

LETTER FROM TSINAN (Continued from Page 3)

"Thus, you have some idea of my job here. Twice a week I slip off to make grand rounds at the hospital, ward rounds and conferences. I'm trying awfully hard to hold on to clinical pediatrics although I know it's only a matter of time when I will have to give it up entirely. There are too few men to do too many jobs. The need for health administrators is especially acute and, although I never dreamed I would be doing this work, I am up to my neck in it now."

"The latest FRIENDSHIP CARGO (1950) of books and drugs got lost en route. Many thanks, and although we regret we won't be able to get these books and drugs--which are beyond price here--we do appreciate the valiant efforts of all of you to help us."

"As regards what we need in the way of literature: we manage to get current British journals and books and occasionally some from the States. Any good book summarizing the experience on any aspect of medicine such as Feldman's "Streptomycin" and Keefer's "Penicillin" are good. New editions of old favorites (is Holt's 12th Edition out yet?) Peters and Van Slykes Volume II on Interpretations and the new methods, if out, would be priceless. Production methods of drugs such as Terramycin and some of the newer sulfones, such as sulphetron. (We have over 10,000 lepers in this province.) Anything new and better for leprosy, for filariasis and schistosomiasis? We don't want much! Malnutrition isn't much of a problem, it is a matter of education on the right things to eat rather than insufficient food. Equipment, isn't too much of a problem. We are using swell microscopes from Germany which have Bosch-Lomb and Spencer beat. Regards from all of us, ARTHUR."

[China Welfare Appeal]

FRIENDSHIP DINNER

25-37-62

1952

TUESDAY FEBRUARY 26, 6:30 p.m.

DING HO RESTAURANT - 103 WEST 49 ST.

SPONSORED BY

CHINA WELFARE APPEAL

MU 6-5892

Reservation $3.50 Informal

MENU

Bean Cake Soup

Barbecured Spare Ribs

Fried Shrimp-Canton Style

Cantonese Egg Foo Yung

Soy Bean Sauce Chicken

Shrimps with Green Peas

Chou Lung Ha Pan

Sweet and Sour Pork

Beef with Chinese Vegetables

Almond Cookies Tea

PROGRAM

DR. DRYDEN L. PHELPS, Formerly Professor, English Literature, West China Union University, at Chengtu, China; and Missionary, American Foreign Baptist Society, recently returned after 30 years in China.

DINNER CHAIRMEN

Reverend Jack McMichael

Olive Van Horn

WE BELIEVE THAT FRIENDSHIP AND PEACE ARE DESIRABLE AND POSSIBLE. WE STAND FOR BROTHERHOOD, FOR THE ALLIANCE OF ALL HUMANITY AGAINST THE TRUE ENEMIES OF MANKIND: DISEASE AND ILL HEALTH...

From a Policy Statement of
China Welfare Appeal, Inc.

1952

CHINA WELFARE APPEAL

presents

SOPHIA DELZA

AVAILABLE AT THE C

RECITAL OF

CHINESE ACTION-DANCES

IN TRADITIONAL FORM
FROM HISTORIC PLAYS

TALK ON

CHINESE CLASSIC THEATRE

IN THE AUDITORIUM OF THE

MUSEUM of MODERN ART

11 WEST 53 STREET, NEW YORK

WEDNESDAY • APRIL 30 • 8:40 P. M.

THE CHINA WELFARE APPEAL • 439 FOURTH AVE. • MURRAY HILL 6-5892

TICKETS / $2.00

[China Welfare Appeal]

FRIENDSHIP DINNER

25-37-61

1953

TUESDAY JUNE 24, 6:30 P.M.

DING HO RESTAURANT-103 WEST 49 ST.
(air-conditioned)

SPONSORED BY

CHINA WELFARE APPEAL

MU 6-5892

Reservation $3.50 Informal

MENU

Bean Cake Soup

Barbecued Spare Ribs

Fried Shrimp- Canton Style

Cantonese Egg Foo Yung

Soy Bean Sauce Chicken

Shrimps with Green Peas

Chou Lung Ha Pan

Sweet and Sour Pork

Beef with Chinese Vegetables

Almond Cookies Tea

PROGRAM

DR. HARRY F. WARD, PROFESSOR EMERITUS, Union Theological Seminary, and a distinguished author of many books on religious and social subjects is to speak....Dr. Ward possesses an extraordinary appreciation of developments in China and will speak on China and world peace.

DINNER CHAIRMAN

Reverend Jack McMichael

WE BELIEVE THAT FRIENDSHIP AND PEACE ARE DESIRABLE AND POSSIBLE. WE STAND FOR BROTHERHOOD, FOR THE ALLIANCE OF ALL HUMANITY AGAINST THE TRUE ENEMIES OF MANKIND: DISEASE AND ILL HEALTH...

From a Policy Statement of
China Welfare appeal, Inc.

August 5, 1952

Secretary, China Welfare Appeal
439 Fourth Avenue
New York 16, N.Y.

Dear Sir or Madam:

Will you kindly send me the names of the present officials of the China Welfare Appeal, and something of its activities?

Very sincerely yours,

DB:lh

W.E.B. Du Bois

友國誼際

CHINA WELFARE APPEAL INC.

Friendship Cargo For China

[redacted], Tel. MUrray Hill 6-5892
153 East 33rd Street, New York 16

International
Friendship

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25-37-10

September 3, 1952

Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois
23 West 26th Street
New York 10, New York

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

Do please forgive us for not answering your inquiry regarding the activities of China Welfare Appeal before this. We cannot understand why you have not been receiving notices of the various meetings and affairs CWA holds from time to time. We shall see that this is remedied immediately.

We are enclosing notices of some of the affairs we have held in the recent past, together with copies of CWA bulletins sent out since January of this year. In addition to these activities, members of our organization are frequently invited to speak on the function of CWA to interested groups. Our speakers are almost well received.

Since January of this year we have sent to China Welfare Institute in Shanghai, (Madame Sun Yat-sen's project) over 1500 lbs. of printed matter. These shipments consisted of current Medical Journals, Medical Text Books and material on Child Care and Maternal Welfare. We have received word that all material sent has been received and put to good use. Unfortunately, due to the ban on medical supplies, etc. to China (imposed by the Department of Commerce) our work in this respect is considerably curtailed. We keep trying to have the ban lifted, however.

Miss Olive Van Horn, Chairman of the Executive Board of CWA, would like very much to set up an appointment (at your convenience) to discuss our situation with you. She will be able to give you a more rounded picture of our past and future activities. Miss Van Horn will be back in New York the 11th of September and is most anxious to see you. Would you please let us know when you will be able to meet with her?
With very best wishes to you, we are,

Sincerely,
Helen M. Douglas
Helen M. Douglas

[China Welfare Comm.]

August 21, 1952

Miss Helen Douglas
China Welfare Committee
153 East 33 St.
New York, N.Y.

85-37-13

Dear Miss Douglas:

I have received from time to time a report of the meetings of the China Welfare, but wanted to have for general use some idea of the recent activities of the committee, as I have not been able to attend.

I also find that Miss Gerlach is no longer with you, which I did not know.

Please do not distress yourself, therefore, but simply at your leisure send me some data.

Very sincerely yours,

DB:lh

W.E.B. Du Bois

Citizens Emergency Defense Conference

401 Broadway • Room 604 • New York 13, N. Y. • COrtlandt 7-4936

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REV. HAROLD S. WILLIAMSON
SAM WINN

25-46-20

April 28, 1952

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn, N. Y.

Dear Doctor DuBois:

Our conference has arranged a public rally at the Hotel Capitol on Tuesday, May 27th.

The purpose of this rally is to mobilize support in behalf of the constitutional rights of the 16 Communists now on trial at Foley Square. Such support requires taking no position on the political program of the defendants. It is our firm belief that by defending their rights we thereby defend the rights of all Americans. In view of the fact that the trial judge has forbidden the defendants and their attorneys the right to make any speech or issue any statement regarding the trial, this rally on May 27th takes on added significance and importance.

We would very much like to have you address this gathering. Clifford T. McAvoy will act as chairman, and Father Campbell will be one of the principal speakers.

May we look forward to an affirmative reply by return mail?

With every good wish,

Sam Kanter
Executive Secretary

K:w
ang #3

May 20, 1952

Mr. Sam Kanter, Executive Secretary
Citizens Emergency Defense Conference
401 Broadway Room 604
New York 13, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Kanter:

I have so many engagements for this month that it would be impossible for me to take on any further obligations.

I am sorry not to be able to be of service.

Very sincerely yours,

DB:lh

W.E.B. Du Bois

"Are we going to give up and succumb to such oppression by government? I say 'No.'

"To preserve the Constitution we have all got to take a calculated personal risk and speak up against this usurpation by government. We have still the power of free speech and free assembly. Let us say, 'We are on to your game. We know that you know the way to make democracy work is to let every citizen have the same rights as his fellows.' If we make America strong within, it will be invulnerable without."

•

YES! While there is still time! Let us speak out! Let us demand of our leaders in public office "No More Gag-laws!" "No More Thought-Control!" "No More Smith Act Trials of Ideas and Books!"

LISTEN to the words of Roscoe Dunjee, Editor of the *Black Dispatch:*—"*I join with all patriotic Americans in the thought that the Smith Act should be immediately repealed . . . by Congress. While this law was enacted to shackle Communism we have all lived long enough to see that government by innuendo and the smear of insinuation terrorizes and intimidates everyone.*"

One can appreciate the truths spoken by Judge Delany and Editor Dunjee when Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune—one of the truly great leaders of our times and outstanding fighter for Negro rights—is called a Communist and barred from speaking in Englewood, N. J.

It required a nationwide protest to break the ban against Mrs. Bethune—and it WAS finally rescinded. ACTION against thought control, mass-scale public action to stop Smith Act prosecutions is, likewise, the key to the restoration of the Bill of Rights.

ACT TODAY!

What to Do

JOIN "this desperate fight . . ."

Since March 31, 1952, in Federal Court at Foley Square, New York, a thought control trial, under the notorious Smith Act, has been staged by the government. In the dock are 16 Communists, men and women, Negro and white.

Of this trial the late Harold L. Ickes stated: ". . . this trial may well prove to be one of the most important constitutional lawsuits of our times.

"I wish dearly that I might engage in this desperate fight to protect our liberties. . . ."

The fight to defend the constitutional rights of the 16 Communists which the Citizens Emergency Defense Conference is leading, without taking a position on their political program, is a fight for the constitutional rights of *all* Americans. It is a fight that cannot be won solely by legal procedures in the courtroom. It can and will be won only by the fullest support of the people outside the courtroom. *YOU can help to win this trial, to make it the last thought control trial.* Here is how:

- Support the public campaign of the Citizens Emergency Defense Conference to meet the heavy burden of trial costs and to win the trial!
- Please fill out and mail the coupon below.

CITIZENS EMERGENCY DEFENSE CONFERENCE
Room 604, 401 Broadway, New York 13, N. Y.

Please send me ..... copies of this folder ($1 per 100) for which I enclose the sum of $.....

Enclosed find my contribution of $..... to help others distribute this important folder.

Total: $.....

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

CITY..... ZONE..... STATE.....

Defend Our Civil Rights

By Judge Hubert T. Delany

32-35-59

JUSTICE DELANY, who sits in the Domestic Relations Court of New York City, is the son of the late suffragan bishop of North Carolina, the Rt. Rev. Henry Beard Delany. He is an active Episcopal layman in the diocese of New York. This article is condensed from an address recently delivered in the parish house of the Church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn. In replying to the introduction to his audience Justice Delany said: "I feel that this is one of the few churches in the country where, as a Negro Episcopalian, I am not only tolerated but really welcomed."

"We are losing our rights faster than I care to admit. . . .

"I am not so concerned about the participation of hoodlums in such a riot as that in Cicero, Illinois, or even in the role of the police; what disturbs me is that the government proceeded to indict *whom?*—the citizen who wanted to move into a neighborhood, the lawyer who sought to defend his right, and the representative of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People—charging them with, of all things, *conspiracy to lower property values!*

"Again, in the Cairo school situation, after the courts had declared that the school must be opened, and when parents took their children to be admitted, accompanied by representatives of the N.A.A.C.P., it was the parents who were faced with a bench warrant!

"THIS IS WHAT I CALL OPPRESSION BY GOVERNMENT!

"When we permit our government to do such things to our own citizens, we are close to losing our constitutional rights.

"Dr. DuBois, the eminent Negro scholar, was similarly indicted by the government. I have been in the district attorney's office for five years and I know that the government ordinarily does not indict an 83-year-old man on a technical 'crime' after the organization involved has ceased to exist.

"Why was Dr. DuBois indicted? I can come to only one conclusion. The government had just one end in mind. Negroes have been speaking out as never before. The government wanted to say to Negro leaders, 'If you don't keep your mouth shut, we'll indict you, too.'

"And the tragedy is that the DuBois indictment has served to intimidate Negro leadership. *This is a form of legal lynching!*

"In Groveland, Florida, the sheriff acted as if he had no intention of letting the accused prisoners ever stand trial. This was not action by the traditional mob; it was action by government.

"The Moores were bombed in Mims, Florida, because they sought to assert the American right to protest. If people are bombed out of existence for asserting this basic right, we Americans have really lost our freedom. . . .

"The American government through the Voice of America cannot commend itself to the rest of the world by saying how bad the government is in Russia. It must demonstrate how good democracy is in the United States. The people of Europe are sensible enough to know that we will not give democracy to them when we deny it to our own people.

"Take the present loyalty oaths. They are oppressive and do incalculable damage. No real subversive is ever going to declare that he is a subversive. It is the innocent who are hurt, and good Americans.

"Among the questions being asked in the present interrogations is this: 'Do you invite Negroes into your home?'

"To my mind the loyalty oaths are as ridiculous as suggesting that a Judge every time he enters the courtroom should solemnly swear, *'I am honest, I do not take bribes, I am not a homosexual.'*

"There is a McCarran Act on the books today. Do you know what that legalizes? In the event of a state of emergency the American government can put into concentration camps any alleged subversive WITHOUT TRIAL. That can mean *anyone* who questions the *status quo.*

"How can this happen in a democracy?

"I think it can happen because throughout our history we have always had two standards of ethics, one for the Blacks and one for the Whites; we have again and again changed the obvious meaning of the Constitution from its original intent.

"Does anyone now doubt that the Dred Scott decision was a political decision? It is now coming back to haunt us. If we cannot expect the highest courts to interpret the laws to make our Constitution mean what it clearly says, we are at the mercy of political expediency and near the point of losing all our constitutional guarantees.

"We are not going to get away with things like the Smith Act. People abroad see it precisely for what it is. Why are people afraid to speak out against it? If I say I am against it, they say I am a communist because communists are against it. Justice Black and Justice Douglas (of the Supreme Court) are against it, too, and does that make them communists?

"Today in the United States we are convicting people by a process of guilt by association. With the McCarthys in power, no decent man wants to participate in government. The American people must realize that the danger is not the 62,000 communists but the leaders like Jimmy Byrnes who will declare flatly that he will close all the schools of his state before he will obey the law of the land.

Because the press and other public opinion organs should have, but did not, give distribution to this important address by Justice Hubert T. Delany, we are pleased to reprint these extended excerpts as a public service. The address was made as part of the observance of Negro History Week at the Episcopal Church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn, New York, on February 24, 1952. These excerpts are reprinted from the Episcopal magazine, THE CHURCHMAN, May 1, 1952, and THE WITNESS, March 6, 1952.

Citizens Emergency Defense Conference
CLIFFORD T. MCAVOY, CHAIRMAN
SAM KANTER, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

January 11, 1952.

Miss Alice Citron
1406 Townsend Avenue
Bronx 52, N.Y.

Dear Miss Citron:

I wonder if you can give me any information. According to my records the group in Chicago who made a pledge of $1100 actually sent in the following names and contributions:

Earl B. Dickerson	$100.00
Richard E. Westbrooks	50.00
Herbert Turner	50.00
Irene McCoy Gaines for Council of Neg. Org.	25.00
Walter Lowe	25.00
Arthur J. Wilson	25.00
Irene R. Mahone	25.00
Leonard R. Jewell	35.00
Lloyd A. Hall	15.00
Mrs. Alfred N. Diggs	10.00
Art McCoo	10.00
Nelson M. Willis	10.00
Jackie Ormes	10.00
Total:	390.00

After that Alderman Carey added $35. Do you remember whether anyone else sent in pledges?

Very sincerely yours,

DB:lh

W.E.B. Du Bois

January 21, 1952

Miss Alice Citron
1406 Townsend Avenue
Bronx 52, New York

Dear Miss Citron:

I still want, if possible, to get some complete statement of the work of the Peace Information Center: how much money it received; how the money was expended; how many pamphlets issued; the size and extent of its correspondence.

I know, of course, that you do not know this, but have you any idea where I could get such a report? I am writing Abbot, but I am afraid that perhaps he is not well enough to attend to it.

Tell me of any information of this sort that I could get.

Very sincerely yours,

W.E.B. DU Bois

DB:lh
cc/ Elizabeth Moos
Croton-on-the-Hudson
New York

April 23, 1952

Miss Alice Citron
1406 Townsend Avenue
Bronx 52, New York City apl 27

Dear Alice:

Shirley and I have both decided that we will not, for the time being, head any more petitions or appeals. We are willing to sign with the crowd, but we are not going to ask them to sign.

Shirley will talk to you further. I am returning the letters.

Very sincerely yours,

DB:lh
dpowa/65

W.E.B. Du Bois

January 24, 1952

Civil Rights Congress
23 West 26 St.
New York, N. Y.

Gentlemen:

I am very sorry that Operations on my teeth make it impossible for me to attend any functions this month.

My sympathy and regards to Dr. Hunton, Mr. Hammett, Abner Green and Frederick Field.

Very sincerely yours,

DB:lh

W. E. B. Du Bois

February 8, 1952

Mr. William Patterson
Civil Rights Congress
23 West 26 St.
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Patterson:

I am seeking some information about John Rogge. Can you tell me when and why he separated himself from the case of the Trenton Six? Did it have anything to do with the exclusion of New York lawyers?

I shall be obliged for any information, especially the date.

Very sincerely yours,

DB:dpowa/65

W.E.B. Du Bois

CIVIL RIGHTS CONGRESS

SUITE A • 23 WEST 26th STREET • NEW YORK 10, N. Y. • MURRAY HILL 4-6640

WILLIAM L. PATTERSON
National Executive Sec'y

March 11, 1952

Dear Dr. DuBoise:

The Civil Rights Congress will celebrate its Sixth Birthday at an Anniversary Dinner on Wednesday evening, March 26th.

It would be a great tribute to our common cause if you, one of America's outstanding leaders in the fight for civil rights, constitutional liberties and peace, would join with those present at this celebration as an honored guest.

We shall telephone you for your acceptance. May we look forward to greeting you personally at the Anniversary Dinner?

Sincerely yours,

William L Patterson

William L. Patterson
National Executive Sec'y.

I regret I may not on March 26
I am speaking at Princeton University
I am sorry not to be able to attend
your dinner

25-37-10

[Civil Rights Congress]

March 12, 1952

Dear Mr. Patterson:

I regret to say that on March 26th I am speaking at Princeton University.

I am sorry not to be able to attend your dinner.

Very sincerely yours,

25-37-11

DB:lh

W.E.B. DuBois

Mr. William L. Patterson, National Executive Sec'y.
Civil Rights Congress
23 West 26 Street
New York, N. Y.

CIVIL RIGHTS CONGRESS

SUITE B · 23 WEST 26th STREET · NEW YORK 10, N. Y. · OREGON 9-1657

WILLIAM L. PATTERSON
National Executive Sec'y

April 2, 1952

Dr. W.E. B. DuBois
23 West 26 Street
New York City

Dear Doctor DuBois:

I have just been informed that the leading Catholic review in France, Esprit, would like a solid, objective analysis from you on the American Negro and the American "Left" for a special number on the American Left now being prepared. I imagine the editors have been in touch with you on this. I am only carrying through my correspondent's wish that you know how deeply appreciative all will be to receive such a message from you.

Sincerely

William L. Patterson
National Executive Secretary

dpowa-65

CIVIL RIGHTS CONGRESS

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WILLIAM L. PATTERSON
National Executive Sec'y

May 2, 1952

Dear Dr. DuBois:

It is an honor to be listed among the signers of the petition to the President of the United States and the United States Delegation to the United Nations.

May I add, however, that I wish that this splendid petition had made mention of the Genocide petition submitted by the Civil Rights Congress Delegation to the U.N. last December. It is my opinion that mention of this historical event could not but have strengthened this very fine petition.

The very same Americans who interceded in order that Reverend Michael Scott, spokesman for Herreros of Southwest Africa, might speak refused to intercede when the petition dealing with Genocide in the United States was submitted.

It is my feeling that the Genocide petition must be regarded as a ~~peace~~ document supporting peace.

Sincerely,

William L. Patterson
National Executive Secretary

WLP:MS
enc.

Not answered W.A.H

25-37-7

May 8, 1952

Mr. William Patterson
23 West 26 St.
New York, N. Y.

Answering your letter of April 2, may I say that I have had no correspondence from "Esprit", the French review.

If you send me their address I shall be glad to get in touch with them.

Very sincerely yours,

DB:lh

W.E.B. Du Bois

CIVIL RIGHTS CONGRESS

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WILLIAM L. PATTERSON
National Executive Sec'y

MEMORANDUM

August 26, 1952

To: Dr. DuBois

From: William Patterson

As you have heard, Heywood Patterson died of cancer in prison in Detroit. Should you wish to send flowers or sympathy to his family, they can be reached through the funeral home--the House of Diggs, 689 Mack Street, Detroit, where the funeral will be held tomorrow, Wednesday at 2 PM. (Heywood's sister, Seebelle Patterson, is in Detroit.)

CIVIL RIGHTS CONGRESS

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WILLIAM L. PATTERSON
National Executive Sec'y

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois
23 West 26th Street
New York City

Dear Dr. DuBois:

As you know, the Supreme Court will decide this month if it should hear the appeal of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg. Should the Supreme Court refuse this appal, the Rosenbergs could be executed within thirty days thereafter.

In odar to arouse New Yorkers to the urgency of this case and to impress them with the fact that this case is closely linked up with the war hysteria, we are holding a rally on Thursday, Oct. 23rd at 8 p.m. at the Central Plaza, 111 Second Avenue, NYC.

25-30-3

We feel that it is of the greatest urgency to show the connection between the war drive and this case and therefore ask you, if it would be possible for your to address this meeting. It would be possible for us to pay you a small fee for your appearance.

We do hope that it will be possible for you to lend your help and insure a full political success of the meeting.

Sincerely,

Patterson.

$50

October 13, 1952

Mr. William Patterson
Civil Rights Congress
Suite B
23 West 26 St.
New York 10, N.Y.

25-30-4

My dear Mr. Patterson:

I am terribly interested in Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, and from my knowledge of Rogge I know that they have received a dirty and unjust deal.

At the same time, as I have to keep telling my friends, I have neither the strength nor the time to respond to all the various appeals that come to me, and I protect myself by charging a fee.

My fee in this case would be $50, which I doubt if you could or ought to pay, but let me know your decision at your earliest convenience.

Very sincerely yours,

DB:lh

W. E. B. Du Bois

CIVIL RIGHTS CONGRESS

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WILLIAM L. PATTERSON
National Executive Sec'y

October 31, 1952

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
23 West 26th Street
New York City, N.Y.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

On behalf of our organization, may I express our appreciation for your participation in our meeting to save the Rosenbergs; and for your speech, which immeasurably deepened our understanding of the significance of the Rosenberg case.

Again, with thanks.

Sincerely,
Elaine Ross
Elaine Ross

dpowa-65

25-37-18

[Civil Rights Congress, N.Y.S.]

NEW YORK STATE CIVIL RIGHTS CONGRESS

23 WEST 26th STREET • NEW YORK 10, N. Y.

ORegon 9-1657

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MIRANDA SMITH

25-30-8

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois
23 East 26th St.
NYC

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Here is the information about the meeting to save the Rosenbergs.

Thursday, Oct. 23rd 8 p.m.

Central Plaza, 111 Second Avenue, (near 7th St.)
NYC

If it would be possible to get an advance copy of your speech, or a short statement of its contents, we would mimeograph it for the press and it would be most helpful.

Thanking you again for your cooperation,

Sincerely yours,
Margit Fitzmaurice
Civil Rights Congress

September 23, 1952

Dr. P. Price Cobbs
2624½ So. Central Avenue
Los Angeles 11, Calif.

25-37-9

Dear Doctor Cobbs:

Shirley and I want to send you congratulations and all good wishes on your birthday celebration, which we understand takes place next Sunday.

We remember with pleasure your hospitality while we were in Los Angeles, and hope that your future life will be as full and successful as your past.

Very sincerely yours,

DB:lh

W.E.B. Du Bois

P. Price Cobbs, M. D.
Physician and Surgeon
2624½ So. Central Ave.
Los Angeles 11, Calif.

Shirley Graham
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 2, New York

October 22, 1952

Dear Dr. Du Bois and Shirley:

Your greetings were certainly welcomed. We all have been working so hard. Our work at the A.S.P. and The Un-american Activities Committee has been terrific here.

The book, "In Battle For Peace", I received and it was well received in Los Angeles by everyone. It was a great lift for people.

I am glad to enclose my check for twenty-five dollars for the Du Bois Foundation. I will talk with more people and will send you more money in a few days. I think it is a great idea. We can not afford to have a great man and his works go on with out doing something for humanity that the scholars that follow may profit by his work.

I hope that you and doctor get a chance to run to Los Angeles. If by chance you do get a few days rest from work, we will be happy.

My wife joins me in sending you the kindest regards. You will hear from me in a few days with more money and some details.

Most sincerely yours,

Signed: P. Price Cobbs M.D.

PPC/jo

42-1C-1

31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 2, New York
October 24, 1952

42-1c-5

My dear Dr. Cobbs;

Shortly after Labor Day my husband sent you an autographed copy of his book just out IN BATTLE FOR PEACE which dealt with his exciting and triumphant 84th year. The last week in September I wrote you of a plan which the recent defendants with him and I are using to initiate a committee for the setting up of a Foundation dedicated to the [redacted]ion of Du Bois' books now out of print yet greatly in demand, the printing of work[redacted] which have never been published and the preservation of his fine library for the use of scholars down through the years. I explained that this had nothing to do with current politics but was a matter dealing with the advancement of learning and development of culture. We therefore were anxious to make wide contacts of persons who would be sincerely interested. The idea was that it would be this broad group which would name trustees, directors or whatever was necessary for the actual setting up of the Foundation.

Yet, realizing that all things however great and important, must start somewhere we had hit upon a simple and direct Introductory Plan. Many people have talked about the necessity of this being done. We are offering a way to get started. We have ordered two hundred copies of a de luxe edition of Dr. Du Bois' latest book, IN BATTLE FOR PEACE. This will be beautifully bound, numbered and autographed and will contain an Introduction, a poetic [redacted]ston Hughes, pictures and other material not found in the popular edition. We are offering this book for twenty-five dollars to those persons whom we are inviting to become members of the Committee for Founding a Du Bois Foundation. By November 20th we hope to have a substantial number of persons who want to see such a Foundation get under way. At that time we plan to have a reception making a formal announcement that the Foundation is being set up.

The other defendants are white and are so anxious that this be done that they could easily go ahead and round up two hundred people. But we know that Du Bois has devoted his life to the advancement of dark peoples all over the world and particularly to the advancement of Negroes in this country. Therefore such a lasting memorial to him must include a representative number of Negroes from its very inception. On the other hand you can understand that I am not going to approach those B.N. who apparently were willing to see my husband go to jail on a charge which they knew to be false. I wrote, therefore, to you as the first person in your section of the country who was best able to come in yourself and also suggest other names.

I should like very much to see you a trustee of the Du Bois Foundation. We're asking that this twenty-five dollar subscription be paid in advance from those few persons we are contacting now. The edition will cost five hundred dollars which must be paid the publishers by the middle of November, when the books are ready. I shall register this letter because I know the state of mail delivery these days. We have not heard from you either as to whether you received the book nor in reply to my letter sent a month ago. It is my opinion that you probably received neither. I am therefore repeating facts which were presented more fully in the first letter.

and molding two generations of Negroes. It is our plan to bring out a Jubilee Edition of SOULS OF BLACK FOLK which can sell at a popular price.

There is also talk of making a documentary film of Dr. Du Bois while he is still hale and hearty.

Here then is the plan. As soon as the full two hundred persons are reached each person will receive a list of the names of the full Committee. Then they will elect from their number the trustees or directors who will go about the legal setting up of the Foundation.

This is a long letter, but we want you to have a complete picture because we are inviting you to become a member of this committee. We are not making any public announcement or bid for members or going into any financial drive for money. The twenty-five dollars from each interested person furnishes the funds necessary to get started. It also guarantees the committee member's personal interest as a stake in the future. For a Du Bois Foundation is not something for us but for those who come after us.

The books are ready now for mailing. Please make out your check to me with a notation "For Du Bois Committee". We cannot as yet set up a bank account in the name of the non-existing Foundation.

Sincerely,

Mr. John S. Codman · 222 Summer St. · [Codman] Boston 10, Mass.

Am reading your book with sympathy and indignation and sorrow. Would like to see you if you come to Boston.

JSC, your classmate

10/21/52

August 21, 1952

The Family of Dr. Paul Collins
187 West 135 Street
New York, N.Y.

My dear Madam:

I did not hear of your husband's death until too late to attend the funeral.

May I express for myself and Mrs. Du Bois, and also for my daughter and granddaughter, our very deep sense of loss at the death of your devoted and gifted husband.

Very sincerely yours,

DB:lh

W.E.B. Du Bois

25-37-8

[Colonial Review]

June 12, 1952

The Colonial Review
Colonial Department
University of London
Institute of Education
London, England

Gentlemen:

Will you kindly change my address from 409 Edgecombe Avenue, N.Y., to:

31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 2, N. Y.

and oblige,

Very sincerely yours,

DB:lh

W.E.B. Du Bois

Il Comitato Nazionale dei Partigiani della Pace si onora comunicare di avere trasferita la propria sede in Via del Corso, 504 (scala B. int. 10) telefono 687.773 Roma.

La Segreteria

Comité Allemand de la Paix, Berlin W 8, Taubenstraße 1-2

1952

Au nom du Comité Allemand de la Paix, j'ai l'honneur de vous transmettre nos meilleurs voeux de Nouvel An ainsi que toute notre reconnaissance pour les inlassables efforts que vous avez déployés en vue de maintenir la paix dans le monde.

Nous vous donnons l'assurance de travailler encore davantage pour le succès de notre cause commune, et nous espérons voir l'année prochaine la paix enfin établie.

W. Friedrich

Le Président
du
Comité Allemand de la Paix

COMITÉ POUR LA CÉLÉBRATION DU CENTENAIRE DE LA " CASE DE L'ONCLE TOM "

(1852 - 1952)

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Tél : DANton 92-85

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Me **M. SAMSOEN,** ancien Président de la Fédération des Associations de Parents d'Elèves des Lycées et Collèges de l'Union Française;

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M. **Jean SILVANDRE,** Député à l'Assemblée Nationale;

M. **Paul SYMPHOR,** Sénateur de la Martinique;

[redacted]

Mme **Jane VIALLE,** Sénateur d'Oubangui-Chari.

TRESORIER :

M. **Victor LASIMANT,** Professeur Honoraire, Homme de Lettres.

SECRETAIRES GENERAUX :

Me **D. SBERRO,** Avocat à la Cour;

M. **Albert KREBS,** Bibliothécaire à la Bibliothèque Nationale;

M. **Henri-Marcel BERNFELD,** Professeur.

25-35-9

Henri-Marcel BERNFELD
8, rue Marguerin
PARIS 14°

le December 12th, 1952

Prof. DUBOIS W.E. DURGHARDT
2417 N. Pulaski
BALTIMORE (Md)

Dear Sir,

We are preparing an exhibition for the centenary of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" which will be celebrated at the Sorbonne at the end of January.

We have already received from the United States and from England : books, plates and documents concerning Harriet Beecher Stowe and the anti-Slavery movement.

We should be very much interested if you could send us for this exhibition your book "The suppression of the African slave trade" and we suggest also a message about the Centenary of Uncle Tom's Cabin. We should be glad also to receive your photograph.

Being deeply interested by Booker Washington, could you tell us the memory you have, Kept of your meeting with him in the spring of 1899 at Hollis theatre in Boston.

We thank you very much in advance for your precious contribution and hope to have soon your answer.

Sincerely yours,

La Secrétaire Général

H.M. Bernfeld

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

The Committee For A Democratic Far Eastern Policy takespleasure in inviting you to an informal off-the-record evening with Dr Dryden L Phelps who has just returned to the United States from China.

Dr Phelps has lived in China for thirty years, has translated and written books on Chinese culture, has experienced two years of the NewChina, and has been much publicized in the American press.

We will gather at the home of Miss Russell, Apartment 1E, 103 West 93rd Street, at eight o'clock, on Sunday evening February 24th.

We regret the necessity of limiting this invitation to a small group, and will appreciate word from you, hoping that you willbe able to join us in what is sure to be an informative and interesting evening.

Roo, 500
111 West 42nd Street
New York 18 New York
February 14th 1952

The Committee for A Democratic
Far Eastern Policy takes pleasure in
inviting you to an informal off-the-
record evening with Dr. Hyden L. Phelps
who has just returned to the United
States from China.

Dr. Phelps has lived in China for
thirty years, has translated and
written books on Chinese culture, has
experienced two years of the Hwochine,
and has been much published in the
American press.

We will gather at the home of Miss
Russell, Apartment 12, 103 West 55rd
Street, at eight o'clock, on Sunday evening
February 24th.

We regret the necessity of limiting
this invitation to a small group, and
will appreciate word from you, hoping
that you will be able to join us in what
is sure to be an instructive and
interest ing evening.

Sincerely,

111 West 12nd Street
New York 19, New York
February 14th 1949

✓ Committee for
Dem. Far Eastern
Policy

四海之內皆兄弟也

95-37-3

February 18, 1952

Committee for a Democratic Far Eastern Policy
111 West 42 Street
New York 18, N. Y.

Gentlemen:

Dr. & Mrs. Du Bois have just left the city for a month's vacation.

They regret that they cannot attend the gathering at Miss Russell's home on February 24th.

Very sincerely yours,

Secretary to Dr.Du Bois

25-37-45

April 3, 1952

Miss Dorothy Burnham, Chairman
Committee for a Free South
257 -- 7th Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Miss Burnham:

I have your letter without date. I regret to say that on May 4th I have an engagement in Connecticut which I cannot break.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

DB:lh

dpowa/65

J

COMMITTEE FOR A FREE SOUTH
257 7th Ave.
New York, N.Y.

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois
23 W. 26th Street
New York, N.Y.

25-46-16

Dear Dr. DuBois:

There has recently been organized in New York, The Committee for a Free South. The purpose of this committee is that of fund raising for a number of progressive organizations which are doing Southern work. Among these organizations are Freedom which has a Southern organizer and reporter in Birmingham now, and the National Negro Labor Council which is organizing in Birmingham and Winston-Salem.

On May 4th, the committee will hold its first public meeting at the Riverside Plaza Auditorium at 3 P.M. At that time we will have a cultural program presented by Edward Nelson, Margaret McCaden and the Variety Concert Artists. Mrs. Rosalie McGee, widow of the lynch victim, Willie McGee has also been invited to take part in the meeting.

Because of your interest in the South, we are asking you to speak at this meeting. If the date, time and purposes of the meeting are acceptable to you, perhaps we can get together to discuss financial and other arrangements.

Sincerely yours,

Dorothy Burnham

Dorothy Burnham
Acting Chairman

COMMITTEE FOR A FREE SOUTH

257 7TH AVENUE NEW YORK 1, N. Y.

OREGON 5-9851

EMMETT GARTH, CHAIRMAN
DOROTHY BURNHAM, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
GENEVA SMITH, RECORDING SECRETARY
MARY MICHAELS, TREASURER

Ans
July 14, 52

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn, New York

42-10-19

Dear Dr. Du Bois;

As part of our summer activities, we of the Committee for a Free South would like to plan a Book Party around your new book which, I believe, will be off the press soon.

One objective of our educational program is to develop a more appreciative realization and understanding of the contributions the darker peoples of the world have made to civilization.

We feel that this can be accomplished through persistent efforts in bringing to various communities cultural programs with meaningful content and dignity.

We might add that a most successful book party for Langston Hughes was held in Harlem last year. Close to three hundred people came, most of them Negroes!

If such an affair seems feasible to you, we should wish to begin planning immediately. We had concieved it in terms of A Cultural Evening with Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois, sponsored by the widest community groupings.

The Committee is trying to reach the unreached. We must have white allies unquestionably, but we must also rally our own people. There are many college, fraternal and social groups in Harlem whom we know are interested in this type of activity. We would make a special effort to involve them.

The Book Party is designed to bring the message of peace to Harlem and at the same time bring our community closer to our senior scholar, peace advocate and cultural leader. We feel too that this is one way of popularizing and publicizing your books.

We should like to obtain the Theresa Skyline Room. The program would be short, mostly musical. We would have an interesting display of your current book and any others which might be available. We had thought further that, with your approval, of course, we might serve cocktails, charging an admission of $1.25. This would encourage attendance and cover the cost of the hall and other expenses.

We had hoped to hold this affair on a Sunday evening in August. However, if this plan conflicts with your summer plans or with any plans which the publishers may have, an early date in September would be good for us.

Please let us know at your earliest convenience if yout think an affair of this kind is practicable at this time, giving us suggestions and advice.

Sincerely yours,

Maude Jett Green

Maude Jett Greem
Educational Committee

MJG;dc

42-1C-20

COMMITTEE FOR A FREE SOUTH

257 7TH AVENUE NEW YORK 1, N. Y.

OREGON 5-9851

EMMETT GARTH, CHAIRMAN
DOROTHY BURNHAM, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
GENEVA SMITH, RECORDING SECRETARY
MARY MICHAELS, TREASURER

263

November 19, 1952

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn, New York

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I have just returned from a trip to the South and find that our educational committee has almost completed the planning of a very fine cultural program for November the 23th. Among those appearing on the program will be Leon Bibb, Lillian Goodman, Nadyne Brewer and Louise Jeffers.

A member of our committee would like to have the opportunity to talk with you about the program at your convenience next week.

25-37-3

Sincerely yours,

Dorothy Burnham

Dorothy Burnham

You are Cordially Invited to a

"Fireside Chat"

The Future of the Negro people in the South

with

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois

Author, Historian, Anthropologist

on

Friday Evening, November 28, 1952 8:30 P.M.

United Mutual Hall 310 *Lenox Ave. N. Y. C.*

Entertainment *Refreshments*

Donation $1.00

Auspices — Committee For a Free South

74

32-1-16

The Committee for a Free South

presents

a Cultural Evening

with

(Dr. W.E.B. DuBois)

Friday -- November 28, 1952

8:30 P.M.

--PROGRAM --

Negro National Anthem ....Louise Jeffers

Introductory Remarks .....Oscar Green

Gloria Whiteman .....Pianist

Leon Bibb .....Tenor

Lillian Goodman .....Soprano

Dorothy Burnham .....Remarks

Lucy Brown .....Pianist

Nadyne Brewer .....Soprano

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois.....Remarks

****

Dr. DuBois' newest book

"IN BATTLES FOR PEACE"

will be available for

purchase at $1.00

....FOR A FREE SOUTH....

All over the world the attention of millions of people is focused on the conditions of Negro people in the United States. This concern with what is happening to Negro and white workers of the South is not only one of sympathy but a concern based on the realization that democracy in America cannot live and grow so long as the Negro People in the South are not free.

****

The Committee for a Free South seeks to help the growing freedom struggles.

Our organization gives aid to the organizations of landless share-croppers and tenant farmers in their fight for land and the right to vote.

We ask your support for this Committee.

Name _____

Address _____

Check one:

I would like to join the Committee

I would like to receive the literature of the Committee

COME and HEAR

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois

AUTHOR, HISTORIAN, SOCIOLOGIST

at a

"FIRE-SIDE CHAT"

on the

FUTURE OF THE NEGRO PEOPLE IN THE SOUTH

42-1c-18

FRIDAY EVENING
NOVEMBER 28, 1952
8 P.M. SHARP

at UNITED MUTUAL HALL
310 LENOX AVENUE
NEAR 126 ST.

PROMINENT ARTISTS:

LEON BIBB, Tenor
LUCY BROWN, Pianist
NAYDENE BREWER, Soprano
LILLIAN GOODMAN, Soprano
LOUISE JEFFERS, Contralto
TEAK THOMAS, Pianist
GLORIA WHITEMAN, Pianist

Dr. Du Bois' newest book, "IN BATTLE FOR PEACE" will be available for purchase at $1.00

All of his great masterpieces will be on exhibit.

Donation $1.00

REFRESHMENTS

Auspices:
COMMITTEE FOR A FREE SOUTH
257 Seventh Ave., New York 1, N. Y.
Phone: OR 5- 9851

92 Morningside Avenue, Apt. 33
New York 27, N. Y.
December 2, 1952

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn, N. Y.

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

This is Oscar Greene of the Committee For A Free South.

The response of the audience the night of your "Fireside Chat" with us is indicative of how very grateful we are for your being good enough to come and talk to us.

42-1c-15

The fifty books which you autographed were sold so fast we were quite sorry that we did not have a hundred or more at the affair. This raises another question.

For the past four or five years at various meetings which I have attended I have heard mentioned again and again that some groups were contemplating the establishing of a Du Bois foundation. It has been spoken of under various names and titles. I have been wondering if anything concrete ever came of it. Sometime when you are not completely swamped with work, I should appreciate having a letter stating if anything has been done in this direction and what you think of the idea.

Personally, if you were agreeable to such an idea, I think the plan has a great deal of merit. From a practical point of view, which is the one in which I am most

interested, I can conceive such a foundation as having the following primary objectives:

I. To have funds available for the re-issuing of any of your books that you might wish.

2. To have funds available for a sort of "Caravan of Du Bois" if you should so decide.

3. To have funds available for any new publications you might decide to publish.

4. To handle publicity and assist in the sale of your books.

5. To provide a yearly fund of say Five Thousand Dollars to help defray your incidental expenses.

42-1C-16

Enclosed you will find the letters which I received from presidents of Negro colleges concerning you and your work and a copy of the letter I wrote to them telling them of our affair.

Again, on behalf of the Committee and myself, may I say how honored and pleased we were to have you with us.

Sincerely yours,

Oscar Greene

Oscar Greene

[Greene]

c
o
p
y

92 Morningside Avenue, Apt. 33
New York 27, N. Y.
November 2, I952

Dear Sir:

We are a group of Negro graduate students at Columbia University and Teachers College.[I] We are having a reception for Dr. Du Bois here in New York, November 28, I952.

We should appreciate a very brief statement from you as a Negro educator in evaluation of the work of Dr. Du Bois as a Negro historian and sociologist.

Yours very truly,

Oscar Greene

25-27-10

I. Oscar Greene, candidate for Ph. D., philosophy and educational administration. (Columbia University). Talmadge Sutton, candidate for M. A., history. (Teachers College).

Kentucky State College

Frankfort, Kentucky

OFFICE OF PRESIDENT

November 11, 1952

Mr. Oscar Greene
92 Morningside Avenue
New York 27, New York

Dear Mr. Greene:

25-27-14

I am pleased to learn that a group of graduate students at Columbia University and Teachers College are having a reception in honor of Dr. W. E. B. DuBois.

I have known and admired Dr. DuBois as long as I can remember.

His contributions to scholarship, literature, and social actions have been outstanding. I have just finished reading his "In Battle For Peace", and my regard for him has increased a hundredfold if such was possible.

I extend to you and to him my sincere regards and very best wishes.

Very sincerely yours,

R. B. Atwood

R. B. Atwood
President

RBA:wts

Langston University

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

Langston, Oklahoma

November 8, 1952

G. L. HARRISON
PRESIDENT

Mr. Oscar Green
92 Morningside Avenue
New York 27, New York

My dear Mr. Green:

I have your letter of November 3 relative to the reception for Dr. DuBois.

I have known Dr. DuBois for a number of years. I had the pleasure of appearing with him on programs at different places, and I had the privilege of escorting him to meetings, as well as being his host at different times when I had him to speak here at Langston University.

I consider him one of our most brilliant men who had the courage years ago, when practically no one of his race had, to speak out demanding the rights of Negroes to pursue higher education.

He is fearless in his fight for equal rights of Negroes.

He was our outstanding authority on economic and social problems as they affected the race.

He has made an everlasting contribution to American education.

Sincerely yours,

G. L. Harrison

G. L. Harrison, President

GLH:imc

25-27-2

(5)

FISK UNIVERSITY

NASHVILLE 8, TENNESSEE

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

6 November 1952

Dear Mr. Greene:

Dr. DuBois has been, over many years, and continues to be, an inspiration for Negro youth. His varied talents were remarkably well adapted to that period of American Negro history that preceded the narrow specialization of scholarship. He has been poet, essayist, novelist, sociologist and historian, and all of these at a superior level.

There has as yet been no more brilliant and magnificent belle lettres than his Souls of Black Folk, written in 1903. His Philadelphia Negro and Atlanta University studies were sociological research and writing far in advance of the best of the period when they first appeared, and they remain excellent models of scholarship.

His historical writing has pioneered and maintained a new perspective of American history which corrected age old distortions. The very latest of his books The Battle for Peace is a personal document that is in itself, significant history.

We regard him as our most illustrious alumnus.

Sincerely yours,

Charles S. Johnson

Mr. Oscar Greene
92 Morningside Avenue
New York 27, New York

C
S
J
/jds

25-27-15

WILEY COLLEGE

MARSHALL, TEXAS

5

J. S. SCOTT, SR.
PRESIDENT

November 19, 1952

[to Oscar Greene]

25-27-13

I am glad to pay my humble tribute to Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, noted historian and sociologist. More and more Dr. DuBois will be recognized, not only as a great Negro, but as a great American in his field. Negroes, and Americans as a whole, owe him a debt of gratitude for his prolific writings and his platform messages. May his untiring fight to secure full manhood rights for his Race and other under-privileged peoples be fully and honestly recorded in the history of the progress of mankind.

J. S. Scott

J. S. Scott, Sr.
President

[Nov, 1952]

Central State College

CHARLES H. WESLEY, PRESIDENT

WILBERFORCE, OHIO

(1)

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

[to Oscar Greene]

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois is the great pioneer historian and sociologist among Negro scholars. His studies and writings represented in the first of the Harvard Historical Studies, The Suppression of the African Slave Trade to the United States of America (1896) and its successors have blazed the trail toward a truthful presentation of Negro History and life in Africa, the United States and the areas inhabited by peoples of darker color. His long life service in the cause of freedom, his uncompromising role of leadership in the fight for democracy and brotherhood have paralleled his scholarship. While his subject-matter, often clothed in the best style and lyrical language of the humanities, has been largely within his "veil of color", he has become a distinguished American scholar. In this capacity he has been the inspiration and the example in word and deed of the social scientist who has devoted a life to the struggle for the triumph of truth, peace and brotherhood to be realized in his day.

25-27-11

Charles H. Wesley

92 Morningside Avenue, Apt. 33
New York 27, N. Y.
December 5, 1952

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
23 W. 26th Street
New York 10, N. Y.

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

I receive your letter this evening requesting information as to the presidents of Negro colleges to whom I had written. I had mailed the replies which I had received to you yesterday to:

31 Grace Court
Brooklyn, N. Y.

However, I did not include those to whom I wrote who did not answer. I shall list to whom I wrote, twelve in all. I received five answers. This leaves seven who did not answer. I wrote to the following, the idea was geographical in the South. There was no more than a letter acquaintance with any of them:

Atwood, R. B., President
Kentucky State College
Frankford, Kentucky

Brown, Aaron, President
Albany State College
Albany, Georgia

Brawley, James, P., President
Clark College
Alanta, Georgia

Harrison, G. L., President
Langston University
Langston, Oklahoma

Liston, H., President
Johnson C. Smith University
Charlotte, North Carolina

X Johnson, Charles, S., President
Fisk University
Nashville 8, Tennessee

X Rhoads, Joseph, J., President
Bishop College
Marshall, Texas

Scott, J. S., President
Wiley College
Marshall, Texas

Wakefield, Roland A., President
St. Petersburg Junior College
St. Petersburg 6, Florida

X Wesley, Charles, H., President
College of Education and Industrial Arts
Wilberforce, Ohio

Whittaker, M. F., President
State Agricultural and Mechanical College
Orangeburg, S. C.

Williams, S. D., President
Elizabeth City State Teachers College
Elizabeth City, Noath Carolina

If I can be of any service to you, you have but to inform me. With every wish for your continued good health, my only wish is that I might add my remaining years to yours.

Sincerely yours,

Oscar Greene

Oscar Greene

December 5, 1952

Mr. Oscar Greene of
92 Morningside Avenue
New York 27, N.Y.

42-12-17

Dear Mr. Greene:

Your letter to me and mine to your wife crossed each other.

I am very much interested in your questionnaire, and, as I said to your wife, I would like to know the total number of persons to whom it was sent.

Also, both Shirley Graham and myself appreciate your interest in the Du Bois foundation. Shirley wants to talk to you about it and will arrange to do so as soon as possible. Just now she is writing a book, and then we are lecturing in California, but either in January before we go or in March after we come back we would like you and your wife to come to Brooklyn and spend an evening talking the matter over. Shirley will write you about this.

Very sincerely yours,

DB:lh

W.E.B. Du Bois

COMMITTEE FOR THE (NEGRO IN THE ARTS)

261 West 125th Street, Rm. 308

New York City 27

UNiversity 4 4002

January 23, 1952

Dr. W. E. D. DuBois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn, New York

Dear Dr. DuBois:

We are enclosing a call to our first Constitutional Convention this weekend.

Our hope is that the Convention will adopt a program of action designed to build a bigger and better Committee for the Negro in the Arts. One of the proposals from the Convention Committee is that we have an Advisory Committee that would meet with our Executive Committee three or four times a year so that we might have the benefit of the thinking of leading people in art fields in which we're engaged. As a sponsor or one interested in our work during the past period, we ask you to serve on the Advisory Committee. If it is possible for you to attend some session of the Convention over the weekend, we hope you will do so.

We further hope that we will have your reply on the Advisory Board as soon as possible.

Best wishes to you.

Sincerely yours,

Ernest Crichlow

EC:nc
Enclosures

Ernest Crichlow
Chairman

25-41-12

COMMITTEE FOR THE NEGRO IN THE ARTS
267 WEST 125th STREET Room 308
NEW YORK 27, N. Y.

October 10, 1952

Dr. & Mrs. W. E. B. DuBois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn, N. Y.

Dear Dr. & Mrs. DuBois:

On Friday, November 14, CNA is holding its Fifth Anniversary Dance at Rockland Palace. Its purpose is to raise much needed funds to insure the continuation of our work. Our emphasis for the coming period is training programs in all the arts, productions and community activities.

25-37-4

We are publishing a Souvenir Directory to be distributed at the dance and which will be a useful journal to our members.

We are asking our sponsors and interested community leaders to send a message of greeting to be published in the directory. This will not only add interest to the directory but will help in the campaign for the full integration of Negro artist in all forms of American culture by expression of your support.

May we hear from you by October 24th so that we can meet the printer's deadline.

Very best wishes to you.

Sincerely yours,

Ernest Crichlow
Chairman

October 16, 1952

Mr. Ernest Crichlow, Chairman
Committee for the Negro in the Arts
261 West 125 Street, Room 308
New York 27, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Crichlow:

Enclosed is the statement which you asked for October 10th.

Very sincerely yours,

W.E.B. Du Bois

DB:lh
enc.

25-37-5

Oct. 16, 1952

TO THE COMMITTEE FOR THE NEGRO IN THE ARTS

W.E.B. Du Bois and Shirley Graham wish the Committee for the Negro in the Arts every success in encouraging Negro artists, and collecting specimens of the arts from Africa. They urge all men of good will to assist in this enterprise.

25-37-6

THE COMMITTEE TO DEFEND ALEXANDER TRACHTENBERG

80 EAST 11 STREET · ROOM 634 · NEW YORK 3, N. Y.

SPONSORS:
ANGUS CAMERON
W. E. B. DU BOIS
MICHAEL GOLD
ROCKWELL KENT
DR. JOHN A. KINGSBURY
JOHN HOWARD LAWSON
ROBERT MORSS LOVETT
ALBERT MALTZ
PHILIP MORRISON
SCOTT NEARING
PAUL ROBESON
COL. RAYMOND ROBINS
VIDA D. SCUDDER
LOUISE PETTIBONE SMITH
HARRY F. WARD

OFFICERS
Chairmen
PHILIP S. FONER
JESSICA SMITH
DOXEY WILKERSON

Vice-Chairmen
HOWARD FAST
W. ALPHAEUS HUNTON
MERIDEL LE SUEUR

Secretary
JAMES S. ALLEN

Treasurer
ROBERT W. DUNN

25-46-19

May 21, 1952.

Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois,
23 W. 26th St.,
New York, N.Y.

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

Our Committee will hold a public meeting on Thursday evening, June 12, at the Capitol Hotel in New York, centered on the issue of books on trial.

The purpose of the meeting is to demonstrate how attempted book-burning and thought control affect every major sphere of ideas. We plan to dramatize this by arranging theprogram in the form of people's court defense, with the chairman acting as defense attorney, and the speakers as "expert" witnesses for this or that aspect of social or cultural development.

D.N. Pritt and R. Palme Dutt of England have already recorded speeches for this meeting, which we have on hand. We expect to include among our "expert witnesses" Philip Morrison, Cedric Belfrage, Angus Cameron, Dr. Ward, and Prof. Fairchild. We also hope to prevail upon Langston Hughes to read a poem for the occasion.

But we feel our program would not be complete unless you participated, since you can best place the issue in the universal terms in which it should be expressed. In addition, as a sponsor of the Committee and as a long-term colleague of Trachtenberg's your participation would give the meeting a character that would otherwise be lacking.

I would appreciate a reply as soon as possible (by phone at Mu 5-2864, or by mail at the above address), since we ought to take immediate steps to publicize the meeting. Looking forward to your partidpation,

Very sincerely yours,

J. S. Allen

James S. Allen

I am very sorry not to be able to
accede to your request, but the invitation so late & my schedule so full that
I cannot take on any other duties

[Comm. to Defend....]

May 22, 1952

Mr. James S. Allen, Secretary
Committee to Defend Alexander Trachtenberg
80 East 11 Street, Room 634
New York, 3, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Allen:

I am very sorry not to be able to accede to your request, but the invitation is so late and my schedule so full that I cannot take on any other duties.

Very sincerely yours,

W.E.B. Du Bois

DB:lh

Committee to Defend V.J. Jerome
799 Broadway, Room 643
New York 3, N.Y.

Memorandum to: Dr.W.E.B. Du Bois

From: Sara Gottlieb, Organizational Sec'y

Committee to Defend V. J. Jerome

Date: March 18,1952

25-37-1

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

I am enclosing a new statement issued by the committee in response to a number of cultural figures for a statement to take the place of the proposed foreward which was felt to be fat to complicated. We are now circulating this statement for signatures.

I assume it will correct to use your signature to this statement ?

Singerely

Sara Gottlieb

Sara Gottlieb

THE COMMITTEE TO DEFEND V. J. JEROME

FOR INTELLECTUAL AND CULTURAL FREEDOM

799 Broadway · Room 643 · New York 3 · ORegon 4-5425

Chairman
DASHIELL HAMMETT

Honorary Chairmen
DR. W. E. B. DU BOIS
ALFRED KREYMBORG

Treasurer
REV. ELIOTT WHITE

Secretary
WALDO SALT

March 18,1952

Dr.WEB Du Bois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn N.Y.

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

Our committe is planning a " Culture Fights Back" rally in tribute to V.J. Jerome, one of the sixteen New York Smith Act defendents. The rally will be held on Thursday evening, April 17th at Hotel Diplomat. It will be sponsored jointly with Masses & Mainstream, publishers of Mr. Jerome's new novel, A LANTERN FOR JEREMY.

The evening will be devoted largely to a cultural program together with a number of brief speeches. We should be honored to have you participate in this meeting as a speaker. The basis of the gathering is a common front against the Smith Act threat to intellectual and cultural freedom.

We look forward to your acceptance of this invitation. An early reply will be appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

Dashiell Hammett

Dashiell Hammett
Chairman

P.S. We are aware of the fact that you are appearing on Wed. eve for Jewish Life,April 16th, we hope this will not be too taxing for you to appear for a few minutes for our committee.

dh:sg

25-46-4

March 19, 1952

Mr. Dashiell Hammett, Chairman
Committee to Defend V.J. Jerome
799 Broadway, Room 643
New York 3, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Hammett:

I am sorry not to be able to speak for you April 17th. As you know, I am deeply sympathetic with Mr. Jerome's case, and recognize its meaning to all writers, but the calls on me for speaking recently have been so great that I must refuse a good many.

I am speaking April 16th, as you say, and it would not be wise for me to take another engagement on April 17th.

Very sincerely yours,

DB:lh
dpowa/65

W.E.B. Du Bois

25-46-5

THE COMMITTEE TO DEFEND V. J. JEROME

FOR INTELLECTUAL AND CULTURAL FREEDOM

799 Broadway · Room 643 · New York 3 · ORegon 4-5425

Chairman
DASHIELL HAMMETT

Honorary Chairmen
DR. W. E. B. DU BOIS
ALFRED KREYMBORG

Treasurer
REV. ELIOT WHITE

Secretary
JOSEPH NORTH

April 14, 1952

Dear Friend:

World attention is again focussed on Foley Square where the thought-control trial of V. J. Jerome and his fifteen colleagues is under way. Millions have become aware that the civil rights of all Americans are in the dock. Increasingly, therefore, voices from all areas of our national life are heard in protest.

We believe that another high-water mark of protest will be reached at the "Culture Fights Back" rally of the arts in tribute to Mr. Jerome, Thursday evening, April 24, at Manhattan Center. This occasion also marks the publication of Mr. Jerome's novel, A Lantern for Jeremy. We invite you to join us in honoring this intrepid author whose struggle for a democratic culture has brought him the danger of five years imprisonment.

Prominent champions of freedom including Paul Robeson, Mrs. Victoria Garvin, Rockwell Kent, Angus Cameron, Alfred Kreymborg, and Howard Fast will speak at the rally: outstanding artists from various fields, the theatre - music, poetry, will perform. The artists include in addition to Mr. Robeson, Betty Sanders, Hope Foye, James MacDonald, Earl Robinson, Lucy Brown, Nadine Brewer, Morris Carnovsky and others.

We are certain that Manhattan Center will be the rallying point of several thousand New Yorkers, Thursday evening, April 24th to demonstrate their concern about the Smith Act threat to democracy. We are sure that you will want to come to hear Mr. Jerome and the many prominent artists who will share the platform with him.

Won't you please fill out and return the enclosed form at once?

Sincerely yours,

Dashiell Hammett

Dashiell Hammett
Chairman

W.E.B. Du Bois Alfred Kreymborg

W.E.B. Du Bois Alfred Kreymborg
Honorary Chairmen

25-37-1

COMMITTEE TO DEFEND V. J. JEROME
For INTELLECTUAL and CULTURAL FREEDOM
Room 643 - 799 Broadway

Chairman
Dashiell Hammett
Honorary Chairmen
Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Alfred Kreymborg
Treasurer
Rev. Eliot White
Secretary
Hugo Gellert

October 20, 1952

Dear Friend:

Recent invasions of our schools and other cultural institutions by the McCarran Committee, Wood Committee and a variety of self-appointed "Kulturleiter," have pointed up the significance of the case of V. J. Jerome and his co-victims of the Smith Act. Without these thought control prosecutions under the Smith Act, the excesses of McCarran and McCarthy would have been impossible.

Our "Culture Fights Back" rally for Mr. Jerome gave a heartening demonstration of the spirit of progressive professionals and their desire to take the offensive, to free our art and science from censorship and blacklist.

The unpremeditated retreat of the House Committee on Un-American Activities before the courageous California cultural figures and professionals, the acquittal of Isidore Begun and Simon W. Gerson, two of Mr. Jerome's co-defendants, have demonstrated that such an offensive can be successful. They have shown the flimsy and unsubstantial nature of all the indictments.

To bring the same fighting spirit into the New York arena, particularly in the drive to free V. J. Jerome - who, we believe, best symbolizes the struggle for intellectual and cultural freedom - this Committee is organizing a series of "Days" during the week beginning Wednesday, Oct. 22nd. This will be an opportunity for Eastern intellectuals and professionals to give proof that they are as much opposed to the threat against the open mind as their West Coast colleagues.

For each group of professionals attending court at Foley Square, one person is charged with drafting and signing a press-release. The group may wish to participate in the framing of the statement, and, in that case, will meet for coffee at the conclusion of the court session at the Shoreham Cafeteria across the square from the Federal Court. The days chosen so far are: Wednesday - Actors, Dancers. Thursday - Writers, Artists, Musicians. Friday - Clergymen, Scholars, Scientists and Teachers. All three days include both morning and afternoon sessions.

We are hopeful that it will be possible for you to lend your support to this dramatic demonstration of faith in the freedom of thought and in the determination to win and keep it. If you should find it not possible to attend court at the particular time suggested, would you please make every effort to participate at your own convenience during the coming week? The acquittal of the two co-defendants of V.J. Jerome was certainly not unconnected with the consistently large turnout of New Yorkers during the summer months, and now that the defense is presenting its case, your attendance is more needed and more meaningful than ever.

Very sincerely yours for intellectual freedom,

Hugo Gellert

Hugo Gellert, Secretary

October 23, 1952

Mr. Hugo Gellert, Sec'y.
Committee to Defend V.J. Jerome
Room 643
799 Broadway
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Gellert:

I regret to say that during the week which you plan for "Days" in favor of intellectual and cultural freedom I am tied up with engagements to speak for the Progressive Party.

It would not be wise for me on these days to attempt to visit the trial.

I am sorry.

Very sincerely yours,

DB:lh

W.E.B. DuBois

['Common Sense']

January 16, 1952

Miss Amelia Levy, Secretary
Common Sense
P.O. Box 7791
Johannesburg, South Africa

25-37-7

My dear Miss Levy:

I have received the sad news of the stopping of your publication Common Sense. I am very sorry indeed.

I have enjoyed reading it for more than a year, and have been glad to know that so fine a piece of exposition and reasoning could come out of the Union of South Africa.

Very sincerely yours,

DB:lh

W.E.B. Du Bois

Lecture

The COMMUNITY CHURCH of BOSTON

REV. DONALD G. LOTHROP
MINISTER

THE COMMUNITY CHURCH CENTER
565 BOYLSTON STREET
BOSTON 16, MASS.
COMMONWEALTH 6-6710

June 25, 1952

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
23 West 26th Street
New York, N. Y.

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

Once again we would like to extend to you a cordial invitation to occupy the pulpit of the Community Church, and would like particularly to have you on Sunday morning, February 8th. I do hope that this date will find your schedule free and that you will hold it for us. It will be grand to have you again for your coming this time will be under the banner of victory, which at the time you were here last year had not quite been achieved.

Sincerely,

Donald G. Lothrop

DGL/DLS

DONALD G. LOTHROP

25-30-86

June 27, 1952

Rev. Donald G. Lothrop
The Community Church of Boston
565 Boylston Street
Boston 16, Mass.

Dear Mr. Lothrop:

I should be glad to speak at the Community Church of Boston next February 8th, if nothing too untoward happens.

Very sincerely yours,

DB:lh

W.E.B. Du Bois

The COMMUNITY CHURCH of BOSTON

REV. DONALD G. LOTHROP
MINISTER

THE COMMUNITY CHURCH CENTER
565 BOYLSTON STREET
BOSTON 16, MASS.
COMMONWEALTH 6-6710

November 17, 1952

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
23 West 26th Street
New York 10, N. Y.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Would your coming February 1st instead of the 8th be more convenient in terms of your projected schedule? If so, let me know and we will hold that date for you?

If, however, it does not help you, then we will still retain February 8th and we will provide an honorarium for you of $100.00.

It may be that we can make this up by selling some of your books. To that end, would you order 100 copies on consignment at a discount rate for our Literature Committee of your new paper covered book, a copy of which you so kindly sent me. We will have them on sale at our Literature Table. I have found it extremely interesting and challenging reading. Thank you for sending it to me.

Sincerely,

Donald G. Lothrop

DONALD G. LOTHROP

DGL/DLS

25-30-83

November 18, 1952

Rev. Donald G. Lothrop
The Community Church of Boston
565 Boylston Street
Boston 16, Mass.

Dear Mr. Lothrop:

Sunday, February 1st would be a great deal better for my lecture in Boston. Thank you for making the change, which we will now regard as official.

I will see that copies of my book are sent you on consignment.

Very sincerely yours,

DB:lh

W.E.B. Du Bois

2.

The COMMUNITY CHURCH of BOSTON

REV. DONALD G. LOTHROP
MINISTER

THE COMMUNITY CHURCH CENTER
565 BOYLSTON STREET
BOSTON 16, MASS.
COMMONWEALTH 6-6710

Dec. 31, 1952

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
23 West 26th Street
New York 10, N. Y.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

We are looking forward to your address on Sunday morning, February 1st. You might send me at your earliest convenience, the title that you would like to use, or two or three titles in the order of your preference.

So far the 100 copies of your new book on consignment, paper covered edition, have not arrived. We should have them, of course, before February.

Looking forward to seeing you again, I am

Sincerely,

Donald G. Lothrop

DGL/DLS

DONALD G. LOTHROP

Revolt in Africa
Kenya
The Present Outlook for Peace

25-30-82

The Community Church of Boston

[Non-Sectarian]

JOHN HANCOCK HALL

REV. DONALD G. LOTHROP, *Minister*

SUNDAY, MAY 25, 1952

10:30 A. M.

Aria da Chiesa — *Early Italian*
Have mercy upon me, O God — *Bach*
Happy and Blest are They — *Brahms*

William Flavin, baritone
Arthur Lang, organist

10:45 A. M. ORDER OF SERVICE

INVOCATION —

HYMN (1) — "All nations unite, as States of the World"

READING —

* * * *

INTERLUDE — Draw near all ye people (from Elijah) *Mendelssohn*

PRAYER —

RESPONSE — (BY PEOPLE WITH ORGAN)

O Source of Life, flow through us now,
Suffuse our minds this hour.
Renew our hopes, increase our faith,
Through Thy creative power.

* * * *

NOTICES —

OFFERTORY — Prayer of Thanksgiving *Old Dutch Melody*

HYMN (2) — "The crest and crowning of all good"

ADDRESS — **DR. FREDERICK L. SCHUMAN**

Professor of Government at Williams College,
Author of "Europe on the Eve" and "Soviet Politics"

"The Human Community — Its Past and Its Future"

HYMN (3) — "God be with you till we meet again"

BENEDICTION —

POSTLUDE — Toccata in D Minor *Reger*

NOTICE—Quiet During Music! Please do not disturb those near you by talking during the music. Please refrain from applause during the address. It is requested that all remain until after the Benediction.

* * * * At this time those who have arrived late will be seated by the ushers.

FORUM 12:00 - 12:30 P. M.

STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

The Community Church is a free fellowship of men and women united for the study and practice of universal religion, seeking to apply ethical ideals to individual life and the democratic and co-operative principle to all forms of social and economic life.

Calendar of Events

THE COMMUNITY CHURCH CENTER — 565 Boylston Street (Copley Sq.) Boston

MAY 25—(TODAY)—SUNDAY SCHOOL — 10:30 to 12:30.

3:30 P.M. COMMUNITY POETRY GROUP. Chairman of the day, Miss Marion Nichols. Dr. Marinus James, the blind poet philosopher, will speak, and others of the group will read original poems.

SPRING CARNIVAL

Sponsored by the YOUNG PEOPLE'S SOCIETY

Open House for all Members and Friends of the Church
Young and Old

★ **Homemade pastries for Sale** ★ **Dancing**
★ **Useful household items for Sale** ★ **Outstanding Literature on Sale**
★ **Refreshments** ★ **Many other features**

TONIGHT AT 8:00 P. M.

Tickets may be obtained in the Lobby Admission 50¢

Forum Supper

Auspices of: THE SOCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL COMMITTEE

Moving Picture: "DRUG ADDICTION"

"WHY A PERSON FEELS THE NEED FOR NARCOTICS"

SPEAKER

JOHN E. TEGER

Ex-Director, Big Brother Association

WEDNESDAY MAY 28 7:30 P. M.

Supper 6:30 P. M. 95¢. Please make your supper reservations on or before Monday, May 26. Call the Church Office, COm 6-6710.

Forum

Auspices, INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS COMMITTEE

"ITALY AND THE COLD WAR"

SPEAKER

REV. THEODORE DeLUCA, Ltt. D.

Minister, First Unitarian Church, Lawrence, Mass.

WEDNESDAY JUNE 4 8:00 P. M.

Every one welcome Collection

Forum

Auspices, CIVIL LIBERTIES COMMITTEE

"ONLY PEACE WILL RETURN OUR CIVIL LIBERTIES"

SPEAKER

WALTER O'BRIEN

Exec. Dir. Progressive Party of Mass.

WEDNESDAY JUNE 11 8:00 P. M.

Every one welcome Collection

This Church is a free church supported entirely by the voluntary contributions of those who believe in its ideals and work. The Finance Committee is now working to complete the 1951-52 budget. Please make your pledge or contribution TODAY. Pledge Cards may be obtained at Secretary's Table in the Lobby Make checks payable to The Community Church of Boston, and mail to 565 Boylston Street, Boston 16, Mass.

ESTIMATED BUDGET 1951-1952

Estimated Expenses	**$21,659.00**
Estimated Income (Open Sunday Collections and Group Activities)	**8,880.00**
Amount to be raised by individual contributions and pledges	**12,779.00**
Amount contributed or pledged to date (576 persons)	**10,546.00**
Amount still needed in individual pledges and contributions to balance the budget	**2,233.00**

Sunday Morning Pulpit of the Community Church

Summary of 1951-1952 Season

Oct. 7—DR. FREDERICK L. SCHUMAN	"Europe Today and Tomorrow"
Oct. 14—DR. EDUARD C. LINDEMAN	"Mental Hygiene and the Moral Crisis of Our Time"
Oct. 21—PROF. OWEN LATTIMORE	"Our Asian Policy"
Oct. 28—DR. KIRTLEY F. MATHER	"Freedom is Dangerous"
Nov. 4—JOHN CIARDI	"Poetry and Belief"
Nov. 11—DR. W. E. B. DuBOIS	"Peace is Dangerous"
Nov. 18—RABBI DUDLEY WEINBERG	"A World Without Man"
Nov. 25—ALAN BURR OVERSTREET	"American Foreign Policy and the UN"
Dec. 2—DR. ANNA LOUISE STRONG	"Where Will Mao Tze-tung Take China?"
Dec. 9—JAMES P. WARBURG	"An Inquiry Into the Causes of Our Present Fear"
Dec. 16—DR. JEROME DAVIS	"How to Solve the East-West Conflict"
Dec. 23—REV. PIERRE vanPAASSEN	"Peace is Possible"
Dec. 30—VINCENT SHEEAN	"India in the Cold War"
Jan. 6—DR. EDWIN P. BOOTH DR. J. A. C. FAGGINGER AUER	Symposium: "Does Religion Need God?"
Jan. 13—DR. SCOTT NEARING	"Winston Churchill's Headaches"
Jan. 20—RABBI ABRAHAM J. KLAUSNER	"New Faith in an Old Tradition"
Jan. 27—DR. HARLOW SHAPLEY	"A Cosmic Man-Hunt"
Feb. 3—DR. HAROLD C. CASE	"Fearless Religion in Fearful Times"
Feb. 10—DR. CARL HERMANN VOSS	"Race and Riot in the Middle East"
Feb. 17—DR. J. RAYMOND WALSH	"Business Can Save The American Way"
Feb. 24—JOHN HARRIMAN	"The Prophecy of Profit"
Mar. 2—REP. HAROLD B. PUTNAM, JR.	"Can the Cancer of Corruption Be Cured?"
Mar. 9—HON. O. JOHN ROGGE	"Who Has Profited from Our Foreign Policy — Russia or the United States?"
Mar. 16—DR. HARRY EMERSON FOSDICK	"Have We a First-Hand or Second-Hand Religion?"
Mar. 23—CLARENCE E. PICKETT	"The Quaker Contribution in the International Crisis"
Mar. 30—REV. RAYMOND B. BRAGG	"Church and State: Separation vs. Union?"
Apr. 6—DR. HARRY F. WARD	"Judgment Day for the Churches!"
Apr. 13—RABBI BARNETT R. BRICKNER	"What Can an Intelligent Man Believe! — about the Crucifixion, Resurrection, Immortality?"
Apr. 20—CAREY McWILLIAMS	"The Prevalence of Witches"
Apr. 27—HON. HENRY A. WALLACE	"The Philosophy of the General Welfare"
May 4—DR. JOSEPH F. FLETCHER	"Psychiatry vs. Religion: Conflict or Synthesis?"
May 11—PROF. OWEN LATTIMORE	"The Great Issues of American Foreign Policy in Asia"
May 18—WILLIAM D. CRAIG MYRA BEYLICK BARTON BERNSTEIN	Symposium: Young People's Sunday — "Discrimination in Employment, Education, Housing"
May 25—DR. FREDERICK L. SCHUMAN	"The Human Community: Its Past and Its Future"

[1]

All nations unite, as States of the World,
  One purpose declared, one emblem unfurled.
The true revolution, the change in Man's soul,
  The victory assured for mankind as a whole!

Our world shall be free, with law in control,
  Man's standard raised high, upheld by the whole.
Fulfilling the task to be done in our day,
  Behold, We the People, now open the way!

Through wise use of power, through justice upheld,
  Our one common foe, world war, will be felled!
We justified force till grim death stalked the earth,
  Now fortify law, giving all life new worth!

Impelled by our faith, of power the high source,
  Our goal clearly seen, we now set our course.
Our purpose, Life's higher fulfillment to find,
  Is one with the need and the hope of mankind!

Tune: Lyons — Marian Katherine Brown, 1952

[2]

The crest and crowning of all good,
  Life's final star, is Brotherhood;
For it will bring again to Earth
  Her long-lost Poesy and Mirth;
Will send new light on every face,
  A kingly power upon the race.
And till it comes, we men are slaves,
  And travel downward to our graves.

Come, clear the way, then, clear the way:
  Blind creeds and kings have had their day.
Break the dead branches from the path:
  Our hope is in the after-math —
Our hope is in heroic men,
  Star-led to build the world again.
To this event the ages ran:
  All hail the Brotherhood of Man!

Tune: He Leadeth Me — Edwin Markham, 1899

[3]

God be with you till we meet again!
  By his counsels guide, uphold you.
With his sheep securely fold you;
  God be with you till we meet again.
God be with you till we meet again!
  'Neath his wings protecting hide you,
Daily manna still provide you;
  God be with you till we meet again.

Tune: Mizpah — Jeremiah Eames Rankin, 1880

Rev. Mr. Lothrop is available for weddings, funerals and personal consultation on call. He has office hours at The Community Church Center on Wednesday and Saturday mornings from 9 to 12, when he will be able to meet any of the church members or friends who may wish to consult him. Office phone COm 6-6710. Residence, 46 Williams St., Brookline. Home phone ASpinwall 7-9576.

Budget Estimate of The Community Church of Boston

[October 1, 1952 to September 30, 1953]

WHY YOUR HELP is needed

EXPENSES

Speakers' fees, honoraria, and expenses	$2,500.00	
Advertising	1,600.00	
Stationery and Printing	1,800.00	
Postage and Petty Cash	600.00	
Salaries (Minister, Minister's Assistant, Office Secretary, and Custodian)	10,980.00	
John Hancock Hall Rent	2,700.00	
Music	800.00	
Sunday School	500.00	
Gas and Electricity	500.00	
Heat	700.00	
Building Supplies and Expenses (paper, salt, soap, wax, water, etc.)	400.00	
Office Supplies and Equipment	300.00	
Telephone	275.00	
Bank Charges	10.00	
Insurance (Fire, plate glass, workmen's compensation and elevator)	400.00	
Elevator (Maintenance and minor repairs)	150.00	
Miscellaneous (Building repairs, etc.)	600.00	$24,815.00

INCOME

Collections (Sunday open collections)	$5,300.00	
Special Gifts (contributed toward expenses of The Center by non-affiliated groups which use it)	750.00	
Supper Committee	250.00	
Social Action Council	400.00	
The Fellowship	500.00	
The Fellowship Sewing Group	100.00	
Literature Committee	300.00	
Adult Education Courses	1,280.00	$8,880.00

AMOUNT TO BE RAISED BY INDIVIDUAL CONTRIBUTIONS AND PLEDGES **$15,935.00**

Please fill and sign the pledge card below, tear out and leave it at Secretary's Table in the lobby, or mail to The Community Church, 565 Boylston St., Boston 16. Checks should be made payable to The Community Church of Boston.

NAME .....

STREET .....

CITY AND ZONE ..... STATE .....

PHONE ..... DATE .....

Mr. Edward J. Fischel, Treas.

I hereby agree to contribute to the support of THE COMMUNITY CHURCH OF BOSTON for the season (Oct. 1, 1952 to Sept. 30, 1953) subject to my right to cancel if necessary, the total sum of $ ..... to be paid ( ) now ( ) weekly ( ) monthly or as follows .....

74

The Community Church of Boston

presents another Course on

"THE MEANING OF PSYCHIATRY"

- *Why Consult A Psychiatrist ?*
- *What Is Psycho-Analysis ?*
- *How Does the Psychiatrist Work ?*
- *What Is Clinical Psychology ?*

These and other questions will be answered by authoritative experts — men and women who teach and practice the increasingly important profession of Psychiatry.

●

MONDAY EVENINGS

8:00 P. M.

OCTOBER 20 to DECEMBER 15, 1952

Oct. 20—"WHY CONSULT A PSYCHIATRIST?"

DR. PAUL G. MYERSON, Asst. Prof. of Psychiatry, Tufts Medical School; Physician in charge of Dept. of Nervous and Mental Diseases, Boston Dispensary; Instructor in Psychiatry, Harvard Medical School; Asso. in Psychiatry, Beth Israel Hospital; Consultant in Psychiatry, Free Hospital for Women.

Oct. 27—"WHAT ARE THE SCHOOLS OF PSYCHIATRIC THOUGHT?"

DR. VOLTA R. HALL, Psychiatric Consultant, Mass. Society for Mental Health; Assistant Director of the Habit Clinic; Psychiatrist, Mass. General Hospital.

Nov. 3—"WHAT IS A NEUROSIS — WHAT IS A PSYCHOSIS?"

DR. LEO ALEXANDER, Graduate University of Vienna Medical School; Four year resident physician, University Hospital. Frankfort; former faculty, Peiping Union Medical School, China; Harvard Medical School, and Asso. Prof. at Duke University. Served four years with U. S. Medical Corps including the Eight Air Force. Since 1946 private practice in Boston and part-time Instructor at Tufts Medical School with service as expert consultant to the Secretary of War at the War Crime Trials in Nuremberg.

Nov. 17—"WHAT IS PSYCHO-ANALYSIS?"

DR. LOUIS S. CHASE, Consultant Worcester State Hospital; Psychiatrist, Beth Israel Hospital; Faculty, Harvard Medical School, Tufts Medical School and B. U. Graduate School.

Nov. 24—"HOW DOES THE ANALYIST WORK?"

DR. SAMUEL SILVERMAN, Former Asst. Chief Psychiatrist, Cushing General Hospital; on staff, Veterans Administration, Psychiatric Section; faculty, Tufts Medical School.

Dec. 1—"HOW DOES THE PSYCHIATRIST WORK?"

DR. ROBERT M. RAVVEN, Psychiatrist and Clinical Psychologist; Instructor in Psychiatry at Harvard Medical School and Harvard School of Public Health. Leader in Group Therapy at Community Church.

Dec. 8—"THE ROLE OF THE CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGIST"

DR. SAMUEL GROB, Clinical Psychologist; Psychologist at Veterans Administration Hospital at Bedford; Assistant Leader of Group Therapy at Community Church.

Dec. 15—"PSYCHIATRY AND RELIGION: CONFLICT or COOPERATION?"

DR. PAUL E. JOHNSON, Prof. of the Psychology of Religion, Boston University School of Theology; Director, Pastoral Counseling Service. Author of "Who Are You?"; "The Psychology of Religion" and "Christian Love".

The course, "The Meaning of Psychiatry", will be given on Monday evenings at 8 o'clock, from October 20 through December 15 — eight lectures in all, under the auspices of The Community Church of Boston

(with November 10th omitted.)

●

PLACE:

The Community Church Center

565 BOYLSTON STREET (Copley Square)

BOSTON, MASS.

THE TUITION FOR THE COURSE IS $3.00

SINGLE LECTURE $.75

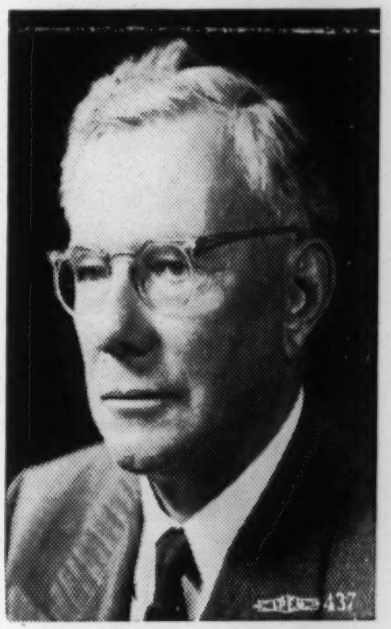
Registration for the course may be made in person or by mail. Write or call The Community Church Office, 565 Boylston Street, Boston 16. COm 6-6710. Make checks payable to: The Community Church of Boston.

THE COMMUNITY CHURCH NEWS

NOVEMBER, 1952 74

World-Famed Theologian To Speak This Month

"By What Authority?" will be the subject of the address to be given by Dr. Paul J. Tillich on Sunday, Nov. 16 at our morning service. Listed by a recent issue of "Time" magazine as one of the three greatest theologians in the world, Dr. Tillich has made with his several printed works a profound impact on modern religious thinking.



DR. PAUL J. TILLICH

Formerly Professor at the Universities of Berlin, Marburg, Dresden, Leipzig, and Frankfort-am-Main, he was from 1929-1933 Professor of All Germany. He served as Chaplain in the German Army from 1914-1918 from the Evangelical Reformed Church. In addition to a number of books in German he has written, "The Religious Situation", "The Interpretation of History", "The Shaking of the Foundation", "The Protestant Era", and "Systematic Theology". Since 1933 he has been Professor of Philosophy at Union Theological Seminary and in 1940 became an American citizen.

SUNDAY SCHOOL GROWTH

Our Sunday School now provided with a full complement of teachers has reached a new level with from 50 to 60 children enrolled. This the beginning of the third year of our non-sectarian school has already tripled the first year enrollment.

The Committee urges you to keep the needs of the school in mind and call it to the attention of your friends. Materials describing it are always available upon your request. Ages 3 to 15.

PSYCHIATRIC COURSE

This year's course on "The Meaning of Psychiatry" which is now in session each Monday Evening has a little larger enrollment than last year. Many new persons are taking advantage of the opportunity to "go to school" under the leadership of men who are teaching our new doctors in the several Medical Schools. A few places are still left.

Sunday Services

John Hancock Hall

10:30 A. M.

Nov. 2—DR. KIRTLEY F. MATHER
"Fundamental Issues Confronting American Citizens in 1952"

Nov. 9—DR. J. RAYMOND WALSH
"The Significance of the Election Results"

Nov. 16—DR. PAUL J. TILLICH
"By What Authority?"

Nov. 23—ROGER N. BALDWIN
"What Hope for the United Nations?"

Nov. 30—DR. HERBERT GEZORK
"America the Hated and the Loved".

A Date To Remember - - -

THE FELLOWSHIP FAIR

Wednesday, December 3, 1952

Working for the Fair is helping to support a movement in which we all believe —THE COMMUNITY CHURCH. Let's all cooperate to make the Fair a big success this year.

DO YOU SEW ?
DO YOU KNIT ?
DO YOU CROCHET ?

Start now to work on your contributions. They can be left at the Church Center any time.

And don't forget to make goodies for the Food, Candy and Preserve Tables, and bring the day of the Fair.

Of course you men don't do all these things but we know you will want to help, and contributions of money will buy more goods to make more things to make more for the cause. Anything will be appreciated.

MARRIAGE CONSULTATION SERVICE

The Marriage Problem Consultation Service is available. Appointments are made for Monday evenings. Call COm 6-6710. The chief counsellor, Dr. Lucille Lord-Heinstein, is a member of the American Association of Marriage Counsellors. She is a gynecologist and is on the staff of one of the leading hospitals of the city. She is assisted by Mrs. Marie Kargman, an Attorney and Trained Social Worker.

The service is maintained not only for our members and friends but also for the whole community to use. Persons who need help in the preservation and enhancement of their marriages, and those who are contemplating marriage make use of it. Those needing psychiatric help are referred to cooperating psychiatrists and to the GROUP THERAPY.

HAVE YOU SENT IN YOUR PLEDGE OR CONTRIBUTION TO THE 1952-53 BUDGET ?

ELECTION SUNDAY SERMON

An old custom in New England Churches was the Election Sunday Sermon. This year this custom is being continued and Dr. Kirtley F. Mather, former President of the American Association for the Advancement of Science will deliver the address on Nov. 2 just before election. Dr. Mather, Professor of Geology at Harvard, is a prominent Baptist laymen and for many years taught one of the largest Bible classes in our area. He was formerly Chairman of the Civil Liberties Union of Mass. He is also a member of the National Board of the Y.M.C.A. and has represented that body at European Conferences.

Rev. Mr. Lothrop is available for weddings, funerals, and personal consultation on call. He has office hours at The Community Church Center on Wednesday and Saturday mornings from 9 to 12, when he will be able to meet any of the church members or friends who may wish to consult him. Office phone COm 6-6710. Residence, 46 Williams St., Brookline. Home phone AS 7-9576.

Calendar of Events

THE COMMUNITY CHURCH CENTER — 565 Boylston Street (Copley Sq.) Boston

Nov. 2—(SUNDAY)—10:30 to 12:30 SUNDAY SCHOOL.
8 P.M. YOUNG PEOPLE'S SOCIETY.

Nov. 3—(MONDAY)—8 P.M. Lecture. "WHAT IS A NEUROSIS — WHAT IS A PSYCHOSIS?" Speaker, DR. LEO ALEXANDER.

Forum Supper

Auspices: SUNDAY SCHOOL COMMITTEE

"CAN UN-ORTHODOX RELIGIOUS EDUCATION PROVIDE SECURITY FOR OUR CHILDREN"

SPEAKER

DR. LEO LIBERMAN

Dept. of Psychology, Suffolk U.
Director of Community Church Sunday School

MOTION PICTURE **"PALMOUR STREET"** (a Study in Family Life). Selected by the White House Conference on Children as the Film of the Year.

WEDNESDAY — NOVEMBER 5 — 7:30 P.M.

Supper, 6:30 P.M. 95¢. Please make supper reservations on or before Monday, November 3. Call COm 6-6710.

Nov. 6—(THURSDAY)—10 A.M. to 4 P.M. FELLOWSHIP SEWING GROUP.

SPECIAL MEETING

Auspices: INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS COMMITTEE

MOTION PICTURES

"PATTERN FOR PEACE" — Charter of the United Nations

and

"A TIME FOR GREATNESS"

produced by the American Friends Service Committee and based on the report, "Steps to Peace".

"... an incisive analysis of U. S. foreign policy." N. Y. Times

THURSDAY **NOVEMBER 6** **8 P.M.**

All are welcome — Collection

Nov. 9—(SUNDAY)—8 P.M. YOUNG PEOPLE'S SOCIETY.
Nov. 13—(THURSDAY)—10 A.M. to 4 P.M. FELLOWSHIP SEWING GROUP.
Nov. 16—(SUNDAY)—3:30 P.M. FELLOWSHIP OPEN HOUSE. Motion Picture: "HIGH WALL" a dramatic and absorbing film produced by the Anti-Defamation League of the B'nai B'rith. Tea will be served.
8 P.M. YOUNG PEOPLE'S SOCIETY.
Nov. 17—(MONDAY)—8 P.M. Lecture. "WHAT IS PSYCHO-ANALYSIS?" Speaker, DR. LOUIS S. CHASE.

Forum Supper

Auspices: THE RACE RELATION COMMITTEE

"IS GRADUALISM THE WAY TO RACE JUSTICE?"

SPEAKER

Father KENNETH deP. HUGHES

Rector St. Bartholemew's Church, and others

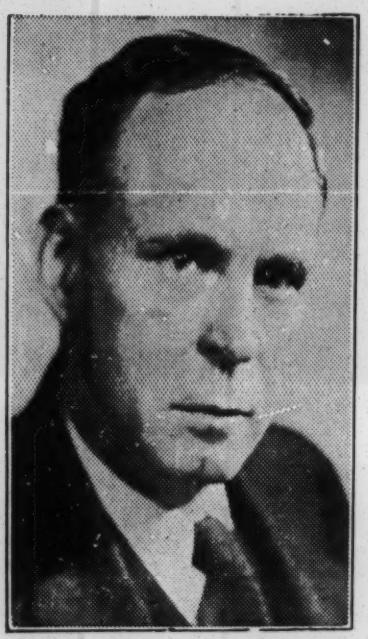
WEDNESDAY — NOVEMBER 19 — 7:30 P.M.

Supper 6:30 P.M. 95¢. Please make your supper reservations on or before Monday, Nov. 17. Call COm 6-6710

Nov. 20—(THURSDAY)—10:00 A.M. to 4 P.M. FELLOWSHIP SEWING GROUP.
Nov. 23—(SUNDAY)—8 P.M. YOUNG PEOPLE'S SOCIETY.
Nov. 24—(MONDAY)—8 P.M. Lecture, "HOW DOES THE ANALYST WORK?" Speaker, DR. SAMUEL SILVERMAN.
Nov. 30—(SUNDAY)—3:30 P.M. THE COMMUNITY POETRY GROUP. Original Poems will be read following by an address by Miss Fanny Goldstein on Modern Jewish poets who whose works selections will be read. Mrs. James A. Harris, Chairman of the day.
8 P.M. YOUNG PEOPLE'S SOCIETY.

ROGER BALDWIN

Roger N. Baldwin, who occupies our pulpit on Nov. 23 is an old friend of The Community Church and we more than welcome his return. For many years he served as the Director of the American Civil Liberties. He is now National Chairman. He is also Director of the International League for the Rights of Man and is working

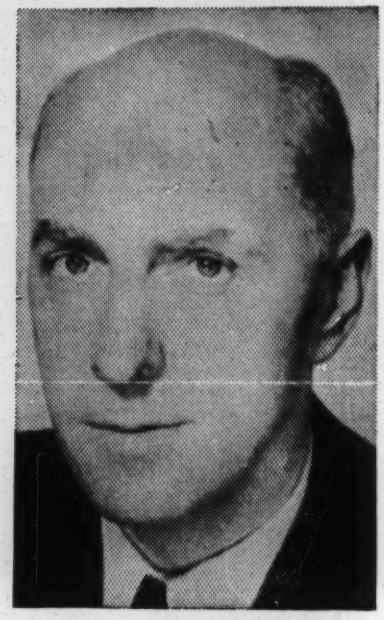


ROGER N. BALDWIN

closely with the U. N. He has served as a Consultant to the U. S. Occupations Forces in Korea and Japan on issues of Civil Liberties. He has been a recent traveller in the Near East and is the author of a book entitled, "Liberty under the Soviets". Mr. Baldwin is an excellent speaker and one of the most active workers for the preservation of the Bill of Rights in our generation.

DR. J. RAYMOND WALSH

Those who have heard Dr. Walsh need no reminder of his outstanding ability as a speaker. There are few



DR. J. RAYMOND WALSH

who are his equal and none superior in his capacity to speak with the rich content of the social and political scientist. When he comes to us on Nov. 9 to interpret the outcome of the elections we are providing a great experience for all our congregation. He is not to missed.

GROUP THERAPY

Once again through the gracious cooperation of Dr. Robert M. Ravven and Dr. Samuel Grob psychiatric help on a group level is being given under the auspices of the church. The group meets on Friday evenings at 8 P.M. As last year this group is limited to women. A nominal registration fee of $10 will be made.

Officers and Board of Directors — 1952-1953

REV. DONALD G. LOTHROP, Minister

BEN N. YESNER, President
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GEORGE A. SPEERS

Connecticut Peace Council

6

ROOM 23, 59 CANNON STREET, BRIDGEPORT, CONNECTICUT PHONE 3-2103

DR. LOIS FAHS TIMMINS, *Chairman*
REV. E. H. COLEMAN, *Vice-Chairman*
DR. WILLARD UPHAUS, *Vice-Chairman*
MARTHA DANNENBERG, *Treasurer*
ELSIE WILLCOX, *Secretary*

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois
23 West 26 Street
New York, N.Y.

January 5, 1952

Dear Dr. DuBois:

This is to confirm the date of our meeting on "Negro History and Colonialism" for the evening of Saturday, February 7th, at the Varick AME Zion Church, 11 Charles Street, New Haven, Connecticut, and also to guarantee your fee of $100.00.

I will send you the publicity material and details about the meeting as soon as they are available.

Yours for peace,

Elsie Willcox

(Mrs.) Elsie Willcox
P.O. Box 735, South Norwalk, Conn.
Phone: 8-5706

25-30-80

Connecticut Peace Council

6

~~ROOM 22, 30 CANNON STREET~~, BRIDGEPORT, CONNECTICUT P.O. Box 145 ~~PHONE 5-2013~~

Dr. Willard Uphaus ~~DR. JOHN PAUL JONES~~ *Chairman*

REV. E. H. COLEMAN, *Vice-Chairman*
DR. WILLARD UPHAUS, *Vice-Chairman*
MARTHA DANNENBERG, *Treasurer*
ELSIE WILLCOX, *Secretary*

January 18, 1952

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois
23 W. 26 St.
New York, N.Y.

Dear Dr. DuBois,

I am enclosing our flyer on the Brotherhood meeting, February 7th in New Haven, also a check for $50,00 representing half of your fee.

I am sure you will want to know a little more about the audience we expect and the purpose of the meeting itself. The purpose of this meeting is two-fold: first the deepening of an understanding of colonialism and its relationship to discrimination in the United States and to the fight for peace; secondly, through this meeting to begin to make contacts on the basis of a continued program in the New Haven Negro community.

25-30-77

In preparation of this meeting we in the Peace Council face a number of major problems. In the first place the progressive movement in New Haven has very little contact with the Negro Community there. While being a state-wide meeting the major attendance will come from New Haven. The very fact that a predominantly white leadership (NH Peace Council) has arranged a Brotherhood meeting in the biggest Negro church has raised a number of questions which we must seek to answer not only in the arranging of the meeting but in the content of the program. I therefore would like to ask you to deal with them in your address: (In addition to our backing it organizationally)

1. Why is it important for the Conn. Peace Council, and in fact for every peace organization, to sponsor Brotherhood and Colonialism affairs.
2. How does Colonialism in Africa and Asia affect us here at home- the Negro people and white alike. (two attitudes I've met have been on the one hand disaffiliation of Negro people from Africa because of the stereotype of a backward peoples portrayed by our press- the other is why worry about Africa, our fight is here at home.

Program: Rev. Rudd, Pastor of the AME Zion Church will open the meeting and give the invocation.
The Variety Concert Group will present a 1/2 hour program
Dr. W.E.B. DuBois (on between 9:15 and 9:30 at the latest. We suggest you speak for 30-40 minutes.
Introduction will be made by Dr. Willard Uphaus, Chairman
Presentation of one general resolution on Colonialism- perhaps support of the Arab-Asia resolutions before the UN.
Saulsbury Choir
We hope to end the meeting by 10:30

I have already received from your publisher copies of your latest book to be sold at the meeting. Do you have any recent pamphlets, or articles on Africa that we could leave on everyone's seat so that they may have something to take home with them?

~~Arrangements~~ Will you

Connecticut Peace Council

6

~~ROOM 22, 59 CANNON STREET, BRIDGEPORT~~, CONNECTICUT ~~PHONE: 5-2013~~

~~Dr. Lois Fahs Timmins, *Chairman*~~
Rev. E. H. Coleman, *Vice-Chairman*
Dr. Willard Uphaus, *Vice-Chairman*
Martha Dannenberg, *Treasurer*
Elsie Willcox, *Secretary*

Arrangements: Will you plan to take a train or drive? Would you let us know when you plan to arrive so that we can meet you. Do you desire overnight accomodation? Will your wife be accompanying you? We can arrange to take you to a hotel or train immediately after you finish your speech.

Re. Television. We have not been able to arrange a television program until the middle of March. Would it be possible after your return from the West Coast to come to New Haven during the day for television alone?

I shall be in touch with you before the meeting for last minute details. Your scheduled appearance has generated a tremendous amount of enthusiasm. We expect a good turn out.

With every best wish,

Elsie Willcox

Elsie Willcox
Box 735, South Norwalk, Conn.
Phone: 8-5706

35-30-70

[Conn. Peace Council]

CULTURAL PROGRAM FOR BROTHERHOOD MONTH

February 7th, 1953
Varick Memorial A.M.E. Zion Church
New Haven, Connecticut

"Slavery blunts the edge of all our rebukes of tyranny abroad, the criticisms that we make upon other nations, only call forth ridicule, contempt and scorn. In the world, we are made a reproach and a byword to a mocking earth, and we must continue to be so made so long as slavery continues to pollute our soil."

Frederick Douglass
Rochester, N.Y.
Dec. 12, 1850

25-30-79

A MESSAGE FROM DR. WILLARD UPHAUS
Chairman, Pro Tem
Connecticut Peace Council

World Peace and brotherhood are the foundations of my religious faith. Modern science and technology have annihilated distance. The world has become small. Humanity is one. Spiritually we are one great body. What destroys my brother in Korea, hurts me. What oppresses my brother in Africa holds me down. If Tunisians are not permitted to talk about their hopes and grievances in the United Nations, the greatest open forum in the world, then I am in danger of losing my freedom of speech. Jesus said: "In as much as ye have done it unto one of the least of these, my brethren, ye have done it unto me." St. Paul had much the same thought when he declared, "God hath made of one blood all nations of men to dwell on all the face of the earth." Long ago the Psalmist admonished us to "seek peace and pursue it."

The struggle for freedom and self-determination of all colonial peoples is a major part of the struggle for peace. There is nothing nobler that we in the United States can do than to help free colonial peoples from the domination of the great powers. In so doing we revive in our own experience our early history when we too struggled to be free from European tyranny. Indeed, unless we become active in this great mission we are in danger of losing that spark of freedom and justice in ourselves. Dr. DuBois' presence this evening is a vivid reminder that the Negro people have taught us imperishable truths as they have sacrificed and striven in this country in our common struggle for brotherhood.

PROGRAM

INVOCATION - Reverend Matthew Rudd, Varick Memorial A.M.E. Zion Church, New Haven

VARIETY CONCERT GROUP of New York - a program of songs and dramatic readings

INTRODUCTION OF SPEAKER - Reverend E.H. Coleman, Stamford, Vice-Chairman, Conn. Peace Council

DR. W.E.B. DUBOIS - "Colonialism, Africa and Peace."

CURTIS M. SAULSBURY CHOIR of New Haven

BENEDICTION - Reverend Eric Alton Ayers, Universalist Church of Hamden

Chairman of the Meeting -- Mrs. Elsie Willcox Executive Secretary, Connecticut Peace Council

The CONNECTICUT PEACE COUNCIL was founded in 1951 upon these principles: That peaceful coexistence between East and West is possible and essential; That sincere, continued negotiations, not arms-build up and militarism, are the only way to solve the differences between nations; that every nation has the right to choose its own way of life and form of government, free from interference by any outside power.

Today we at home continue our efforts to eliminate all forms of discrimination, to make democracy and brotherhood a living reality for every American. At the same time, peoples in Africa, South America, the Middle East, and Asia cry out for an end to oppression and are struggling for their independence. If you agree that their cause is just, won't you join with thousands of freedom-loving Americans .....

1. Write Pres. Eisenhower and your Congressman to support the right of colonial peoples to present their cases to the U.N. (Tunisia, Morocco, Union of S. Africa)
2. Ask your organization to study, discuss and act on the questions of colonial independence.
3. Join in a delegation to the U.N. to hear debate on the Union of South Africa situation. (To be announced.)
4. See and hear Dr. W.E.B. DuBois on a Television program planned for early in March on the subject of colonialism.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION, CLIP THIS BLANK, FILL IT OUT, TURN IN TO USHERS AT THIS MEETING, or mail to:

Connecticut Peace Council, P.O. Box 145, Bridgeport, Conn.

Name: _____

Address: _____

City: _____

Lectures

Connecticut Peace Council

6

~~ROOM 22, 51 CANNON STREET, BRIDGEPORT, CONNECTICUT~~ ~~PHONE ...~~
P.O. Box 145, Bridgeport, Conn.

DR. LOIS FAHS TIMMINS, *Chairman*
REV. E. H. COLEMAN, *Vice-Chairman* — MARTHA DANNENBERG, *Treasurer*
DR. WILLARD UPHAUS, *Vice-Chairman* — ELSIE WILLCOX, *Secretary*

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois
23 W. 26 St.
New York, N.Y.

December 24, 1952

Dear Dr. DuBois,

The Connecticut Peace Council would like to invite you to be our honored guest at a mass meeting on"Colonialism and Peace" to be held in New Haven in February.

We would like to hold the meeting Saturday night, February 14, or Sunday, February 15th depending on your convenience. If these dates are not available would you kindly suggest an alternative date corresponding to Negro History Week.

We expect to be able to guarantee an audience of between 500 and 750 people. As the guest of honor, we suggest you speak for a half to one hour-whatever you feel necessary to develop this crucial topic- "Africa and World Peace". In addition we are proposing two brief talks by a trade unionists- emphasizing the need for trade with Asia and Africa and a representative of the Quakers to present their position on Colonialism.

Would you also indicate what you feel would be an equitable fee. In addition to the mass meeting there has been a proposal for a reception during the same weekend to be held in Westport or Norwalk and to which you and Shirley Graham DuBois would be invited. We found around the recent successful Paul Robeson concert that this procedure helped ensure the financial success of the meeting.

We hope to begin immediately with publicity and organization of this February meeting- to allow enough time to guarantee its success. Everyone I have spoken to here in Connecticut is terribly excited about the project. We cannot begin, however, until we hear from you.

I shall telephone on Monday for a confirmation of date.

With the very best wishes for a Merry Christmas and a New Year of Peace and Freedom for the world's peoples, I am

Sincerely yours,
Elsie Willcox

Mrs. Elsie Willcox, Executive Secretary
Connecticut Peace Council
P.O. Box 145, Bridgeport, Conn.

Home residence: Box 735
South Norwalk, Conn.

CONSEIL NATIONAL DU
MOUVEMENT DE LA PAIX
-o-

PARIS, le 12 Juin 1952

Chers Amis,

Sur l'initiative du Comité de la Paix du quartier Latin, un Comité d'initiative composé de dirigeants de nombreuses associations d'étudiants, a décidé de préparer pendant le mois d'aout un camp international d'étudiants pour permettre un dialogue entre les étudiants de l'est et les étudiants de l'ouest.

Nous avons invité dans une vingtaine de pays un certain nombre d'associations d'étudiants telles que dans l'ensemble le camp puisse être véritablement représentatif des différentes tendances qui existent dans le milieu étudiant international.

Nous vous joignons d'une part la lettre que nous envoyons aux Associations que nous invitons et d'autre part la liste de ces Associations.

Nous vous serions reconnaissants de bien vouloir soutenir notre initiative et de faciliter la préparation matérielle de ce camp pour la délégation qui pourra venir de votre pays.

Nous sommes sûrs que vous veillerez à la pleine réussite d'une initiative dont l'intérêt est très grand.

Veuillez agréer, Chers Amis, l'assurance de nos meilleurs sentiments.

Pour la Commission Permanente,

Gilbert de CHAMBRUN

25-32-21

CONSEJO NACIONAL DE LA PAZ

VAZQUEZ 1421 TEL. 4-83 90

Montevideo, 3 de junio de 1952.-

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
125 W 72 St.
New York 23, N. Y.

De nuestra mayor consideración y amistad:

El Consejo Nacional de la Paz del Uruguay se asocia con alegría al homenaje auspiciado por la "Cruzada Americana por la Paz" y saluda en Vd. al incansable defensor de los derechos humanos, al consecuente combatiente de la paz mundial, que contribuye cotidianamente a su sostén y consolidación con el ejemplo de su lucha y de su sacrificio personal.

Los pueblos de todo el mundo, querido Dr. Du Bois, reconocen en Vd. a uno de los más puros representantes de la continuidad del pensamiento auténticamente americano, del que fueran altos portavoces Jefferson y Lincoln. Por eso fracasaron lamentablemente quienes quisieron acallar su voz libre por medio de un proceso infame. Por eso nos sentimos hoy todos junto a Vd. festejando este triunfo de las fuerzas de la paz y la libertad y deseándole largos años de vida fecunda y combatiente.

Por el Consejo Nacional de la Paz,

José L. Massera
Secretario General

C O N S E J O N A C I O N A L D E P A R T I D A R I O S D E L A

P A Z.

CONSEJO MEXICANO POR LA PAZ
MEXICO, D. F.

Av. Juárez 20-34 Tel. 21-36-78

México, D.F., a 5 de Junio de 1952.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
American Peace Crusade,
3rd. Floor,
125 West 72 St.
New York 23, N.Y.

Querido amigo:

El Consejo Nacional de Partidarios de la Paz se siente complacido en sumarse al reconocimiento del importante esfuerzo que usted realiza en la lucha por la Paz y contra los promotores de una nueva guerra, que significa el homenaje que los partidarios de la Paz y todas las personas honestas le tributan a usted con motivo del 84 aniversario de su natalicio.

El pueblo Mexicano asociado al de los Estados Unidos y a todos los pueblos del mundo odia la guerra y desea ardientemente la Paz.

Por ello nuestra admiración y sinceros respetos por usted que ha dedicado su vida a la lucha por su pueblo y para que los hombres puedan disfrutar de la Paz y vivir en un mundo sin amenazas y sin temores.

Particularmente ahora que la humanidad contempla horrorizado la criminal guerra bacteriológica que los ejercitos invasores del pueblo Coreano llevan a cabo protegidos por la bandera de las Naciones Unidas, los Partidarios de la Paz en el mundo debemos intensificar nuestra lucha y estrechar nuestros lazos de fraternal amistad seguros de que la victoria pertenece a las fuerzas de la Paz, cuyo movimiento ha llegado a convertirse en una fuerza capaz de impedir que la guerra ensangriente a la humanidad.

Que nuestro mensaje de cariñosa felicitación sea además una promesa de intensificación de la lucha por un pacto de Paz entre las Cinco Grandes Potencias y para impedir la consecución de la guerra bacteriológica que en suelos coreanos y chino realizan el ejercito de los Estados Unidos.

Atentamente.

" GANAREMOS LA PAZ SI LUCHAMOS POR ELLA".

POR EL CONSEJO.

Efraín Huerta.
Srio. General.

Juan Pablo Sáinz.
Srio. Propaganda

CONSEJO ESPAÑOL DE LA PAZ

PRESIDENTE: DR. JOSE GIRAL

Cerrada Constantinopla 15 (1a de Atenas), MEXICO, D. F.

6 junio 1952

Mr. Robert Morss Lovett
125 West 72 Str.
New York, N.Y.

Vicepresidentes:
Dr. Manuel Márquez
Honorato de Castro
Ramón Ruiz Rebollo
León Felipe
Dr. Juan Solares
Gral. Francisco Matz
José de Tapia

Srio. General:
Wenceslao Roces

Srio. de Propaganda:
Martí Rouret

Srio. de Finanzas:
Juan del Campo Jáuregui

Srio. de Relaciones:
José López Vidarte

Srio. Adjunto:
Dr. Francisco Comesaña

Srio. Administrativo:
José M. Obregón

Estimado amigo:

El Consejo Español de la Paz se adhiere fervorosamente al homenaja organizado, con motivo de su 84° aniversario, en honor del doctor Du Bois, infatigable defensor de la paz, reivindicador ilustre de los derechos humanos de los pueblos negros y hombre que, con su larga vida de combatiente por la justicia y la democracia, honra las tradiciones norteamericanas de progreso y libertad.

El Dr. Du Bois es uno de los más ilustres representantes del gran pueblo de los EE.UU. que repudia y combate la criminal política de guerra de la camarilla militar norteamericana, enemiga jurada de la independencia y la paz de los pueblos y sostenedora, en España, del régimen de muerte, esclavitud y guerra de Franco, odiado por todos los españoles. Por eso, saludamos también en el Dr. Du Bois a uno de los grandes amigos y defensores de la causa invencible del pueblo español, más que nunca asociada hoy a la grande y sagrada lucha del mundo por la paz.

Muy cordialmente,

POR EL CONSEJO ESPAÑOL DE LA PAZ

J.M. Obregón

Dr. José Giral
Presidente

Wenceslao Roces
Secretario Gral.

Dr. J. Moré

J. del Campo Jauregui

Ramón Ruiz Rebollo.

Dr. F. Comesaña

Gral. F. Matz

J. Romo

Santiago Rodríguez

Armonía Ganciaccelemi

Dr. Pérez Urrutia

Prof. J. de Tapia

Fidela Prada

Amelia Martín

Miguel Prieto

Miguel Prieto

Ignacio Ferretjans

Ignacio Ferretjans

CONVENTION PEOPLES' PARTY.

Dr. W. Du. Bois.
20 West 40th Street,
New York.

[Convention People's Pty,
Nigeria]

The National Secretariat,
33 Moleye Street,
Y A B A, Nigeria.
Ref. CPP/1
26th. Dec. 1952.

Subject... Invitation To Conference.

~~Mr. & Mrs.~~

I am directed by the National Committee of the Convention Peoples' Party of Nigeria and the Cameroons to invite you to our National Conference which will take place between 31st Dec. 1952 and 7th January 1953.

The Convention Peoples' Party is the party of the most oppressed section of our population. In the main, the rank and file is composed of industrial and agricultural workers, women, ex-servicemen, students, and youths.

Experience here has taught us that without such a militant party composed largely of workers who have acquired thoroughness, consistency and organisational aptitude through their struggle in the workshops, accompanied by the toiling farmers, forgotten exservicemen, unemployed youth, neglected women and the students who read under scarcity and from whom the imperialists enlarge the army of skilled labour, positiviness, consistency, order and concreteness in our struggle against imperialism becomes a child play and our freedom an illusion.

Your kin interest in the struggle of the colonials peoples has been brought to our notice by our comrade Amaefula Ikoro, our National Propaganda Secretary.

We hope you will not disappoint us.

Yours comradely,

Telegram
for Chairman

/.....M.A.Ok.....
General Secretary.

CPP CPP.

Accomodation booked.

35-44-1

BY AIR MAIL

AIR LETTER

IF ANYTHING IS ENCLOSED THIS LETTER WILL BE SENT BY ORDINARY MAIL.

Stamp to be fixed here

YALE

Dr. W. E. Burghardt Du Bois,
23 West 26th Street
New York.
America.

First fold here

Second fold here

To open cut here

Sender's name and address:-

To open cut here

May 12, 1952

Manager
Copley Plaza Hotel
Copley Plaza
Boston, Mass.

Dear Sir:

Will you kindly reserve for me a single room with private tub bath, for May 17th.

I shall arrive on the Yankee Clipper from New York.

Please confirm this reservation.

Very sincerely yours,

DB:lh

W.E.B. Du Bois

COORDINATING COMMITTEE FOR THE ENFORCEMENT OF
THE D. C. ANTI-DISCRIMINATION LAWS

1103 Trenton Place, S. E.
Washington 20, D. C.
Johnson 2-6932

Chairman:
Mrs. Mary Church Terrell
1615 S Street, N. W.
North 3691

Sept 23rd.

Dear Dr. and Mrs. Dubois

We are celebrating

Dr. Mary Church Terrell's 89th birthday with a luncheon at the Hotel Washington on Saturday October 4th at 12.30 - and we hope you will be with us.

Even though you may not be able to come you may wish to have your name on the program's sponsor list, to show your interest and to help defray the expence of printing and for a gift and flowers to Washington to

first lady.

For your convenience a self addressed envelope and a card are enclosed.

Truly

Arline D. Hays

Sponsors Chairman.

October 1, 1952

Mrs. Arline D. Hays
4863 Potomac Avenue N.W.
Washington, 7, D.C.

My dear Madam:

Mrs. Du Bois and I would be very glad to be inscribed as sponsors for the dinner to Mrs. Mary Church Terrell.

Unfortunately, we cannot attend, as we shall be speaking October 4th in Cleveland.

I enclose $5 to help defray expenses.

Very sincerely yours,

DB:lh

W.E.B. Du Bois

Enc

Luncheon in honor of

DR. MARY CHURCH TERRELL

in celebration of her eighty-ninth birthday

testimonial address

Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson *president* HOWARD UNIVERSITY

October 4, 1952, Hotel Washington, Washington, D. C.

8 YEAR

Symbol of Democracy

Mary Church Terrell, whose eighty-nine years we honor, today, is a Washington institution and an active symbol of real American democracy, throughout the Nation.

Her contributions to the cause of woman suffrage and her distinguished career in letters and in the public forum will long be remembered, for she was an ardent exponent of political action long years before that term was coined. Letters and the forum were the channels she used to place her views before the people.

With the struggle for democracy in education at its height, here in the District of Columbia, we are reminded that as a member of the District's Board of Education she was fighting this good fight half a century ago.

We readily recall how, in recent years, already in her eighties, she spearheaded the action which opened to women of all origins, the doors of the American Association of University Women, here in Washington, which had long been closed to qualified members of her race. We recall, also, her later participation in the Thompson Restaurant Case, now before the United States Appellate Court.

Mary Church Terrell's spirited leadership of the Coordinating Committee for the Enforcement of the D. C. Anti-Discrimination Laws is the latest in the long list of her contributions to the progress of democracy, in the National Capital.

So, in 1952, on her Eighty-Ninth Birthday, the people of Washington and of the Nation join in according to her their deep and lasting gratitude for her tireless labors in helping to build this Federal City into a community worthy to stand as an example of American democracy before the eyes of a critical world.

Constance E. H. Daniel
Fellow-Citizen

BIRTHDAY LUNCHEON SPONSORS

Afro-American Newspaper
Alpha Wives of Washington
The Rev. Edgecombe Alexander
Mr. and Mrs. Carl Anthonsen
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Mr. Joseph A. Beavers
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Mrs. Eleanor Belser
Mrs. Augusta Bennett
Mrs. Sylvia Bernstein
Mr. Gardner L. Bishop
Dr. and Mrs. A. J. Blackburn
Mrs. Joel D. Blackwell
Mr. Randolph T. Blackwell
Miss Suzanna Blackwell
Mrs. Ruth P. Blagburn
Mr. Abe Bloom
Mrs. Virginia L. Bradshaw
Miss Ada Mae Bragdon
Mrs. Laura Brannon
Mrs. Sallie Bridges
Brookland Civic Association
The Rev. and Mrs. Robert W. Brooks
Mrs. Charles S. Brown
The Rev. Dillard H. Brown
Mr. and Mrs. Eldridge Brown
Mrs. Geneva Brown
Mrs. R. Brown
Mrs. Inez R. Browne
The Rev. George O. Bullock
Mr. David R. Byrd
Mr. Rennie B. Calhoun
Dr. and Mrs. H. A. Callis
Mr. James D. Campbell
Capitol View Civic Association
Mr. and Mrs. Marvin Caplan
Mrs. Emma M. Carter
The Rev. and Mrs. L. Maynard Catchings
Central Northeast Civic Association
Hon. James A. Cobb
Dr. and Mrs. W. Montague Cobb
Mrs. Edna J. Coker
Mr. Charles Cole
Dr. and Mrs. W. Henry Greene
Mr. Samuel B. Groner
The Rev. R. D. Grymes
Mr. Jonnie Hadley
Mr. and Mrs. James L. Haley
Mr. John Hall
Mr. and Mrs. Woolsey Hall
Mrs. Julia West Hamilton
Mrs. Leonie B. Harper
Atty. DeLong Harris
Mrs. Arline D. Hays
Mr. and Mrs. William Hays
Atty. Margaret A. Haywood
Dr. Edwin B. Henderson
Mrs. Mary E. Henderson
Highland Beach Citizens Association
Mr. Charles S. Hill
Commander Ira J. Holliday
Mrs. Elaine F. Howard
Atty. Perry W. Howard
The Rev. and Mrs. L. T. Hughes
Major George B. Hunt
Mrs. Alice Hunter
Atty. Phineas Indritz
I.L.W.U., Local 222
Interdenominational Ministers Alliance
Interdenominational Ministers' Wives' Council
Ivy City Trinidad Citizens Association
Miss Helen Jackson
Mrs. Mary Janney
The Rev. and Mrs. W. H. Jernagin
Mrs. Georgia Douglass Johnson
Dr. and Mrs. Joseph L. Johnson
Mr. William S. Johnson
Mrs. V. D. Johnston
Mrs. Hasel Deskins Jones
Dr. and Mrs. T. Edward Jones
Mr. Milton Kelenson
Mrs. Emma Keller
The Rev. Samuel Kelsey
Mr. John E. King
Kingman Park Civic Association
Mrs. Frances Klafter
Ladies' Auxiliary, Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters
Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Pegram
Peoples Congregational Church
Dr. and Mrs. John Sinclair Perry
Phyllis Wheatley Y. W. C. A.
Miss Flaxie M. Pinkett
Lt. Col. Robert L. Pollard
Mrs. Dorothy B. Porter
Atty. Carlisle E. Pratt
Mrs. Kline A. Price
Progressive Party of D. C.
Dr. and Mrs. R. Stewart Randall
Atty. and Mrs. David Rein
Mrs. Beatrice W. Ritchie
Mrs. Aneita M. Roberts
Mrs. Emma Robinson
Mr. and Mrs. Verdie L. Robinson
Mr. George H. Rycraw
Miss Rose Sachs
Mr. and Mrs. Meyer Samols
Mrs. Florence S. Savoy
Mr. Alfred Scott
Hon. Armond W. Scott
Sedarmocs
Atty. Walter Shine
Mrs. Marian Shine
Mrs. Joy R. Simonson
Mrs. Alonzo deG. Smith
Mrs. Josephine C. Smith
Mr. and Mrs. Robert Smith
Mrs. Wm. H. Smith
Atty. Wm. H. Smith
Southwest Community House
Chaplain Clifford B. Spears
Mrs. Ruth B. Spencer
Mr. Jas. A. Squire
Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Stein
Mrs. W. N. Streeter
Mrs. Helen Sugland
Mrs. Esther Surovell
Mrs. Clarence Swift
Miss Dorothy R. Swift
Mrs. V. T. Taylor
The Temple Church of God in Christ
Terrell Junior High School

Mr. James T. Conley
Mrs. T. R. Connor
Dr. Paul B. Cornely
Miss Eva M. Crocker
Dr. Otelia Cromwell
Mrs. Elizabeth P. Culpepper
Mr. Lynwood Cundiff
Mrs. Eva Cunningham
Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Davidson
Mrs. Eleanor M. Davis
Miss Julia E. Davis
Mr. and Mrs. Charles Day
Delta Sigma Theta Sorority, Inc., Beta Sigma Chapter
Mr. and Mrs. Norris A. Dodson
Mr. Alvin G. Douglass
Mr. Joseph Dratch
Mr. Sheldon Dressler
Mrs. M. Lenore Drew
Dr. George Duncan
Mr. C. E. Duster, Jr.
Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. Elliott
The Rev. Arthur F. Elmes
Mrs. Olive L. English
Mrs. Gertrude M. Evans
Mrs. Irene E Fairfax
Federation of Civic Associations, Inc.
Dr. Dorothy B. Ferebee
Fides Settlement House
Mr. Edward E. Fisher
Mrs. Rosaline Fisher
Mr. Malcolm D. Fletcher
Mrs. Martha M. Fletcher
Atty. Joseph Forer
Fort Dupont Civic Association
Mrs. Cora L. Foster
Mr. Ernest C. Frazier
Mrs. Marie Funches
Mrs. Margaret P. Gilmore
Miss Everlee Gladden
Mr. Frederick A. Goings, Jr., and co-workers
Dr. Marcus I. Goldman
Mrs. Lois Goldstein
Miss Clarice Gooding
Mrs. Maurice S. Goodman
The Rev. O. G. Goodwin
Dr. and Mrs. William T. Grady
Mrs. Nellie W. Greene
Mr. George W. Lattimore
Mrs. James R. Laurey
Atty. and Mrs. Belford V. Lawson, Jr.
Mrs. Mary Leckie
Mrs. Corinthia J. Lee
Mrs. Virginia Lemons
Mr. and Mrs. Moe Lerner
Mrs. Silvia Lichtenstein
Mr. Stanley Lichtenstein
Mr. and Mrs. Joseph G. Logan
Miss Edith Lyons
Mr. Stephen A. Madison
Dr. C. Herbert Marshall
Mr. John H. Martini
Mr. Edward Matthews
Mrs. Jewell R. Mazique
Mr. James I. McCalister
Mrs. Virginia R. McGuire
Miss Viola E. McIntosh
Mr. and Mrs. Frank D. McKinney
Metropolitan Wesley A.M.E. Zion Church
Mrs. Susie E. Miles
Mr. Samuel D. Milton
Atty. and Mrs. Curtis P. M. Mitchell
The Rev. and Mrs. Jerry A. Moore
Mr. J. G. Mosby
Mrs. Ruth S. Mosely
Mr. Frank E. Mounsey
The Rev. C. T. Murray
National Alliance of Postal Employees, Washington Branch
NAACP, District of Columbia Branch
NAACP, Fairfax County, Virginia
National Association of Colored Women
National Council of Negro Women
National Lawyers Guild, D. C. Chapter
The Rev. George Dent Naylor
Mrs. Arline M. Neal
Mrs. Wm. Stuart Nelson
Dr. Ethel Nixon-Mounsey
Mr. William D. Nixon
Mrs. Carrie L. Norris
Northwest Boundary Civic Association
Mrs. Catheryne H. Norwood
Oldest Inhabitants, Inc.
Atty. and Mrs. Hubert Pair
Mr. Oliver T. Palmer
Atty. Thomas W. Parks
The Rev. and Mrs. Colbert H. Pearson
Atty. Philip W. Thomas
Mrs. Charles H. Thompson
Dr. Leon A. Thompson
Atty. and Mrs. Wm. S. Thompson
Miss Ruby M. Thornton
Mr. Guy Tinner
Mrs. Frank H. Trigg
Mrs. Joseph M. Trigg
Mr. Kermit M. Trigg
Trinidad Community Association
The Rev. W. L. Turley
Twelfth Street Christian Church
Miss Evelyn D. Tymous
United Cafeteria and Restaurant Workers, Local 471
United Electrical, Radio, and Machine Workers of America
Mr. and Mrs. Gerhard vanArkel
Vermont Avenue Baptist Church
Dr. and Mrs. Charles W. Wade
Mrs. Zelma Walker
Mrs. Inez T. Wall
Mr. James N. Ward
Washington Fellowship
Washington Pan-Hellenic Council
Mr. Charles R. Watts
Mrs. Mary Weitzman
Miss Ruth A. Wheeler
The Rev. and Mrs. J. F. Whitfield
Mr. Alphonso Williamson
Mr. Charles W. Williams
Miss Ellen L. Williams
Miss Gertrude H. Williams
Miss Hope Williams
Atty. J. Leon Williams
The Rev. Smallwood E. Williams
Mr. Walter Williams
Mrs. Velma G. Williams
Mrs. Helen W. Wilson
Mrs. J. Finley Wilson
Mrs. Julia B. Wilson
Women's Auxiliary, Medico-Chirurgical Society
Women's Civic Guild of Washington, D. C.
Mrs. Cecilia V. V. Wood
Mr. William O. Woodson
Mrs. S. M. Wormley
The Rev. John H. Wright
Miss Ann Yalom
Mrs. Grace S. Yaukey

(We regret the omission of sponsors' names received too late for publication.)

Coordinating Committee for
the Enforcement of the D. C. Anti-Discrimination Laws.

1103 Trenton Place S. E., Washington, D. C.

COORDINATING COMMITTEE FOR THE ENFORCEMENT OF
THE D. C. ANTI-DISCRIMINATION LAWS

1103 Trenton Place, S. E.
Washington 20, D. C.
Johnson 2-6932

Chairman:
Mrs. Mary Church Terrell
1615 S Street, N. W.
North 3691

October 13, 1952

Dr. and Mrs. W.E.B. Du Bois
23 West 26th Street
New York 10, New York

Dear Dr. and Mrs. DuBois:

Thank you very much for your contribution of $5.00 as a sponsor of the birthday luncheon for Mrs. Mary Church Terrell, October 4, 1952.

I regret that we received your letter too late for your name to appear on the printed program. However, your message was read to the 500 guests at the luncheon.

Mrs. Terrell was deeply appreciative of your interest in her and her work against discrimination.

Sincerely yours,

Annie Stein

Annie Stein, Secretary

[Corn Exchange Bank & Trust Co.]

June 4, 1952

Manager, Corn Exhhange Bank & Trust Co.
5th Avenue & 20th Street
New York, N.Y.

Dear Sir:

Will you please change the enclosed listing. Both the name and address are wrong. We have not lived at 409 Edgecombe Avenue for more than a year. The address should be as follows:

Shirley Graham Du Bois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn, 2, N.Y.

Very sincerely yours,

DB:lh

W.E.B. Du Bois

2915

Corn Exchange Safe Deposit Co.

FIFTH AVENUE BRANCH.

A5-32-76

No. A229393

New York, AUG 5 - 1952 19

Received from W. E. B. Du Bois

Six Dollars for rent of a safe in the vault of the

Corn Exchange Safe Deposit Co. FIFTH AVENUE Branch,

from July 9 1952 to July 9 1953 being a renewal of original receipt;

it being agreed that all terms, conditions, provisions and limitations of liability provided for therein,

shall be considered as though herein incorporated.

Corn Exchange Safe Deposit Co.

$6.00 $1.20

20% TAX PAID

J. E. Thompson

SUPT.

25-381

Cot, Pierre

FRENCH CABLE CO.
10 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA
TEL. PLaza 7-8157

DS2/7 NQ14/7 PARIS 32 6TH

LR ROBERT MORSS LOVETT 125 WEST 72ND STREET NEWYORK

SALUONS CHALEUREUSEMENT VAILLANT DEFENSEUR PAIX ET GRAND CITOYEN AMERICAIN DOCTEUR DUBOIS QUI DONNE EXEMPLE LOYAUTE HUMANITE ET COURAGE PIERRE COT ET CLAUDE MORGAN

I CFM 125 72ND

FRENCH CABLE COMPANY
25 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK, TEL. HA 2-7934
VIA FRENCH

COUNCIL ON AFRICAN AFFAIRS, Inc.

NEWS RELEASE

53 WEST 125TH STREET ● NEW YORK 27, N. Y. ● ENRIGHT 9-8110

PAUL ROBESON, *Chairman* — W. E. B. Du BOIS, *Vice Chairman* — E. M. OSBORNE, *Treasurer* — W. A. HUNTON, *Secretary*

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE — JANUARY 18, 1952

New York, Jan. 18. Observing that the great fanfare of publicity about the inauguration of Liberia's president, William V.S. Tubman, on January 7, failed to mention and was apparently intended to obscure the critical state of affairs in the West African Republic, the Council on African Affairs has called upon the official representatives of the United States government at the inauguration, three of whom were Negroes, Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, publisher Carl Murphy, and American Ambassador to Liberia Edward R. Dudley, to tell Americans, and particularly the Negro people, the truth about Tubman and his regime.

Among the questions which the U.S. representatives at the inauguration should answer, said the Council on African Affairs, are the following:

Did you not know that Tubman made sure of winning the Liberian election last May by barring from the ballot the man who could have beaten him, Didwho Twe, distinguished Kru African leader and popular choice of the Liberian Africans who seek to end the long and continuous domination of the ruling clique, a small minority of some 12,000 Americo-Liberians and their True Whig Party, whom Tubman represents?

Did you not know that Tubman's regime forced Mr. Twe to go into hiding and finally flee the country in order to save his life, that it threw 18 of the leaders of Twe's Reformation Party into jail, and terrorized his supporters? By what logic do you condone - as you seem to - tyrannical oligarchic rule over a million and a half Africans in Liberia, while opposing the same kind of oligarchic political domination in our own southern United States.

By consenting to represent the U.S. government at Tubman's inauguration did you mean to imply approval of the steps which have been taken since the last war to convert "independent" Liberia into a major strategic military outpost for the U.S. on the African continent, such steps as the appointment of a five-man American military mission to "supervise" the "defense" of Liberia, and the aggreement whereby the U.S. secured the right to establish, maintain and control "naval, air, and military facilities and installations" in and around Monrovia (area unspecified) and with no terminal date mentioned for this foreign military occupation of Liberia?

Do you endorse the way in which American big business has taken over control of the economy of Liberia, with the Firestone Co. holding vast concession rights good until the year 2025, the Liberia Mining Co. (financed by the U.S. Export-Import Bank and the Republic Steel Corp.) with similar concession rights running to 2026, and the Liberia Co. (founded by the Late Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., and other big corporation executives whose rights extend to 2027?

Do you endorse the U.S. State Dept. turning over operation and management of the newly built port facilities at Monrovia to the above-mentioned companies together with four other American oil and shipping corporations? And do you think the five million dollar loan secured from the U.S. Export-Import Bank last year and the promise of 32 millions more from the U.S. for various "development" schemes will contribute still further to Liberian "independence"?

Whatgovernment recognition of trade unions or labor safeguards, if any, did you find in Liberia? Does the government have any labor policy other than to protect the profits of American business interests established there, as it did in February, 1950, for instance, by ordering the shooting down of black workers who dare s trike for an increase in their 15¢-30¢ a day wages?

Did you find any freedom of speech, any unsuppressed opposition to the True Whig Party, during your visit to Liberia? Did you hear perhaps of the case of C. Frederick Taylor, whose newspaper was critical of the economic concessions and military control so generously granted the United States, and soon thereafter found himself arrested and interned?

Were you informed that the Liberian government in 1950 spent only $123,177, representing about 3 per cent of total revenue and less than 10¢ per capita, for all public, private and mission schools in the country, and that this total educational expenditure was less than the $128,702 provided for salaries of the enlarged and reorganized police force, which was needed, said Tubman, because "there must be security and safety for development and investment."?

In conclusion and in sum, do you think that Liberia should continue to be ruled by and for United States interests and the Americo-Liberian servants of those interests, or do you concede that the million and a half black people of that country should at long last have what they are determined to achieve in any case: control of their own destiny?

# # # # # # #

New York, Jan. 18. There are only fifteen hospitals in French West Africa for a population of 16 million inhabitants, states a recently submitted report to the Academy of Medicine in Paris by Medical Officer General J. Muraz. The report also states that only one hospital was built in this area during 1951 and continues that only one-fifth of the amount needed to even make a dent in this situation has been appropriated. These meagre medical facilities must "take care of" the more than 200,000 people affected by leprosy, not to mention any other diseases affecting this African population suffering under the heel of French colonialism.

January 24, 1952

Mr. Alpheus Hunton
Council on African Affairs
53 West 125 St.
New York, N.Y.

My dear Alpheus:

Can you dig up the following facts for my book?

1) The date of the Dean Dixon concert at Town Hall.
2) The approximate number in the audience.
3) A copy of the program or of the chief works in the program.
4) The total cost of the concert
5) The total income, if possible.
6) Some of the best newspaper notices.

I shall be greatly obliged if you can do this.

Very sincerely yours,

DB:lh

W.E.B. Du Bois

COUNCIL ON AFRICAN AFFAIRS, Inc.

~~23 WEST 26TH STREET~~ • NEW YORK ~~10~~, NEW YORK • ~~MURRAY HILL 3-8209~~

53 West 125 Street 27 Enright 9- 8110

PAUL ROBESON, *Chairman* • W. E. B. DU BOIS, *Vice Chairman* • ESTELLE M. OSBORNE, *Treasurer* • W. A. HUNTON, *Secretary*

LOUISE T. PATTERSON, *Director of Organization*

Januar y 30, 1952

Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois
23 West 26th Street
New York, New York

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

I enclose the material requested relating to the Dean Dixon concert at Town Hall. As the financial statement indicates, there were 944 paid admissions; therefore one could conservatively say that the audience numbered about a thousand. Total expenses were $4617.84, total income $3236.74.

25-45-18

I have the copy of the letter you wrote Moerane on November 30 answering his request for some of his music. As clearly as I can recall, no pieces of music were received from Moerane <u>after</u> the concert. All that I had on hand before the concert I turned over to Dixon so that he could select which to use, and he did not return any of it to me (a serious oversight on my part, I admit). I will find out where Dixon is and write him at once, and I'll also get a letter off to Moerane in the meantime.

It has been on my mind for some time to drop in and talk with you about our work, but things have piled up on me since the holidays so that I rarely have any choice but the straightest possible line between Richmond Hill and Harlem. But I shall certainly be calling you in the next day or two for an appointment,

Paul and I were both sorry you were unable to get to the reception held for me and the Council in Brooklyn earlier this month. It proved very successful, netting almost $400. We are now trying to arrange more such affairs in other areas. More about all this when I see you.

Sincerely yours,

Alphaeus

W.A. Hunton

February 8, 1952

Mr. Alpheus Hunton
Council on African Affairs
53 West 125 Street
New York, N. Y.

Dear Alpheus:

Can you jot down and send me immediately the following facts about the Council on African Affairs:

1) When and where was it founded?

2) Who were the founders and first officers?

3) Who was on its advisory committee?

4) What were its chief activities?

5) How did Yergan happen to get connected with it?

I shall be under deep obligation.

Very sincerely yours,

DB :dpowa/65

W.E.B. Du Bois

25-23-28

COUNCIL ON AFRICAN AFFAIRS, Inc.

53 WEST 125TH STREET • NEW YORK 27, NEW YORK • ENRIGHT 9-8110

PAUL ROBESON, *Chairman* • W. E. B. DU BOIS, *Vice Chairman* • ESTELLE M. OSBORNE, *Treasurer* • W. A. HUNTON, *Secretary*

March 12, 1952

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
23 W. 26th St.
New York 10, N. Y.

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

We have moved more slowly on the petition than I had planned, but have reached the second stage of sending it out to a group of prominent persons nationally. You will note at the end of the petition the names of the nine persons (out of about twenty-five requested) who have joined you in initiating the petition. While it does not include some of the names I had hoped to have (no pressure was placed upon anyone to sign, the only follow-up having been phone calls by your secretary), the list represents a fairly good start, I think. On this second round, endorsements should come in much more readily and speedily. I shall check with your secretary from time to time to see what reply cards have been received.

I trust you will be able to be with us at our Executive Committee meeting on Friday afternoon, though I recognize the inconvenience of your having to come all the way up to Harlem for it.

If you are still in need of the factual material on the history of the Council, let me know and I will get it to you quickly.

Sincerely yours,

Alphaeus

W. A. Hunton

Encl.
dpowa-65

P.S. All except a few of the covering letters (an unaddressed sample of which is enclosed) were typed and, of course, all were personally addressed.

25-29-14

[Council on African Affairs]

March 19, 1952

Dr. Alpheus Hunton
53 West 125 St.
New York 27, N. Y.

Dear Dr. Hunton:

There is an accumulation of mail here in answer to your circulated petition.

Will you kindly send for it at your earliest convenience.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

DB:lh
dpowa/65
enc.

25-29-23

COUNCIL ON AFRICAN AFFAIRS, Inc.

53 WEST 125TH STREET • NEW YORK 27, NEW YORK • ENRIGHT 9-8110

PAUL ROBESON, *Chairman* • W. E. B. DU BOIS, *Vice Chairman* • ESTELLE M. OSBORNE, *Treasurer* • W. A. HUNTON, *Secretary*

April 2, 1952

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
23 West 26th Street
New York 10, N. Y.

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

I must apologize for not having been down to see you and I want to take this means of letting you know about the Council's present activities -- beyond what has been in the News Letters.

We had a good meeting of the Executive Committee last week, although we were sorry that you could not attend. The Committee endorsed the following program of action in support of the civil disobedience campaign in South Africa led by the African National Congress and the South African Indian Congress:

1. Continued efforts to get messages of support sent to the leaders of the South African struggle from organizations and individuals in this country and toward the observance of silence in Negro churches and communities at noon Sunday, April 6th, for two minutes.

2. The holding of an Out-Door Rally Saturday evening in Harlem (see enclosed leaflet).

3. The holding of a picketing demonstration in front of the building where the South African Consulate is housed at Madison Avenue and 60th Street continuously from noon to 6 p.m., starting Monday, the 7th, through Friday, the 11th.

The meeting also agreed to the addition of Mr. John Killens to our staff. He will have primary responsibility for organization building and promotion of activities such as those just mentioned. It was also agreed that the Council have a benefit night April 17th, to which we invite our friends to see the new play written by Alice Childress, "Gold through the Trees," at the Club Baron in Harlem.

With reference to the Rally on Saturday night, we are trying to get the participation of as many civic, labor, and religious leaders - especially those in Harlem -- as possible. Paul will be present. We would, of course, be happy if you could also participate. However, as we cannot guarantee what the weather will be like, and in view of the other difficulties of an out-door rally, I leave it to you to decide whether you can come. We can arrange to send for you and take you home and it will only be necessary for you to remain long enough for you to speak to the meeting.

I hope that you and Mrs. Du Bois are not engaged on the evening of April 17 and can attend the play that night. I will send two tickets to you.

25-23-7

The sheer physical labor involved in preparing and mailing out our Council's News Letter twice a month is quite a strain, as I am sure you realize, but I am convinced that,with all of its shortcomings, it will pay dividends if we can keep it coming out regularly. The responses thus far have been pretty good. I should like very much to have an article from you for the News Letter. I leave the subject to you. However, it occurs to me, inasmuch as the Times yesterday editorially deprecated the forward surge of nationalism in Africa, it might be well to deal with that subject and point out its relationship to the fight for world peace. But, again, I say I leave it up to you. The length preferably would be about one full legal-size page, single-spaced. We will be preparing our next issue next week. If that is too little time, we will make use of the article in the following issue. I hope this is satisfactory for you.

I enclose* the list of those who have to date joined as initiating signers of the petition. There are others who have promised and whose names should be coming in. But without waiting beyond next week, we will proceed to the general mailing (about 3,000). I am making arrangements for replies to be mailed to a Post Office Box where I will be able to get them directly.

I think that about brings us up to date. Please call me if there are any things unclear. If you will have your secretary call us regarding the Saturday meeting, we will plan accordingly.

Sincerely yours,

Alphaeus

W. A. Hunton

25-23-8

WAH:mpm
Enclosure

P.S. *The list of initiating signers will be sent in a following letter.

COUNCIL ON AFRICAN AFFAIRS, Inc.

53 WEST 125TH STREET • NEW YORK 27, NEW YORK • ENRIGHT 9-8110

PAUL ROBESON, *Chairman* • W. E. B. DU BOIS, *Vice Chairman* • ESTELLE M. OSBORNE, *Treasurer* • W. A. HUNTON, *Secretary*

April 29, 1952

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
23 W. 26th St.
New York 10, New York

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

The enclosed, representing the form in which the petition has been mailed out to some 3000 Negro men and women as of today, are for your files. The printing and postage on this will come to nearly $300.00, but I think the greatly improved appearance over the mimeographed form warrants the expense -- hoping, of course, that the volume of returns also warrants it. I shall keep you advised of signatures and contributions received.

I mentioned in my last letter to you, dated April 2, our desire to have something from you to go in our News Letter. I hope that this may be possible soon. The suggested subject was the significance of the upsurge of African nationalism in relationship to world politics, or any aspect of this subject you wish to deal with, and the length was a full legal-sized page, single-spaced.

Mr. Twe of Liberia, who has been visiting in this country for a short time, is leaving for England tomorrow morning. He was anxious to have an opportunity to talk with you this evening, but your secretary informs me that you are away on a speaking engagement. I shall convey this information to him.

I hope that you and Shirley are both in good health and that I shall be seeing you both before long.

Sincerely yours,

W. A. Hunton

WAH:mpm
dpowa-65

25-2312

COUNCIL ON AFRICAN AFFAIRS, Inc.

53 WEST 125TH STREET • NEW YORK 27, NEW YORK • ENRIGHT 9-8110

PAUL ROBESON, *Chairman* • W. E. B. DU BOIS, *Vice Chairman* • ESTELLE M. OSBORNE, *Treasurer* • W. A. HUNTON, *Secretary*

May 2, 1952

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
23 W. 26th St.
New YOrk 27, N. Y.

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

I am sending you, under separate cover, two pamphlets recently received by our office from abroad which I am sure you will find of interest. One has been issued by the Women's Democratic Federation for the Defense of the Rights of Children (only four copies of this were sent to us but we are writing for more). The other is "Onward to Freedom -- A Call to the People of South Africa" containing recent addresses of Dr. Y. M. Dadoo and Dr. S. M. Molema (we have about 30 copies of this on hand at present -- as mentioned in the last News Letter, interested persons can get copies by sending 15¢ to cover handling and mailing).

Sincerely yours,

W. A. Hunton

WAH:Mpm

25-23-5

[Council on African Affairs]

May 5, 1952

Dr. Alpheus Hunton
Council on African Affairs
53 West 125 Street
New York, N.Y.

My dear Alpheus:

A week or so ago somebody in your office phoned and invited me to a party for Paul which was to take place that night. Of course I could not go.

Yesterday I received a letter from another source saying that a meeting is being called off because Paul's birthday party takes place May 8th. This is the only notice that I have had of it, and this again is too late as I am trying to go to Canada.

Please remember that I have to make my engagements weeks if not months ahead, and if anything of importance is going to take place I have to be notified accordingly.

If there is to be a party May 8th, I hope you will excuse my absence and that of Shirley's, and explain the reason.

Very sincerely yours,

DB:lh
dpcwa/65

W.E.B. Du Bois

25-23-1

COUNCIL ON AFRICAN AFFAIRS, Inc.

53 WEST 125TH STREET • NEW YORK 27, NEW YORK • ENRIGHT 9-8110

PAUL ROBESON, *Chairman* • W. E. B. DU BOIS, *Vice Chairman* • ESTELLE M. OSBORNE, *Treasurer* • W. A. HUNTON, *Secretary*

May 5, 1952

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
23 W. 26th St.
New York 10, N. Y.

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

I wish to urge you to make every effort to be present at a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Council to be held this Friday, May 9, 8:00 p.m., at the office of the Council.

At the suggestion of several of the Board members, the meeting time, as you will note, is in the evening instead of in the late afternoon as has been the custom, in order to allow for fuller and less hurried discussion. We feel sure that our Board should have one evening a month to deal with the work of the Council.

Reports will be made on recent activities of the Council and your approval is sought on organizational and programmatic proposals now before us.

If you find it absolutely impossible to attend, please let us know by telephone.

Sincerely yours,

W. A. Hunton, Secretary

WAH:mpm
dpowa-65

25-23-6

[Council on African Affairs]

May 7, 1952

Dr. Alpheus Hunton
Council on African Affairs
53 West 125 Street
New York 27, N. Y.

Dear Alpheus:

On Friday, May 9th, I expect to be speaking at the Canadian Peace Congress in Toronto, although I may be disappointed.

Thank you for the pamphlets sent. May I again suggest that you give me at least two weeks' notice if you are going to expect my presence at any meetings.

Very sincerely yours,

DB:LH

W.E.B. Du Bois

COUNCIL ON AFRICAN AFFAIRS, Inc.

53 WEST 125TH STREET • NEW YORK 27, NEW YORK • ENRIGHT 9-8110

PAUL ROBESON, *Chairman* • W. E. B. DU BOIS, *Vice Chairman* • ESTELLE M. OSBORNE, *Treasurer* • W. A. HUNTON, *Secretary*

May 13, 1952

Mrs. Lillian Hyman
Secretary to Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
23 West 26th Street
New York 10, New York

Dear Lillian:

Enclosed you will see a copy of the letter which we plan to send out to the persons who have responded to the Petition letters. The technical work involved in this will be done in our office -- we just wanted you and Dr. Du Bois to know that this is being done.

You will also find enclosed a progress report of responses received so far -- they are still coming in, but the report includes responses through May 13.

The checks require Dr. Du Bois' endorsement, and, if it is convenient, I will come to pick them up Thursday morning. You could leave them with Harriet Baron as I would probably be coming by earlier than 12:00. I will call you to check on this if I do not hear from you.

Sincerely,

Mary

Mary P. Mitchell
Secretary to Dr. Hunton

Enclosures: Checks,
Copy of Letter
List of Petition Signers

25-8-3-52

COUNCIL ON AFRICAN AFFAIRS, Inc.

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PAUL ROBESON, *Chairman* • W. E. B. DU BOIS, *Vice Chairman* • ESTELLE M. OSBORNE, *Treasurer* • W. A. HUNTON, *Secretary*

May 15, 1952

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
23 West 26th Street
New York 10, N. Y.

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

Thank you very much for letting me read the speech. It was a very splendid one.

I shall try to arrange for my secretary to come in soon to copy the Boston speech.

Sincerely,

Alphaeus

W. A. Hunton

WAH:mpm
Enc: Speech

25-30-53

COUNCIL ON AFRICAN AFFAIRS, Inc.

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PAUL ROBESON, *Chairman* • W. E. B. DU BOIS, *Vice Chairman* • ESTELLE M. OSBORNE, *Treasurer* • W. A. HUNTON, *Secretary*

June 2, 1952

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
23 W. 26th St.
New York 10, N. Y.

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

Herewith enclosed are:

1. Checks to be endorsed (you will notice two of them require both your and Mrs. Hyman's endorsements.

2. An up-to-date list of signatures secured thus far.

3. Several pieces of correspondence that have come in, which I refer to you for your information. You may use your judgment about keeping these on file or disposing of them.

Sincerely,

W. A. Hunton

WAH:mpm
Enclosures

25-23-9

[ENC]

Signers of Petition	Contribution
Mr. James S. Aiken, New York City	$2.
Mr. Luke Armstrong, New York City	
Mr. Roy M. Atus, Boston, Mass.	2.
Mrs. Josephine E. Belford, St. Louis, Mo.	2.
Mr. Caesar S. Bell, Lexington, Ky.	1.
Dr. Dennis A. Bethea, Hammond, Ind.	1.
Dr. T. B. Biggerstaff, Lexington, Ky.	1.
Mr. S. A.Board, Louisville, Ky.	1.
U.S.Bond, Madison, Ark.	1.
Dr.Brandon A. T. Bowlin, Pasadena 3, Cal.	2.
G. Murray Branch, Atlanta, Ga.	
W. A. Braxton, Richmond, Va.	1.
The Rev. David N. Brooks, Tallahassee, Fla.	1.
Mr. Lloyd L. Brown, New York City	1.
Rev. William T. Brown, Fayetteville, N.C.	
Mr.Charles W. Cansler, Knoxville, Tenn.	1.
Mr. Banjamin Careathers, Pittsburgh, Pa.	1.
Mr. John H. Carter, Houston, Texas	
Mr. Edward M. A. Chandler, Chicago, Ill.	1.
Mr. Marcus B. Christian, New Orleans, La.	2.
Mr. Rudolph Christian, New York, N.Y.	2.
Dr. H. Sumner Colum, Chicago, Ill.	1.
Harvey Cox, Thomasville, N.C.	1.
Mr. Morris A. Curry, Camden, Ark.	1.
Prof. Henry D. Davidson, Centreville, Ala.	1.
Mrs. Evelyn Cooper Davis, Brooklyn, N.Y.	
Mr. Frank Marshall Davis, Honolulu, Hawaii	
Mr. A. M. Demby, Cleveland, Ohio	1.50
Mr. Clayborn T. Dillard, Huntington, W. Va.	2.

25-23-10

Rev. Mr. James W. Eichelberger, Chicago, Ill.	5.
A. J. Elrod, Rutherford, Tennessee	10.
Mr. Joseph M. Evans, Chicago, Ill.	1.
Mr. James W. Ford, New York City	1.
Mr. John Forrester, Los Angeles, Calif.	2.
Rev. Wm. A.Fowlkes, Union City, Tenn.	
Mr. Chester K. Gillespie, Cleveland, Ohio	1.
(white) John T. Gojack, Fort Wayne, Indiana	1.
Dorothy Gregory, Chicago, Ill.	1.
Grace M. Haley, New York City	2.50
Robert H. Halley, Washington, D. C.	1.
William Harrison, Boston, Mass.	
James H. M. Henderson, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.	
Marian E. Herrick, Los Angeles, Calif.	3.
Dr. B. H. Hester, Fredericksburg, Va.	1.
Dr. Eugene T. Hinson, Philadelphia 46, Pa.	3.
William R. Hood, Detroit, Mich.	
Ruth Jett, New York City	
Mr. Dotts Johnson, New York City	
Georgia Douglas Johnson, Washington, D. C.	1.50
William M. Johnson, Indianapolis, Ind.	2.
George Joshua, New York City	2.
Jack Lee, Boston, Mass.	2.
James William Lucus, Chicago, Ill.	2.
Miss Margaret McCaden, New York City	1.
Rev. Edward D. McGowan, Bronx, New York	
Dr. Cecil Marques	5.
Julian Mayfield, New York City	
Alexander Moroz, New Britain, Conn.	2.

25-23-11

Vishnu V. Oak, St. Louis, Mo.	2.
William L. Patterson, New York City	1.
Colbert H. Pearson, Washington, D. C.	1.
Mrs. Eleanor Perry, New York City	2.
Miss Rosalie L. Pinckney, New York City	1.
Rosa B. Read, Manchester, Penna.	1.
Dr. Frederick Rhodes, New Orleans, La.	3.
Thomas Richardson, New York, N.Y.	4.
Dr. Samuel E. Robertson, Philadelphia, Pa.	5.
Atty. James H. Rowland, Beckley, W. Va.	
Cecil L. Rowlette, Detroit, Michigan	1.
Mrs. Emma Sager, Anacortes, Washington	2.
Byron A. Sharpe, Philadelphia, Penna.	1.
Mrs. Andrew W. Simkins, Columbia, S.C.	5.
A. O. Steele, Charlotte, N.C.	2.
Mr. Al. Taborn, Cleveland, Ohio	1.
(white) Dr.Alva W. Taylor, Nashville, Tenn.	
Mr. D. B. Taylor, Knoxville, Tenn.	5.
Mrs. Ida S. Taylor, Washington, D. C.	2.
E. Thomas, Cleveland, Ohio	1.50
Ernest Thompson, New York, N. Y.	1.
Martha E. Turner, New York City	1.
Mrs. Enid Tyler, Brooklyn, New York	1.
Bertram Washington, Cleveland, Ohio	1.
Charles White, New York City	
J. Harold White, Chicago, Ill.	
TOTAL	$118.00

25-23-D

COUNCIL ON AFRICAN AFFAIRS, Inc.

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PAUL ROBESON, *Chairman* • W. E. B. DU BOIS, *Vice Chairman* • ESTELLE M. OSBORNE, *Treasurer* • W. A. HUNTON, *Secretary*

June 25, 1952

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
23 West 26th Street
New York 10, New York

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

Mr. Killen told me of his telephone conversation with you today. I can well realize that if you are leaving Saturday you are very busy this week.

It is our feeling that the Petition should be released this week to the press; first, because a considerable time has elapsed since we started work on it and we owe it to the signers to make the Petition public by the end of this month; and, secondly, and more important, some of us felt that, once the statement was released, it could well be used as an expression of Negro opinion regarding U.S. foreign policy to be presented before the Progressive, Democratic, and Republican Party Conventions. To be available for the first of these, the Progressive Party, it clearly must be released by the end of this week.

I shall try to reach Paul and a few others of the signers to see if it is possible to arrange a press conference on Friday with them present. If so, I shall notify you of the hour and place, hoping that you may be able to put in a brief appearance. If it develops that the press conference cannot be arranged, we would release the statement Friday by the usual mail methods. If you have no disagreement with these plans, I shall prepare the release and mail you a copy so that you will have it Friday morning and, if there are any changes you wish to suggest, we can confer by telephone Friday.

I am sorry that things have to be done in this last-minute hurry-up method. Other responsibilities prevented me from getting to this task earlier.

Sincerely yours,

W. A. Hunton

WAH:mpm

25-23-14

COUNCIL ON AFRICAN AFFAIRS, Inc.

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PAUL ROBESON, *Chairman* • W. E. B. DU BOIS, *Vice Chairman* • ESTELLE M. OSBORNE, *Treasurer* • W. A. HUNTON, *Secretary*

Thursday, June 26

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

Here is the proposed press release. I wanted to bring it down to your office this afternoon but called too late and missed you.

It looks now - in view of the difficulty of getting a representative group of the signers together - that we won't have a press conference, but will simply mail the release out,* If there is a change I will let you know when I phone you at noon to see if you wish to make any changes in the text of the release.

Sincerely,

Alphaeus

* taking it personally to such editors as we feel will be interested.

25-23-15

[Council on African Affairs]

July 9, 1952

Dear Dr. Du Bois: We are planning to send out this letter today (Thursday). Unfortunately, we did not have the plans for the Conference in hand before you left for Chicago. If you are going to be in New York and available on the ~~17th~~ 22nd we would, of course, be eager to have you present and participating. If there is any change you wish to suggest in the letter, I would appreciate your telephoning us, ENright 9-8110, before noon today.

Sincerely yours,

Alphaeus

25-23-53

[ENC]

Mr. John Doe
New York, N. Y.

July 10, 1952

Dear Mr. Doe:

The indignation of decent-thinking people throughout the world has been aroused by the hateful white-supremacy program of the Malan government and the Hitlerite measures of coercion and suppression currently being used against South Africa's darker peoples and liberal-minded whites.

On June 26th, after many months and years of fruitless efforts to secure redress of the people's grievances, the African National Congress and the South African Indian Congress, jointly, began a national Campaign of Defiance of Unjust Laws. Hundreds of Africans and Indian men and women have been arrested and jailed for boldly violating the hated pass laws and apartheid (Jim Crow) regulations. The leaders of the African and Indian organizations and of progressive trade unions are daily being jailed. Police violence is rampant.

25-23-54

The outcome of this heroic and historic struggle, the Campaign of Defiance of Unjust Laws, holds the answer of freedom or slavery, life or death, for the ten million African and other darker peoples in South Africa. But more than this, it is the test of whether fascist racism and fascist aggression and war are to spread northward engulfing the whole continent of Africa. And if this happens in Africa, certainly the consequences will be felt by the Negro people in the United States and the West Indies, and by colonial and subject peoples of other lands.

Fascism in South Africa is a direct threat to the struggle to preserve and extend our own democratic rights in America. It represents another serious peril to the cause of world peace. We are morally obligated to DO SOMETHING to aid the struggle of our brothers and sisters in South Africa. Therefore, we join with the officers of the Council on African Affairs in urging your attendance at an

EMERGENCY CONFERENCE
on the Present Crisis in South Africa
to be held

YMCA,
Tues ~~Thursday~~, July ~~17~~ 22, 8:00 p.m.

The Conference will seek to develop concrete plans for mobilizing in our churches, in the press, and in labor, civic and other organizations the fullest possible support for the people's fight against fascist tyranny in South Africa. The evening's program will include a showing of the timely documentary film, South Africa - Unconquered. We sincerely trust you will join with us in this important emergency meeting.

Very truly yours,

W. A. Hunton

Co-Signers: Dr. Phillips Brooks, Dr. Cyril Olivier, Rev. Edward G. McGowan, Rev. M. L. Dunning, Leon Strauss, Ernest Thompson, Mrs. Enid Tyler, Mrs. Maleia M. Robinson, Rev. B. C. Robeson

COUNCIL ON AFRICAN AFFAIRS, Inc.

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July 14, 1952

The indignation of decent-thinking people throughout the world has been aroused by the hateful white-supremacy program of the Malan Government and the Hitlerite measures of coercion and suppression currently being used against South Africa's darker peoples and liberal-minded whites.

On June 26th, after many months and years of fruitless efforts to secure redress of the people's grievances, the African National Congress and the South African Indian Congress jointly began a national Campaign of Defiance of Unjust Laws. Hundreds of African and Indian men and women have been arrested and jailed for boldly violating the hated pass laws and apartheid (Jim-Crow) regulations. The leaders of the African and Indian organizations and of progressive trade unions are daily being jailed. Police violence is rampant.

The outcome of this heroic and historic struggle, the Campaign of Defiance of Unjust Laws, holds the answer of freedom or slavery, life or death, for the ten million African and other darker peoples in South Africa. But more than this, it is the test of whether fascist racism and fascist aggression and war are to be spread northward engulfing the whole continent of Africa. And if this happens in Africa, certainly the consequences will be felt by the Negro people in the United States and the West Indies, and by colonial and subject peoples of other lands.

25-23-20

Fascism in South Africa is a direct threat to the struggle to preserve and extend our own democratic rights in America. It represents another serious peril to the cause of world peace. We are morally obligated to DO SOMETHING to aid the struggle of our brothers and sisters in South Africa. Therefore, we join with the officers of the Council on African Affairs in urging your attendance at an

E M E R G E N C Y C O N F E R E N C E
On the Present Crisis in South Africa
to be held
Hotel Theresa, Room 102-4, Mezzanine
Thursday, July 24, 8:00 p.m.

The Conference will seek to develop concrete plans for mobilizing in our churches, in the press, and in labor, civic and other organizations the fullest possible support for the people's fight against fascist tyranny in South Africa. The evening's program will include the timely documentary film, South Africa - Uncensored. We sincerely trust you will join with us in this important emergency meeting.

Very truly yours,

W. A. Hunton

Co-Signers:

Dr. Phillips Brooks	Leon Strauss	Mrs. Enid Tyler
Dr. Cyril Ollivierre	Ernest Thompson	Mrs. Halois M. Robinson
Rev. Edward D. McGowan	Rev. James W. Tate	Rev. B. C. Robeson

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July 17, 1952

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
23 West 26th Street
New York 10, New York

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

I tried to reach you by telephone today to make sure that you realized that the date of the Emergency Conference on South Africa was changed from the 17th to the 24th. Another copy of the letter which was sent you is enclosed. I am anxious to know whether you can be with us that evening. Naturally, your presence and participation would add tremendously to the effectiveness of the meeting. Could you let us know by telephone about this?

I sent out copies of the press release on our petition to President Truman to each of the initiating sponsors (some 48 people) with the enclosed covering letter. Since the rental of our P.O. Box had expired, I used your address, as you see. Have there been any responses thus far?

Sincerely yours,

W. A. Hunton

WAH:mpm
Enclosures

25-23-19

COUNCIL ON AFRICAN AFFAIRS, Inc.

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PAUL ROBESON, *Chairman* • W. E. B. DU BOIS, *Vice Chairman* • ESTELLE M. OSBORNE, *Treasurer* • W. A. HUNTON, *Secretary*

July 25, 1952

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
23 West 26th Street
New York 10, New York

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

We had a very successful conference last night at the Hotel Theresa, attended by about 60 people including representatives from Philadelphia and Boston. We showed the film, had a panel discussion which was chaired by Rev. McGowan and in which Capt. Mulzac, Reginald Pierrepointe, Robert Lincoln (Amsterdam News reporter), Revels Cayton, Molly Lucas, and several others in the audience participated.

This was followed by adoption of formal proposals presented by Cyril Philip on behalf of the Council (see enclosed release).

The printing of the 10,000 petitions cost $200 c.o.d. and we have sunk practically our last dime in this project. We will have to have help from all possible quarters to put it over successfully. I am very anxious to have your comment on the petition and any suggestions as to making the most of it.

Naturally, we were all sorry that you could not be present with us at the conference.

Sincerely,

W. A. Hunton

Enc.

25-23-13

COUNCIL ON AFRICAN AFFAIRS, Inc.

53 WEST 125TH STREET ● NEW YORK 27, N. Y. ● ENRIGHT 9-8110

PAUL ROBESON, *Chairman* — W. E. B. Du BOIS, *Vice Chairman* — E. M. OSBORNE, *Treasurer* — W. A. HUNTON, *Secretary*

NEWS RELEASE

July 25, 1952

NEW YORK CONFERENCE LAUNCHES SOUTH AFRICAN PETITION CAMPAIGN

A campaign to secure, between now and September 15, 100,000 signatures to a petition dealing with the present crisis in South Africa was launched July 24 in New York at an Emergency Conference sponsored by the Council on African Affairs in association with several community leaders, and attended by more than sixty Negro and white representatives of churches, trade unions, peace movements and other organizations in New York, Philadelphia and Boston.

Identifying Malanism with Hitlerism as "a matter of world concern," the petition calls upon President Truman "to halt United States assistance in any form to the Government of the Union of South Africa, and to denounce publicly that government's racist program as an international menace."

Signers of this petition are asked to contribute something, no matter how little, "in response to the urgent appeal from South Africa for help to the hundreds of victims of Malanazi persecution."

It is proposed by this means to collect a minimum of $5000 to be sent to the Fund for the Victims of Nationalist Persecution, which has been established in Johannesburg under the joint auspices of the African National Congress and four other South African organizations participating in the struggle for democratic rights in that country. Copies of the petition on South Africa may be obtained from the Council on African Affairs, 53 West 125th Street, New York City. The organization can also provide organizations with speakers and a documentary film on South Africa.

The conference participants pledged full support of this petition campaign and appointed a Continuations Committee to direct the mobilization of public opinion through the press, churches, and other agencies on the side of the African people in their struggle against white supremacy tyranny in South Africa.

Members of a panel, under the chairmanship of Rev. Edward D. McGowan, and conference delegates joined in discussing the significance of the South African people's Campaign for Defiance of Unjust Laws in relationship to the fight against fascism and war and the fight for Negro rights in the U.S., and also dealt with the specific techniques for developing mass support in the United States for the South African people's struggle for democratic rights.

Also adopted by the conference were proposals for bombarding the South African Ambassador to the U.S., Mr. G. P. Jooste, and the South African Consul General in New York, Dr. A. H. Mertsch, with telegrams and resolutions demanding the immediate release of the several hundred South Africans jailed for their participation in the Campaign for Defiance of Unjust Laws and under the Suppression of Communism Act.

Dr. W. A. Hunton, Secretary of the Council on African Affairs, pointed out that this Act was in fact aimed at suppressing all S. African organizations which oppose the government's policy. As evidence of this, he cited the statement of the magistrate who, in sentencing several of the African and Indian leaders to jail on July 16 under the Suppression of Communism Act, said: "It is common knowledge that one of the aims of Communism is to break down race barriers and strive for equal rights for all sections of the people, and to do so without any discrimination of race, color or creed. . . This would endanger the survival of Europeans, and therefore legislation must be pursued with the object of suppressing Communism."

* * * * * *

COUNCIL ON AFRICAN AFFAIRS, Inc.

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PAUL ROBESON, *Chairman* • W. E. B. DU BOIS, *Vice Chairman* • ESTELLE M. OSBORNE, *Treasurer* • W. A. HUNTON, *Secretary*

August 13, 1952

Dear Doctor Du Bois:

While going through an accumulation of stuff in the office, I came across the enclosed, which I feel sure you would wish to have in your files.

With too little help and uncertain prospects thus far, I have been working pretty hard trying to get our Petition Campaign on South Africa, launched at the Conference on July 24, off the ground. It would be extremely helpful if we could have a brief statement from you to release to the press and use in the next NEWSLETTER of the Council. Something like the following:

"I wonder if we Americans, regardless of color, grasp the full significance of the fact that within the space of seven weeks, since the Campaign for Defiance of Unjust Laws was launched on June 26 by Africans and Indians in South Africa, more than 2,000 brave men and women have couted arrest by deliberately violating the pass laws and Jim Crow restrictions whereby South African white-supremacy is maintained.

"If people could know the full story of the tremendous thing that is taking place in South Africa, I am sure they would eagerly welcome the opportunity of expressing their support through the petitions now being circulated by the Council on African Affairs.

"The very least we can do is to sign the petition and get others to sign and contribute -- and speedily. We must send funds without delay to aid the victims of the Malan regime's cruel racist oppression.

"If we cannot do that, if we will not help the Africans' fight for democratic rights, we have already lost half the battle for democratic rights here at home."

May I hear from you? I would like to release your statement by Friday.

Sincerely,

Alphaeus

25-23-22

Copy

COUNCIL ON AFRICAN AFFAIRS, Inc.

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PAUL ROBESON, *Chairman* • W. E. B. DU BOIS, *Vice Chairman* • ESTELLE M. OSBORNE, *Treasurer* • W. A. HUNTON, *Secretary*

This is to let you know where we stand.
We had a goal of 100,000 signatures
and $5,000, — by no means extravagant.

September 17, 1952

Dear Friend: As yet there have been no big individual or organization responses.

May we call on you to continue helping us with the Petition Campaign?

We are very grateful for what you have already done and it is because you did such a good job that we feel that you will probably be willing and ready to do more.

We are yet far from our goal. As of today we have collected $835.00 from contributions and about 3800 signatures.

Because we know that there are many, many more people who are eager to support this campaign if only we can reach them; and also because several trade union and other organizations could not get started in cooperating with us until this month; — we have decided to extend the campaign to October 15.

And so we are sending you another petition and requesting that you carry on.

Very sincerely yours,

W. A. Hunton, Secretary
Council on African Affairs

Enclosure

COPY

September 26, 1952

Dr. Alpheus Hunton
Council on African Affairs
53 West 125 Street
New York 27, N.Y.

Dear Dr. Hunton:

I had a considerable conversation with Fred Field at the American Labor Party dinner. He feels as I feel, that it was a calamity that the Council on African Affairs moved away from 23 West 26 Street. He said, "I would be glad to make any arrangement to have them return."

I feel as he does. No international agency belongs today in Harlem. It has neither the contacts nor the inspiration there, and above all, it is a great loss not to have access to Field's magnificent library, and not to have a meeting place downtown.

Our programs go far out beyond the provincial American Negro program into the programs of Africa and Asia, and we have a great center here, in the accessible part of New York.

Then, too, Paul has got to concentrate and curtail his activities. He cannot support the Council, conduct a monthly newspaper, sing, and lecture and cooperate with other activities. That is more than one man can attend to , no matter how generous and sympathetic he is to all efforts of this sort.

I shall be glad to talk to you about this. I shall be out of town a good deal until after the election, but perhaps that will not be too late.

Very sincerely yours,

DB:lh

W.E.B. Du Bois

25-23-21

[Council on African Affairs]

October 22, 1952

Dr. Alpheus Hunton
Council on African Affairs
53 West 125 St.
New York 27, N.Y.

Dear Dr. Hunton:

I sent you a letter September 26, a copy of which is enclosed.

I have not heard from you about it. Did you receive it?

With best regards,

Very sincerely yours,

DB:lh

W.E.B. Du Bois

Lure

COUNCIL ON AFRICAN AFFAIRS, Inc.

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PAUL ROBESON, *Chairman* • W. E. B. DU BOIS, *Vice Chairman* • ESTELLE M. OSBORNE, *Treasurer* • W. A. HUNTON, *Secretary*

October 29, 1952

Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois
23 West 26th Street
New York, New York

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

Please excuse my failure to answer your letter of September 26 sooner. The last paragraph there led me to believe that you meant we should wait until after the election to discuss the matter.

I had occasion to talk with Fred Field a few days ago. He said he was very happy that you continued to find your quarters there comfortable and satisfactory. But he in no way suggested that he would welcome the Council moving back into the building. Indeed, one of the subjects of our discussion was his request that the Council's section of the library be transferred elsewhere in order to provide space for his own material, which he was in the process of reorganizing. I did not myself raise with him the question of the Council returning to 26th Street because I had not had opportunity to discuss it with others and, at the present time at any rate, in view of the financial needs of the Council, it is hardly practicable.

I fully share your view that the Council's program should not be limited by Harlem's horizons. At the same time, however, I do feel that the main base of our work ought to be among Negro Americans, who, as a group, have the most direct concern with Africa. I think it should be possible for us to have our headquarters in Harlem and yet maintain close ties with progressive white groups. Though we have failed to do so since moving away, because of the regretable irregularity of our functioning, I should certainly want the Council to continue holding occasional meetings in the library there, and also committee sessions or other intimate gatherings, when convenient, in your office. I am sure Paul desires this too.

Following consultation with Paul on the matter of Fred's request (most of the African items in the library there, as you no doubt know, were lent to the Council by Paul and Mrs. Robeson), I have agreed to make arrangements to move our material from the library as soon as possible. I trust I am right in believing that you have little or no occasion to use this material and that its removal will not inconvenience you. If I am wrong in this, we shall naturally reconsider the whole matter.

I am sorry that it has been impossible to have a meeting for collective discussion of this and other questions. Such a meeting is imperative to review several urgent matters including the projected Salute to South Africa

25-23-23

Rally on November 30, the Kenya situation, and U.N. developments re South Africa. I should like to arrange a date for an executive committee meeting, preferably in your office, as soon as possible after November 4. Would you let me know what dates are convenient for you? I imagine the hour of 4 p.m. is still most convenient for the majority.

Like every one else I have been astonished by the colossal job you have done in the campaign. Simply tremendous.

Very sincerely yours,

W. A. Hunton

25-23-24

COUNCIL ON AFRICAN AFFAIRS, Inc.

53 WEST 125TH STREET • NEW YORK 27, NEW YORK • ENRIGHT 9-8110

PAUL ROBESON, *Chairman* • W. E. B. DU BOIS, *Vice Chairman* • ESTELLE M. OSBORNE, *Treasurer* • W. A. HUNTON, *Secretary*

December 1, 1952

Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois
23 West 26th Street
New York 10, N.Y.

Tuesday

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

First, I want to thank you for your most admirable address yesterday. There have been several requests for copies. If you have a copy to spare, we could have it mimeographed.* If not, we will arrange to have it transcribed from the tape recording.

Professor and Mrs. Matthews both gave very moving speeches and the rest of the program was also of high quality, although too long -- it was necessary to omit the presentation from "Gold through the Trees." It is a shame that there wasn't an overflow audience. The election and the Negro Labor Council Convention, plus inadequate central planning, prevented the proper promotion and mobilization for the meeting. However, Professor Matthews seemed very pleased, and all in all I suppose it was better to have it that way than not at all.

25-30-52

With regard to the proposed invitation for a selected group of friends to spend an evening at your home in February to meet the Matthews and contribute to the South African cause, I have discussed this with Matthews and he welcomes the idea. He has suggested the first or second Thursday in February, Feb. 5 or 12. The next step, I believe, is a note from you to them with a formal invitation and setting the date. Address:

Professor and Mrs. Z.K. Matthews
99 Clairmont Avenue, McGifford Hall
New York, N.Y. (telephone MOnument 2-7100 extention 323)

We hope to have Thelma Dale's help in arranging the affair, and at your convenience we can plan to get together with you and Shirley to plan and agree on details.

Very sincerely,

W. A. Hunton

W/A. Hunton

* There is some thinking that it should be produced as a pamphlet. Mr Bernham and I wish to see if this is possible. Enclosed are two letters unanimously approved by the meeting yesterday and being forwarded.

264

[Council on African Affairs]

Campaign
of the
COUNCIL ON AFRICAN AFFAIRS
In Aid of the Arrested Volunteers and Their Dependents
in the
CAMPAIGN OF DEFIANCE OF UNJUST LAWS
in South Africa

25-6/1/67

Statement of Income and Disbursements, July 24 to Dec. 31, 1952

Total Contributions Received		$2,442.41
Paid to Corn Exchange Bank Trust Co. for Remittances to South Africa:		
Sept. 19	$900.00	
Oct. 31	600.00	
Dec. 30	500.00	
		$2,000.00
Other Disbursements:		
Conference, July 24, launching campaign	$ 34.03	
Printing of Petitions	206.00	
Postage	119.66	
Stationery and Supplies	57.30	
Bank Charges	8.25	
Miscellaneous	9.30	
		$ 434.54
Total Disbursements		$2,434.54
Balance on Hand, Dec. 31, 1952		$7.87

Acknowledgements and thanks from South Africa for the contributions forwarded on Sept. 19 and Oct. 31 were quoted in the Council's NEWSLETTER of Dec. 4, 1952. Other messages to the Council on African Affairs from the leaders of the African National Congress and the South African Indian Congress expressing appreciation of American support given their struggle against Malenazism in South Africa were quoted in the Council's NEWSLETTER, issues of March 26 and October 17, 1952.

The Council, in turn, wishes to thank all who contributed to this cause. Additional financial support for the continuing struggle is urgently needed.

October 16, 1952

Mr. James H. Craddock
1983 Acorn Street
Muskegan, Michigan

Dear Mr. Craddock:

I have heard the quotation which you sent Miss Everett, or something very like it, but I know nothing of its origin.

I am sorry not to help you.

Very sincerely yours,

W.E.B. Du Bois

DB:lh

January 24, 1952

Miss Alice Crawford
762 St. Nicholas Av.
New York, N. Y.

Dear Alice:

Do you remember how many subscriptions for my birthday dinner we had at the time that the hotel cancelled our contract?

Phone or write me the approximate number if you can remember it.

With best wishes,

Very sincerely yours,

DB:lh

W.E.B. DuBois

March 11, 1952

Mr. Fred Crawford
762 St. Nicholas Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Fred and Alice:

Shirley and I got home from our three weeks' rest Sunday.

We had a very pleasant vacation. Stopped a day in Puerto Rico, three weeks in St. Thomas, and visited St. Croix and St. Johns.

I hope this will find you both well. Come and see us -- and Fred, especially give me an accounting of what you owe us in work if anything. Shirley is already making plans.

Yours, with love,

DB:lh
dpowa/65

W.E.B. Du Bois

[Czechoslovakia, U.S. Embassy
1952]

In Celebration of the Seventh Anniversary of the Liberation of Czechoslovakia by the Soviet Army

The Chargé d'Affaires of Czechoslovakia
and Madame Brus
request the honor of the company of
Dr. and Mrs. W. E. B. Du Bois
at a reception
on Friday, the ninth of May
from six until eight o'clock
at the Embassy

R. s. v. p.
Czechoslovak Embassy

Please present this card at the door

21-38-13

[Dabney, W.P.]

May 20, 1952

Editor of the "Union"
238 East 4th St.
Cincinnati, 2, Ohio

Dear Sir:

May I send my deepest sympathy and hope to W.P. Dabney in his illness.

If he is able to understand, give him my best love.

Sincerely yours,

DB:lh

W.E.B. Du Bois

351-37-30

[Daily Compass]

January 16, 1952

Mr. T. O. Thackrey, Editor
The Daily Compass
164 Duane Street
New York 13, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Thackrey:

Sylvia Soloff tells me that she has written you concerning a position as secretary.

May I say that I have known of Miss Soloff's work through several organizations with which I have been connected, and she has also done some work for me.

I think if you wish intelligent and competent assistance, that she would serve you well.

Very sincerely yours,

DB:lh

W.E.B. Du Bois

25-43-19

May 7, 1952

Mr. I. F. Stone
c/o The Daily Compass
164 Duane St.
New York, N. Y.

My dear Mr. Stone

I do not seem to be able to get hold of your book on Korea.

If you will kindly send me a copy, with bill, I shall be glad to remit.

Very sincerely yours,

DB:lh

W.E.B. Du Bois

Oct. 3, 1952

Editor of The Compass:

It seems to me that Mr. Stone in his argument against voting for Halliman is first, wrong in his history, and then in his logic. In the election of 1860, the four candidates stood in this order in their attitude toward slavery: Lincoln was nearest opposition; - he disliked slavery but was by no means an Abolitionist nor even a straight-out Free Soiler; Douglass was luke warm; Bell was pro-slavery but not in favor of secession; Breckinridge was pro-slavery at any cost. Of these the "lesser evil" for Abolitionists was certainly Lincoln since there was no Abolitionist nor even Free Soil candidate. Phillips and Garrison had a right to doubt Lincoln. He doubted himself. He was willing to compromise with slavery. He became an Abolitionist later, in 1863, when he realised that the only way to stop the war was to emancipate the slaves.

The situation is different today. Today the greatest problem before the nation is to stop World War III and start the nation on a path of social reform. For that program we have a candidate, whose attitude is unequivocable. The Abolitionists in 1860 had no such clear-cut candidate. They had to choose Lincoln. Moreover, most Americans in 1860 were not opposed to slavery. Most Americans in 1952 are opposed to war.

But, says Mr. Stone, in a "two party government" -- but is this a "two Party" government? The Republican and Democratic parties want it to be, but the Progressive Party demurs. A Third Party in this nation, it says, is logical and necessary, and in the past has rescued us from disaster. It will do this again if we march head-on into the two-party coalition of War and Greed. It will fail in its duty if it falls for the "lesser evil" hoax. Mr. Stone assumes that since Eisenhower or Stephenson will be our next president we are in honor bound to vote for the one who comes nearest

our program. The Progressives aver that no matter which of these candidates win, we are going to continue the Korean War and preparations for a world war against Communism. Mr. Stone points out certain minor differences in the acceptance of this creed, but I doubt if he really convinces himself. After his fine book on the Korean War, I cannot see how Mr. Stone can persuade himself that an administration pledged to support the heritage of the Truman disaster is going to even try to stop war.

So far Mr. Stone's argument is based on history which I think he misinterprets and therefore draws wrong conclusions. But in his concluding statement, Mr. Stone seems to me illogical and unfair. His argument is based on his interpretation of the conduct of the Socialist and Communist parties in the past. But the present argument is not concerned with either of these parties; we are talking of the Progressive Party of 1952. We certainly hope that Communists and Socialists will vote our ticket; we even ask support from Republicans, Democrats and the ADA. But no matter what individuals support our platform and candidate, that platform and candidate are those of the Progressive Party, and we responsible for no other party nor candidate, past nor present.

This would seem too obvious for statement under ordinary circumstances. But our situation is not ordinary, and one must conclude that Mr. Stone seeks to make us responsible for the unfortunate defeats of Debs and La Follette, by an appeal to the red-baiting and witch-hunting galleries from which he is sure to get applause.

Whether this is Mr. Stone's object or not, this is the inevitable result. In the fight against slavery the same tactics were used. If a voter in 1860 was asked to vote for Lincoln, the answer was, "Do you want your sister to marry a Nigger"? Nor would most men listen to the mild remonstrance

that the two questions had no logical connection. So today, mention Peace; ask that the senseless fighting in Korea be stopped; suggest that the witch-hunt cease, and the answer is "You are a Communist or a liar"; "Russia is a slave state and set to attack us". This seems to be Mr. Stone's logic when/in opposing a vote for the Progressive Party in 1952 he refers to "Communist attacks on Roosevelt in 1932".

It seems to me that the argument for voting for Hallinan in 1952 are unanswerable. If you vote for the Eisenhower-Stephenson ticket, the result will be war. If you roll up a huge vote for peace, then even if Hallinan cannot win this year, War cannot win next.

W.E.B. Du Bois

January 7, 1952

Miss Thelma Dale
1507 W. Girard Av.
Phila., Pa.

Dear Miss Dale:

Can you tell me if Wayne L. Hopkins of the Armstrong Association is colored or white?

Very sincerely yours,

DB:lh

W.E.B. Du Bois

Friends of Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
101 NORTH 52nd STREET · PHILADELPHIA 39, PA.

Dear Dr. W. E. B. :

Of course Wayne Hopkins is a Negro. He is one of Phila's most conservative ones and I am sure you know him. He has some sort of paralysis of facial muscles - I can't remember whether it's right or left.- I take it , he's been around here for a good many years.

I plan to send you the entire file of those persons who responded to our appeal - for your memoirs.

The enclosed has been sent to those who co-operated with out Committee, with the exception of ~~Mrxx~~ Angelino Grimke whose address I was never able to get. You will remember that she sent $25 to the Committee during the last week of the trial.

I heard wonderful reports about you from the Balto. gathering during the holidays.

My best to you and Shirley.

Love,
Shelton

25-43-21

Prague le 25 septembre 1952

[d'Arboussier]

premier et dernier
deux fuseaux

Je me permets de vous écrire — français autant que je suis obligé de le faire en anglais —

de passage pour trois jours à Londres à l'occasion de la réunion annuelle du Parlement européen, j'ai été très attristé à la conférence de presse d'hier en apprenant par la presse — notre voyage en 1949 à Moscou et à Pékin semble avoir fait naître de graves divergences entre nous et vous. Je ne sais pas encore si vous avez définitivement rompu nos relations.

Si je veux me dire votre dernier mot, je vous prie de me télégraphier à Paris où je serai le 30 et de retourner le message que je vous ai adressé et dans lequel vous retrace la façon sensible le chemin droit pour vous et vos camarades vers les Français unis et pour l'Union française.

Je suppose que vous avez reçu — en grand pays amis — les marques de cette amitié qui se sont fait sentir pour certains compagnons de route. Je vous ai envoyé ma première lettre ouverte à Hanoi pour et je vous ai écrit une seconde que je vous fais parvenir —

Houphouët-Boigny a, à la fois, compliqué et résumé des colonialismes. Sans nier les crimes, que le problème fondamental de notre époque et celui de la Paix.

Aussi avons-nous décidé un grand effort pour la participation de l'Afrique Noire au Congrès de Rome. Dans ce Congrès notre concours devra être plus précieux et plus riche de fond que la recherche du Secrétariat que vous a demandé une déclaration politique ou des personnalités d'Afrique Noire et à ses fonctions.

Merci d'avance pour tous les camarades Senghor, moi-même et votre et mal mais nous sommes encore des vaincus -

Warmest greetings to Huxley Fontaine.

Best regards - Affectueusement

Gabriel d'Arboussier

Prague Sept. 25, 1952

.....

Dear Friend,

Je me permet de vous écrire en francais alors que je vais d'ecrire à Paul en englais.

De passage pour trois jours ici enroute au Pekin ou je vas assister a le conference de pays d'Asie et des Pacifique, je songe a notre voyage en 1949 a Moscow et j'en veux encore plus aux .....
de guerre d'avait interrompe nos relations si profitable pour moi.

Si je ..... de lire votre dernier livre que m'a passe John Darr .. j'aussie la joie de retrouverai/ie message que je vous ai addresse et dans especiel vous retracer de facon si sensible le chemin droit que vous avez toujours suivi et que d'autres ont abandonné.

En Afrique aussi nous avons deja en quelques annees de marquer de lassitude qui se sont fait sentir pour certains compagnons de lutte. Je vous ai'envoyé ma premiere lettre ..... a Houf Rouet et je vais de lui addresser une seconde que je vous fus .....

Houf Louet et a la fois complice et victim de colonialisme pour n'avoir pas compris que la problem fondemental de notre epoque si celui de la paix.

Aussi avons nous decide un grand effort pour la participation de l'Afrique Noire au Angis de Russie dans ce travail votre concours receuil de plus precieux et je soutiens de taut coeur de constater du secretariat qui vous a demandé un declaration ..... au personnelite d'Afrique Noire et a ses peuples.

Merci d' ..... pour tous les comarades

Excusez moi d'ecrire si vite et si mal mais nous sommes encore en
... .

Warmest greetingsto Shirley Graham

Best regards,
Affectionately, Gabriel d'Arboussier

25-22-10

25-38-36 [Darr, John]

D230

JUN 8 1959

FND307

CAB1 PEKING 109 9 0031

ROBERT MORSS LOVETT 125 WEST 72ND STREET NEWYORKCITY
AFTERTAKING PART IN SUCCESSFUL PREPARATORY CONFERENCE FOR

PEACE CONFERENCE OF ASIAN AND PACISIC REGIONS WE SENDWARMEST

BIRTHDAY GREETINGS TO DR DU BOIS VATIANT CHAMPION FOR FREEDOM

OF OPPRESSED PEOPLES AND FOR WORLD PEACE

SIGNED NAME COUNTRY
REV JOHN W . DARR , JR U . S. A .

DR JOHN A . KINGSBURY U . S . A . Chairman, Council for Amer.-Soviet Friendship.
SUWARTI INDONESIA

REV UDAKENDAUALA SARANANKARA CEYLON

D . D . KOFAMBI INDIA

MRS TOMI KORA JAPAN

RAFAEL MENDEZ AGUIRRE MEXICO

ELI DE GORTARI MEXICO

U HLA BURMA

GHUTAM MOHAMMED KHAN PAKISTAN

REV G . R . VAN EERDE AUSTRALIA

CFM ROBERT MORSS LOVETT 125 WEST 72ND STREET

NEWYORKCITY

RCA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.
A SERVICE OF RADIO CORPORATION OF AMERICA
66 BROAD STREET, N. Y. - TEL. HA. 2-1811

[1952?]

1 W. 126 St
Apt 27

BENJAMIN J. DAVIS, JR.

Feb 24

41-19C-32

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

I send you my warmest personal greetings on your birthday.

We are all better off by virtue of the contributions you have made over the years.

May you live to make many, many more.

The best to Shirley.

Sincerely,
Ben (and Nina) Davis
1 W 126 St.

[1952?]

Statement for Amnesty for Benjamin J. Davis

WE, citizens of the community recognize the dangers involved in the Smith Act, and hereby express our views in good faith.

Under the Act, and its provisions, some very fine citizens have been counted as disloyal, and, ARRESTED and IMPRISONED. The Negro People are the greatest sufferers under this Act, as it prevents militant leaders protesting any abuses inflicted upon the Race. If they dare speak out against injustices, they are branded "Communists" or "Fellow-Travellers". This is a foul and vicious way of "shutting up" honest and fearless American citizens who are expected to tolerate any abuses inflicted upon a People. In a memorandum to the Supreme Court, Attorney Earl Dickerson had this to say:

> *"The most precious right which a minority can enjoy . . . is the right to protest . . . (the) advocacy of fundamental changes in government so as to extend democratic protection to the Negro might well be equated . . . with advocacy of the violent overthrow of the Government."*

Opposing the Smith Act and its method of victimization, we consider it necessary to protest the victimization. Many have been punished under this Act, and are now serving sentences in Federal Prisons. Especially must we be aware of this as it affects our Negro leaders. One such is Benjamin J. Davis. No clearer voice was ever heard in the halls of the New York City Council for peace, justice, equality and full citizenship rights, than that of Mr. Davis. He has been forthright in his fight against police brutality and for a civil rights program that has meaning. Meaning in the true sense; through the force of law and applied through the power of the many agencies of the law. The record speaks for itself. He has been forthright in his fight for:

> 4 measures for peace; 13 measures for F.E.P.C. and jobs; 10 measures for Labor's rights; 16 measures for protection of the people's living standards; 21 measures on housing; 56 measures for Civil Rights and Negro Freedom; 13 measures against force and violence.

Mr. Davis is not a criminal; not a spy, not a thief, not a racketeer and certainly not a murderer. Supreme Court Justice Hugo L. Black had to say the following in regard to the conviction:

> *"They were not charged with non-verbal acts of any kind designed to overthrow the government. They were not even charged with saying or writing anything designed to overthrow the government. The charge was that they agreed to assemble and to talk and publish certain ideas at a later date. . . ."*

Lest we forget, this same Mr. Davis was nominated in 1945 as a Tammany candidate, because of his wide popularity in Harlem, despite his being a Communist. Although we may differ with his political views, it is his privilege to join the Party of his choice. This privilege is guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States. A right which we cherish for ourselves and respect in others. We are interested in Mr. Davis, the man. That was why the people nominated him. That is why he was elected twice to the New York City Council by the people of New York City. Mr. Stanley Isaacs, Republican Councilman and former Manhattan Boro President, said in November 1948:

> *"I do not believe Mr. Davis could ever be accused of conspiring against his government. I differ radically with him on various issues, but I respect his sincerity and have faith in his loyalty."*

Benjamin J. Davis is in prison today. Pressures failed to dampen or to cool his fighting mettle. He was unwavering in his determination to continue the fight against the forces which deny us full equality and a just and equitable place in the economic, political and social life of the nation. Not only has he fought well in the interest of our people, but has won the support for our cause from broad sections of the population of this city and nation. Thus, Mr. Davis served the best interest of the nation as against those same forces which would pressure us into silence.

We speak out now unhesitatingly for his freedom. Allow Mr. Davis to return to Harlem and take his rightful place in the body politic of his city. We call upon all democratic-minded people, in the interest of consistency as a free people to join with us in petitioning the President of the United States to free Benjamin J. Davis NOW!

REV. FITZ H. ALLEYNE
Pastor, United Pentecostal Faith Church of God of All Nations

REV. JAMES W. TATE
Pastor, Walker Memorial Baptist Church

NATALIE DELOACH
Businesswoman

CECIL MARQUESS
Practicing Dentist

LUCY GRANGER
Businesswoman

ADELAIDE LOCKHART
Active Church and Civic Leader; Active Leader Sunday School, Mount Olivet Baptist Church

ROSALIE L. PINCKNEY
Businesswoman

J. R. GRANTHAM
Civic Worker, Deacon Friendship Baptist Church

LEOLINE TUCKER
Executive Sec., Harry T. Moore Memorial Committee

REV. HAROLD S. WILLIAMSON
Pastor, Church of the Rugged Cross

32-35-51

31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 2, New York
November 10, 1952

42-10-2

Judge Hubert Delany
617 West 145th Street
New York, New York

My dear Judge Delany:

I should have written you at this time even had our mutual good friend, Mr. Prattis, not advised that I do so and use his name. On this point we do see eye to eye. We both know of your deep and abiding interest in bettering the human lot and particularly in advancing the Negro.

Each year as [redacted] B. Du Bois' birthdays pile up there is growing concern and demand for the republication of many of his books now out of print and for some assurance on the preservation of his library, perhaps the finest of its kind in America. Scholars of Negro History have seen Frederick Douglass' library disintegrate and rot away in dust. We know that if something is not done to [redacted] neglect the treasures of a long life devoted to research and brilliant thought may be lost.

Such things, however, can be talked about for years and nothing done. But we have here four defendants in the recent case with Dr. Du Bois who feel that they owe their complete and speedy acquittal to the fearless and indefatigable presentation made by Dr. Du Bois and to the wave of indignation and protest which swept into the State and Justice Departments from all over the world. Desiring to channel their gratitude and appreciation of this great man into something constructive they have constituted themselves an Initiating Committee for drawing together persons all over the country who would be interested in setting up a Du Bois Foundation. The purpose of this foundation would be (1) reprinting works now out of print but in demand, (2) publishing of Du Bois works which have never been published (3) the preservation and organization of his library so that it may serve generations to come.

All such worthy projects must have a beginning. We have hit upon a simple and direct Introductory Idea: have ordered two hundred copies of Du Bois latest book IN BATTLE FOR PEACE in a de luxe edition. Each copy will be autographed and numbered, beautifully bound and will contain an introduction by a leading historian, a poetic piece by Langston Hughes, pictures and other material not found in the popular edition of the book. We offer one copy of this book to persons whose interest we are inviting for setting up the Foundation for twenty-five dollars. [redacted] we draw together two hundred people [redacted] forming a Committee for creating the Foundation.

I am aware that you know details of this case from the lawyers but I hope you have dipped into IN BATTLE FOR PEACE and read W.E.B. Du Bois own account of those exciting months. In his review Prattis particularly recommended the chapter on Interpretations. The book is a kind of summary of eight[illegible] years and will someday be recognized as a kind of touchstone of our times and peoples.

As you know the other defendants were white. Because of their interest and wide contacts they could form this committee of two hundred persons from associates interested in such a project. But you and I know that Du Bois life and works have been devoted to the advancement, enlightenment and interpretation of dark peoples. Though Negroes have not always understood him the whole world knows that this man has labored unselfishly in their behalf. Now that we plan a permanent memorial in his name it would be terribly wrong if Negroes were not in on the planning. Yet, I am faced with a [illegible]. I will not put myself in the position of [illegible] to beg anything from those who apparently were perfectly willing to see my husband [illegible] to jail on a charge which they knew to be utterly false. Since I know of your efforts in the Beule and other places I do not hesitate to invite you to come in with us. Prattis had proven his attitude by the fine articles he wrote even before the acquittal. I therefore asked his advice. There are others but here in New York City at least the list is very small.

Yet this is not something which should be done hastily or carelessly. This Foundation is planned for the future and for future generations. We do hope, however, to get started [illegible] can benifit by the advice of the man himself. We want him to have the happiness and contentment of seeing this come into being.

I have been wanting to have you and your wife over for an evening but events have given us little leisure. W.E.B. has recently lectured at Princeton, St. John, and Yale Universities in addition to countless [illegible]tical and protest bodies. He'll be eighty-five in February and I should say that today is audience and reading public is far larger than it has ever been. On November 20th the defendants will celebrate their acquittal here at our home. You'll receive a card within the next few days. At that time they will announce their plans for the Foundation. Our printing bill for the edition is five hundred dollars. We are asking for a few advance subscriptions so that we don't start our project in debt. The books will be ready this week. If you'd care to subscribe I should be very happy. You are one of the persons whom I should like to see a trustee in the Du Bois Foundation.

Sincerely,

[Democratic Committee]

August 21, 1952

Research Division
National Democratic Committee
Ring Building
Washington, D. C.

25-41-10

Gentlemen:

Could you tell me the number of Negroes who have been seated as delegates and alternates in the Democratic National Conventions from 1868--1952?

If you do not have this data, can you refer me to any source where I can get it?

Very sincerely yours,

DB:lh

W.E.B. Du Bois

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE
RING BUILDING, 1200 18TH ST. N.W.
WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

INDIA EDWARDS
VICE CHAIRMAN
DIRECTOR, WOMEN'S DIVISION

August 29, 1952

Dear Miss Hyman:

We cannot give you the figures on the number of women voters in the last presidential elections, in answer to your request, because there are no such statistics available.

The enclosed Census Bureau report will give you the number of voting-age men and women and also shows that 32 states, plus the District of Columbia, have more voting-age women than men.

The Women's Division of the Democratic National Committee has undertaken a project to count voters by sex on November 4th and we hope after this year that we will have national figures showing the number of women voters.

In 1948, a spot check revealed the following:

Iowa reported -- at least 52% of the voters were women!

California reported that the majority of voters were women!

Minnesota reported that in many precincts there were two women voters to every man -- in some it was three to one!

Cook County, in which the great city of Chicago is located, reported 55% of the voters were women!

Wayne County, in which the great city of Detroit is located, reported 63% of the voters were women!

Ohio reported that 65% of the voters were women!

You may also be interested to know that last year, one county in New York (New York County) showed women ahead of men in registration:

Women 224,335; Men 214,678.

I hope this information will be of help to you.

Sincerely yours,

India Edwards

India Edwards

25-40-4

Miss Lillian Hyman
227 Riverside Drive
New York, New York

Signed in Mrs. Edwards' absence from the city.

December 11, 1952

Mrs. Freda Diamond
140 East 37 St.
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mrs. Diamond:

That was a beautiful party last night, and two things stood out: your living room, and that champagne.

Please ask your husband to tell me where he got it and what it is.

Love from both Shirley and myself,

DB:lh

W.E.B. Du Bois

January 24, 1952

To Mrs. Angie Dickerson:

Will you kindly express to Mr. William Patterson my deep regret at not being able to be present at Rockland Palace Sunday, January 27.

Operations on my teeth are preventing me from making any public appearances this month, but I congratulate Mr. Patterson on his work in Paris, and wish him all success in his coming trial.

Very sincerely yours,

DB:lh

W.E.B. DuBois

February 12, 1952.

Mr. Earl Dickerson
Biltmore Hotel
Los Angeles, California

Dear Mr. Dickerson:

I had just written you a letter to Chicago, when Beanie Baldwin tells me that you may be in Los Angeles. I cannot send you a copy of the Chicago letter because I wrote it in a hurry myself, and made no copy, but this is the gist of what I said:

You know, of course, that at the meeting of the Executive Committee of the Progressive Party last Sunday, the candidates chosen for the next campaign were Hallinan and Dickerson. No publicity would be given to this until we get your consent. I am writing to urge that you give this consent.

I know that it is asking a good deal to demand that a person like you stick your neck out in these difficult times, but I have a feeling that you will not lose by this. A vast change is coming in the United States, not necessarily next fall, but within five or ten years, and the people who have dared to stand up and be counted, and especially those who enter the front ranks, are going to get deserved popularity.

Moreover, in this case I do not believe you could lose anything. Your place is established. It is not yet a crime to run for office even in the Progressive Party. The campaign will give you wide publicity. Of course, there is the difficulty of Hallinan's possible sentence to jail, but even this may be avoided, or if not, have a good effect on the campaign.

Of course, there is one matter of which only you can judge, and that is the effect of this campaign upon your private fortunes. I am, however, disposed to think that in the case of the Liberty Life Insurance Company, that men like Gibson may have sense enough to see that it would be good business to be on the side of the workers and the progressives, rather than stick to reaction and Big Business.

At any rate, I am writing to urge you to take this designation. Of course I could not take it myself, even if physically I could stand the campaign at 84, which is doubtful. Politically it would only bring ridicule upon the party to nominate so old a man. Many would be sure that the party was not sincere.

Moreover, if you are not designated, perhaps with mistaken zeal, some man will be nominated because of his color who has not the qualifications or the character. This is a real danger.

Please think this over and wire me an address where you can be reached by telephone.

Very sincerely yours,

DB:dpowa/65

W. E. B. Du Bois

25 - 31 - 40

(Dickinson)

March 10, 1952.

Mrs. Anita Dickerson
Christiansted
St. Croix
Virgin Islands

Dear Anita:

Shirley and I have reached home, after a happy vacation.

It was a pleasant surprise to meet you and to enjoy your lovely hospitality.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

DB:lh
dpcwa/65

[Dickinson]

Christiansted St. Croix
March 17 1952

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

Thank you for the letter telling me that you enjoyed your stay in St. Croix. My small part in making it pleasant was so impromptu as to raise blushes of a less forward hostess.
You must forgive its lack of planning because I did not know you and Shirley were in my neighbourhood; another time we shall find more unusual things to do and places to see.
No advance notice, or absence of it, will dampen my ardour and desire to know that you are comfortable, however, and you may expect to hear my small voice at any time whispering:
'I hope that you are well and very happy.'
Very sincerly yours,

Anita.

35-37-22

Mrs. Anita Dickinson

[Dill]

January 15, 1952

Dear Friend:

I am playing the enclosed "Bach - Beethoven - Brahms" program at 9 P. M., on Friday, 25 January, 1952, in

Studio 522
(Mr. Clement's Studio)
The Steinway Building
113 West 57 Street
New York, N. Y.

Won't you come and hear me -- and please pass the word along!

No tickets are on sale.

Subscription at the door One Dollar.

Sincerely,

AGD:rb

Augustus Granville Dill
Hotel Gregorian
42 West 35 Street
New York, N. Y.

[ENC. Dill]

"BACH, BEETHOVEN, BRAHMS

The Men and Their Music"

A Conversational Musicale

With

AUGUSTUS GRANVILLE DILL
at the Pianoforte

PROGRAM

JOHANN SEBASTIAN BACH (1685-1750)

Prelude in C
Prelude in F Minor
Fugue in F Minor
(All from "The Well-Tempered Clavichord")

LUDWIG VON BEETHOVEN (1770-1827)

Sonata quasi una Fantasia
(Opus 27, No. 2)
a. Adagio sostenuto
b. Allegretto
c. Adagio sostenuto

Six Variations on the Duet
"Nel Cor Piu Mi Sento"
(from the Opera
"La Molinara"
by Paisiello

Minuet in G

JOHANNES BRAHMS (1833-1897)

Eight Waltzes from Opus 39

25-37-50

February 1, 1952.

Mr. Augustus Granville Dill
Hotel Gregorian
42 West 35 St.
New York, N. Y.

My dear Mr. Dill:

Welcome to our city!

If you are going to be in town for any time, let me know. We would like to have you come over to the house.

Very sincerely yours,

DB:lh

W. E. B. Du Bois

[D:11]

Professional Landscapers

Horticultural Specialists

A-A-A- LANDSCAPE & FLOWER CO., Inc.

GARDEN APARTMENT PROJECT & INDUSTRIAL PLANTINGS

BRANCH NURSERY
LANDING, NEW JERSEY

131 WEST 28TH STREET
NEW YORK 1, N. Y.
LONGACRE 5-8549

Dr. and Mrs. DuBois
23 West 26th Street
New York, N.Y.

8 May, 1952

Dear Friend:

I am enclosing a business card which indicates my connection with the above named firm - The A. A. A. Landscape and Flower Co., Inc. This is an old and well-established house in the heart of the world's largest flower market.

We are able to handle anything in our line, as indicated by the various services mentioned on the business card. Please keep the card for your reference at any time.

We maintain a 24-hour service and therefore can assure prompt and careful attention to any orders which come to us. No order is too large, no order too small for us to handle.

I shall be happy to give personal attention to any orders which come from you or through you. Please, also, pass the word to your friends.

With kindest regards to you, I am,

Sincerely yours,

(Augustus Granville Dill)

1 Enclosure
AD:HSIP

25-37-18

SHOWROOM OPEN UNTIL 7 P.M.
131 WEST 28TH STREET
NEW YORK 1, N.Y.
TEL. LONGACRE 5-8549

We Deliver Anywhere
any time

25-37-17

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INC.

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Complete Floral Decorations for Weddings, Banquets, Festivities, Funerals, etc. Fresh Cut Flowers & Plants.

100% UNION SHOP - A. F. L.

285

AUGUSTUS GRANVILLE DILL

January 3, 1952.

Mrs. Charles H. Dodge
1704 W. Jefferson Blvd.
Los Angeles, 18, Calif.

Dear Mrs. Dodge:

Shirley and I have been thinking about you during the Christmas season, and hoping that you would be well enough to let us hear from you.

This is just a greeting, with memories of your hospitality when we were in Los Angdes.

Yours, with love,

DB:lh

W.E.B. Du Bois

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This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol above or preceding the address.

WESTERN UNION

1201

(103)

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

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CTA102

1952 JUL 4 PM 7 09

CK [Douglass]

CT TOA335 PD=Z PERU IND 4 630P=

:DR E W DUBOIS=

34 ASHLAND HALL ASHLAND AVE CHGO=

WELL WISHES FROM FORTWAYNE DELEGATES SORRY WE ARE NOT THERE=

DAVID DOUGLASS COUNTY CHAIRMAN H 90555 AND CHARLIE PERKINS=

25-38-40

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

Douglass

[Douglass] 1806 - Eleventh St. N.W.
Washington 1, D.C.
February 2, 1952

My dear Dr. DuBois:-

When I was in London this past fall I met Mrs. Coleridge-Taylor and spent a most delightful afternoon with her in her home in Hampstead.

She has several of your books and I would like very much to send her a copy of your Souls of Black Folk. I left the order at Burton's, but yesterday received a card saying that it was temporarily out of print.

Maybe you can tell me where I can get a copy - if so I would appreciate it very much.

With very best wishes for your future happiness.

Sincerely
Fannie Howard Douglass.

Frederick Douglass Educational Center

124 WEST 124 STREET • NEW YORK 27, N. Y.

UNIVERSITY 5-7820

[Douglass, Frederick; Educ. Center]

April 3, 1952

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn, New York

25-46-14

Dear Dr. DuBois:

You will be pleased to know that our new Harlem school, the Frederick Douglass Educational Center, is open and underway. We began classes on March 17th, and have enrolled 160 students in 11 courses.

We are holding a conference on Wednesday evening, April 23, for the purpose of noting what we consider an achievement and building for the next term, scheduled to begin May 12th. The School Committee is most anxious to have you address this conference. We tentatively propose to call the meeting a "Fight Back with Knowledge Conference" with the main theme, "Education as a Weapon in the Fight for Negro Rights." The Conference will be held at the school's headquarters, 124 W. 124 St., at 8:00 o'clock P. M.

Our auditorium accommodates 175 people, and we are confident that we will have that number present.

We are enclosing copies of materials about the school, so that you may see what we are trying to accomplish in the Harlem community.

We would appreciate a reply as soon as it is convenient for you. We sincerely hope that you will find it possible to speak to the faculty, students, builders and friends of the Douglass Center.

Sincerely yours

Rosalie Berry

Rosalie Berry
Director

tu-555

[Douglass, Fredrick — Educ. Center]

April 10, 1952

Miss Rosalie Berry, Director Frederick Douglass Educational Center
124 West 124 Street
New York 27, N. Y.

Dear Miss Berry:

Answering your letter of April 3rd, may I say that I have already accepted so many speaking engagements that I shall be unable to take any more this spring.

I thank you for your offer.

Very sincerely yours,

DB:lh
dpowa/65

W. E. B. Du Bois

[Dreiss]

March 10, 1952

Mr. Harry Dreiss, Attorney at Law
Charlotte Amalie
St, Thomas, Virgin Islands

My dear Mr. Dreiss:

Shirley and I arrived safely, and with the pleasantest memories of your hospitality and kindness.

We want to thank you again for all you did, and send our love to you and Mrs. Law and Terry.

Very sincerely yours,

DB:lh
dpcwa/65

W.E.B. Du Bois

[1952 ?]

Mr. Samuel Druckens

This is a bank clerk's mistake. Please complain.

New England College

Henniker, New Hampshire

Jan.15 th.52

25-2-10

Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois.
409 Edgecombe Ave.
New York.22.
N.Y

Dear Sir,-

Since a long time I have tried to obtain your address and at last Mr D. Lothrop ,of the Community Church Center in Boston gave it to me.

As I was born and brought up in Switzerland and as I am still searching for descendants of a brother of my grand father, which descendant is supposed to have come to U.S.A, over a century ago (I surmise in the beginning of the XIX th. century) and as you certainly look surprisingly like some of my older relatives,I wonder if you would be kind enough to tell me the name of your ancestor who came to this country, and from which part of Europe and when.

I hope you are at the end of your troubles with 'McCarthyism, Fachism & Co.'. We all have to suffer from that evil, I suppose.

I trust I do not impose on your very valuable time,

With best wishes,

Very sincerely yours,

H. Du Bois

J.H.A. Du Bois.

September 26, 1952

Dr. Rachel Davis Du Bois
204 East 18 St.
New York 3, N.Y.

Dear Rachel:

I am delighted to know that you are back in New York.

The death of Ethel Duncan is very sad. I am sorry I did not know about her illness.

I hope you are well, and I want to come to see you as soon as I may. I shall be here this week until Saturday of next. Then I have to go west for a couple of weeks for political speeches, but shall certainly be around permanently after election.

With best love to you and Margaret,

Yours,

DB:lh

W.E.B. Du Bois

35-47-7

[DuBois, Rachel]

204 E 18th St
NYC
Dem

Dear N & B D, —

And I leave on Tues for 10 days in Boston giving a short course for leaders — let me know when you return from there so we can meet and share experiences. But please excuse the haste & this answer

Rachel

(Davis DuBois)

25-47-6

[DuBois, Rachel]

Log 11

Berlin Manor, Sept. 17th

Dear Friends:

Address me still through H I C O G, APO 757 A, Educational and Cultural Division, Frankfurt, Germany, as I shall be at the above address this week only. I then go to a conference of leaders of womens groups in another part of Germany. These leaders are being helped in methods of training women in political and civic responsibilities. The leaders I am working with now are responsible for youth groups in the many youth centers that have been established in large numbers, but they too are supposed to put their greatest emphasis on political education. For instance, if they have dramatics it should in some way be related to the value of democratic over authoritarian methods, all pointed at trying to save what is left of this shattered land.

Last Sunday I attended Quaker Meeting in the East Sector (Russian) and the Sunday before in the West Sector. I found the East Sector gathering more vital and larger in number - 60 against 20. I think it is because the closer we come to danger the more we come together in groups and the higher the group morale. There are only a few who are at all sympathetic with the Soviet.

25-47.3

The East Friends asked me to return when they have their monthly meeting which combines both the East and West groups. I plan to go to the Wagnerian Opera soon. West Berlin is having a musical festival all during September including all kinds of musical events. The other night I went with another consultant to hear the American Negro Jazz band of King Cole. A thousand or so youth in the audience went wild over it. It seems the Germans take Jazz seriously, as real music. Of course, there where are many in the states who do also.

I have seven in my workshop group, both men and women. They seem interested and are working on how our methods should be adapted to the needs here. We will put that together in a mimeographed form and hope that it will be the basis of what may become an established practice.

Next week I go to a workshop of leaders of womens groups somewhere in Germany. Yesterday two of the young men in this annex (there are three women and two men here) got our breakfast and we ate in the sun terrace. The other women were supposed to come but had gone out earlier to listen to Bach being played at the main house. Listening to Bach here is a real religious activity - silence before, during and after.

Have just been shopping with a U. S. Consultant friend who leaves for the States tomorrow. There are many antique shops where people sell what valuables are left from the bombing.

My love to all.

Rachel

RACHEL DAVIS DUBOIS

4

When trees are
cold is the earliest
of the wonder of wood
verdure on land by
for lack of defense

reveal
embellish
Vanquish
Ruffle

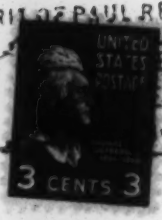
a show list flow

25-24-2

RETURN ADDRESS
Lester Edwards
151 East 20 St
N.Y. 3 N.Y.

NEW YORK 10, N.Y. JUL 6 11 30 AM 1952

IN THE SPIRIT OF PAUL REVERE



BUY DEFENSE BONDS

PO Return

Dr. W.C. Burkheart Du Bois,
Candidate For President,
National Progressive Party
National Roadcasting Co.,
Radio Station WMBC,
30 Rockefeller Plaza,
N,Y.C. N.Y.

Personal

Progressive Party 17 W 45
150 46 St. Nyc

Lester Edwards Press Agent
151 East 20th Street
New York 3, N. Y.

7/5/52

Dear Dr. W.C. Burkhart Du Bois,

You picked a good spot on the cancellation of the Jane Ace program. And, what you said about your platfor is absolutely true. I ll vote for you if I see your name on the ballot. I only wish that I could contribute to your campaign. I am 56 and considered too, old t to get a job in an advertising agency, although I am an ace publicity man, so I had to create my own business. It's tough, as I have theopposition of the boys who have semetic contacts, and I have been a litt little too outspoken about the situation.

Your remarks about the public opinion polls, th mother who hangs out the Gold Star, your explaination of the Goebell's methodsYou have a wry sense of humor-The Old Soldier who is dead and does not know it. He would at least be an improvement on the Captain in the Missouri National Guard, who would like a 3rd Term, like the man whose Father made his fourt une in the China Dope Running Trade. Pegler is my man, I often wonder how he can operate his column in a Hearst paper

Thanks for your enlightning disclosure on the Presidential Candidates, at present I cannot contribute to your campaign, but I811 vote for you if your name and party is n the ticket-ballot. Really , I hav have never heard such a straightforeward political address. Yours for the Presidency,

Lester Edwards

Please excuse the typing, in thiscountry of plenty, I have an old broken down portable typewriter.

Best wishes for health and luck and give them the brimstone and fire like Billy Sunday. I think the WORLD is doomed ,anyway, Will God permit it to exist any longer?????? le

Lester Edwards

25-24-1

KYRLE ELKIN
265 CANAL STREET
NEW YORK 13, N.Y.

January 7, 1952

Report on meeting to discuss the formation of a committee to republish the works of Dr. W. E. B. Dubois held on January 4, 1952 at the offices of the National Guardian.

1. It was reported that Citadel Press was unwilling to republish THE SOULS OF THE BLACK FOLK without a subsidy since they did not feel that the book store, jobber, and library sale would be sufficient to be profitable for them. Should the book be published by the Committee Citadel would like to buy the book at 60% off the list price for distribution to the aforementioned channels.
2. It was decided that the greatest number of sales for the works of Dr. Dubois would be found, not through regular channels, but through adds in the Guardian, Compass, Pitts. Courier etc. and organizations of the progressive movement. Therefore even if a publisher could be found for the books the Committee would have to set up a distributive system of its own to reach this market.
3. Myrtle Powell promised to discuss further with Citadel our problems and thoughts to see if she could get a favorable offer. Sillen and Aptheker should also be consulted.
4. If the book were printed by the Committee the estimated cost for a hard cover well bound job would be approximateley 50¢. Estimated cost of a modest promotion campaign was $2000.00. Estimated overhead cost for staff to distribute the book during the critical first four months would be at least $1000.00.
5. It was suggested that Arthur Kahn would direct the day to day activities of the printing and distributing since he has had so much experience with his own books. Arthur reserved his decision.
6. It was decided to try to borrow the 3-5 thousand dollars needed to initiate the project. After this money is pledged we would call together a Committee to formally constitute itself and to hire an executive to take care of the printing and publishing. Notice of this meeting will be sent out in a few days.

88-6-94

KYRLE ELKIN
265 CANAL STREET
NEW YORK 13, N.Y.

February 21, 1952

Dear Dr. Dubois:

In our conversation last Saturday I mentioned to you that we would like to have a number of copies of your forthcoming book autographed and prepared with a special binding for sale at approximately $50.00 per copy with the proceeds to go to liquidating our deficit. Mr. Simon is anxious to print order blanks for this special edition immediately even though we understand that delivery of the book will not be made for some months. Before going ahead, I would like your written permission.

I hope that you and Shirley are enjoying yourselves and we all still feel very badly that we couldn't join you. However I will be getting a little fresh air and sunshine since I have to make an emergency trip to California this week.

We are all looking forward to seeing you on your return.

Sincerely,

Kyrle

P.S. I am mailing to Brooklyn a copy of the Harvard Alumni Bulletin which we talked about.

Ans. Feb 26, 52

25-30-47

New England Newsclip Agency, Inc.
Box 2078, Boston 6 • HAncock 6-9297

Chronicle
BOSTON, Mass.
Negro Wkly. Ind.
Circ. 3,900

25-30-48c

25-30-48c

Harvard Honorary Degree To DuBois?

Cambridge, Mass.— In the January 12 issue of the **Harvard Alumni Bulletin**, Kyrle Elkin '36 proposed that Harvard University confer an honorary degree upon Dr. William E. Burghardt DuBois '90, Ph. D. '95, world-famous scholar and publicist. Mr. Elkin wrote: "Harvard would do itself honor by honoring Dr. DuBois at its Commencement this June—for all he has done for our country and for the world."

The same issue contained a proposal by Cary Richard Colburn '95 that President James Bryant Conant of Harvard University be nominated for the Presidency of the United States. Mr. Colburn declared: "We need one of President Conant's Exceptional Men' now in Washington' to lead us in new paths." Why not Conant himself? Come on, alumni, let us send our president to all of the

(Continued on Page 8)

KYRLE ELKIN
265 CANAL STREET
NEW YORK 13, N. Y.

April 7, 1952

Dr. W. E. B. Dubois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn, N. Y.

Dear Dr. Dubois:

I am enclosing a clipping from the Boston Chronicle which picked up my recent letter to the Harvard Alumni Bulletin.

Sincerely,

Kyrle

KE:sm
Enc.

25-30-49

KYRLE ELKIN
265 CANAL STREET
NEW YORK 13, N.Y.

April 7, 1952

Dr. W. E. B. Dubois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn, N. Y.

Dear Dr. Dubois:

You will be interested to hear that I received a letter from Mr. Strick today stating that "although I doubt the practicality of the suggestion in your correspondence" he would like to discuss this with me as soon as he returns from New Orleans early in May.

Sincerely,

Kyrle

KE:sm

25-24-4

25-24-6

[MARK ELKINS]

Dear Dr. Du Bois,

how are you. Id like to see you again. I hope you are doing a good job As an Author. I hope you put something About me in your new book. maybe I will see it when I come to your house again. it was a pleasure to see you that time.

Love Mark

[Elkin, Mark]

April 15, 1952

Mr. Mark Elkin
1949 McGraw Avenue
New York 62, N.Y.

My dear Mark,

Thank you very much for your kind letter which I read with interest.

I have been away talking to audiences so I could not answer it until now.

I am not so sure about doing a good job as an author, but at any rate I am trying. One of these days I may put something in one of my books about you, but I make no promises as yet.

Will you kindly greet your mother and father and also your brother and tell him that I am still looking forward to meeting him.

With love,

DB:lh
dpowa/65

W.E.B. Du Bois

25-24-5

Council on African Affairs [Elrod]

THE RUTHERFORD BANK

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BYRON CROUSE, CASHIER
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RUTHERFORD, TENN.

May 3, 1952

Dear Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois:

Inclosed is my signature to your PETITION TO PRESIDENT TRUMAN, on card you enclosed in your letter of April 29, together with my check, $10.00, to help pay for publishing and distributing the Petition.

Yours very truly,

A. J. Elrod

A J Elrod, Rutherford, Tennessee
(Nothing else)

25-23-5

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W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

SYMBOLS
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=WA202 NL PD=WASHINGTON DC 10=

1952 JUN 10 PM 3 29

35-38-46

:DR W E B DUBOIS= N/

:DLR 630 PM RIVERSIDE PLAZA HOTEL NYK

=SINCERE GREETINGS FOR YOUR BIRTHDAY TO ONE WHO PERSONIFIES THE HIGHEST IDEALS OF TRUE AMERICANS. WE HONOR YOU AS ONE OF OUR GREATEST LEADERS AND HOPE FOR MANY MORE YEARS FOR YOUR GREAT WORK. MAY YOU LIVE TO SEE THE PEACE IN THE WORLD WE ARE WORKING AND HOPING FOR=

:GERTRUDE EVANS=(

[Evans]

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

[Everett]

107 Massachusetts Avenue, Boston 15, Mass.,

October 12, 1952.

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

I received the enclosed inquiry that I am unable to answer, and I thought you might know the source of the quotation.

I am writing Mr. Craddock that I have referred his query to you, so if you can help him, will you write directly to him, please?

And forgive me for bothering a busy person like yourself.

Sincerely yours,

(miss) Lourella D. Everett

25-24-2

1983 Acorn Street
Muskegon, Michigan
October 9, 1952

Miss Lucille D. Everett
Massachusetts Avenue
Boston, Mass.

Dear Miss Everett:

Would you be kind enough to tell me the source of the following:

"The South hates the Negro as a race but loves him as an individual; the North hates the Negro as an individual but loves him as a race."

I may have that badly garbled but that is the gist.

Sincerely

James H. Craddock.

15-37-42

[Everett]

October 16, 1952

Miss Louella D. Everett
107 Massachusetts Avenue
Boston, 15, Mass.

My dear Miss Everett:

I am sending the enclosed to answer Mr.

James H. Craddock.

Very sincerely yours,

DB:lh
ENC.

W.E.B. Du Bois

25-24-3

FACTS *about* BLACKLIST

Number 1
NOV., 1952

The most important news in the entertainment industry today is the blacklist—and not enough Americans know about it.

They do not know that more than three hundred and fifty of their favorite actors, writers and directors have been driven out of radio and television in the past two years. Or that in New York alone, almost one-third of the members of Actors Equity cannot work because they are blacklisted. Or that the number is growing every day.

None of these people has lost a job because of lack of talent. None has been fired because of any outcry against him on the part of any considerable segment of the public. None has been accused of undermining democracy in his work.

Each has been denied the right to make a living only because of the efforts of a small, organized group of bigots, acting through the cowardice and connivance of most networks, many advertising agencies and some sponsors.

FACTS ABOUT BLACKLIST is published in the belief that Americans would oppose this kind of censorship if they knew about it. The blacklist feeds on secrecy—once the shoddy conspiracy is brought into the light, it can be examined, fought and defeated.

FACTS ABOUT BLACKLIST will be factual, rather than editorial, but it will not be dispassionate. The blacklist is a dirty, un-American practice. The purpose of this bulletin is to expose its workings, the people who cooperate with it, and the people behind it.

FACTS ABOUT BLACKLIST will also indicate certain actions that can be taken against the blacklist. *For example*: the sponsor of a well-known Sunday night dramatic show recently wrote a letter to Laurence A. Johnson of Syracuse, N. Y., an amateur vigilante who had complained that the show was employing actors of whom Johnson did not approve. This letter was irate in tone, but submissive in content. It criticized Johnson's activities, while capitulating to his demands.

If the sponsor had been supported by a good section of the public, he might have stood up to Johnson—and one advance of the blacklist would have been stopped.

FACTS ABOUT BLACKLIST will supply the information that can help create this support. But if the only reason for its existence were to save the jobs of a few hundred artists, it would be a small and not very important project.

The blacklist, however, has a wider aim: to create in our country a climate of repression, rather than a climate of freedom. This makes it a threat to *all* Americans, not just those in the entertainment industry. It is a direct warning to all Americans to conform or lose their jobs.

FACTS ABOUT BLACKLIST is put out by people in the entertainment industry who believe that other Americans beside themselves neither want nor will tolerate this kind of conformity.

The present editors are two writers, Walter Bernstein and Sam Moore. Both have major credits in radio, television, magazines and films. This bulletin is an expression not only of their point of view, but the point of view of many others, who have given their time and money to get the bulletin started. These people do not necessarily agree with the editors or with each other on every phase of American life. They *do* agree that the blacklist is a disgrace to their country, that it must be fought, and that they are prepared to help fight it.

Together with the editors, they welcome any and all support in this fight.

What is the blacklist?

The blacklist is exactly what the name implies: a list of artists who can no longer work in the entertainment industry. It is not a new arrival. *For example:* actors have always been blacklisted in radio or in Hollywood for being too outspoken in their trade unions. And in the strict sense, a blacklist has always been in effect against Negro writers, directors and performers. In this case, the color of the skin substitutes for a name on a list.

But there is a list, and it is written down. That is, there exists an actual compilation of names which casting offices and story departments can and do consult before hiring.

Since use of such a list is both despicable in nature and illegal in fact, it is kept secret. *For example:* the Columbia Broadcasting System uses a blacklist to cast its radio and television shows. But if a blacklisted actor asks CBS why he did not get a certain part, he is told he was "not right for it." Only off the record is he ever told the real reason.

Today, the written-down blacklist contains more than four hundred names. It goes far beyond the modest effort of Red Channels, a privately printed booklet that appeared in 1950, listing the names of 151 artists and their alleged records of alleged subversive activity.

But what is more important is that the blacklist is a continuing process. In order to work in Hollywood today, a performer must not only be list-free. He must be certified, either by the American Legion or, as reported in the trade press, by such "experts" as actor Ward Bond or Hearst columnists George Sokolsky and Victor Reisel.

In radio and TV, a performer must be approved, or at least not attacked by, Counterattack, a fortnightly paper put out by the publishers of Red Channels; the aforementioned Johnson of Syracuse; and the private investigators employed by some networks.

And since it takes only an accusation to put a performer on a list, the field is also wide open for the settlement of grudges. Super-patriotic actors and writers now attend liberal or trade union meetings, not out of conviction, but in order to spy on their fellow actors and writers. The fruit of this zeal has become apparent in recent issues of Counterattack, where actors are now listed as undesirable merely for anti-blacklist activities in their union.

How does the blacklist work? A sample case:

Bernard J. Prockter is an independent producer of radio and TV programs. He hires writers, actors and directors, and puts together such programs as "Big Story" and "Treasury Men In Action." He then sells these programs to sponsors, who buy time from the network and put them on the air.

The Prockter company has a blacklist. Affidavits are available to prove that at least one hundred and fifty actors, qualified in every way, are barred from employment on any Prockter program because of what someone, some time, somewhere, has alleged about their political beliefs or affiliations

"But for all our aversion to censorship, we have it now, today, and in larger measure than is at once apparent. Much of the news that we read or hear, the amusements to which we have access, come to us through filters which remove the elements that somebody else feels are undesirable . . .

"An even more perilous form of censorship is now abroad in the land, a kind of subtle restraint on free expression that is inimical to freedom . . . This private censorship sometimes comes when certain groups arrogate to themselves the right to prescribe—often successfully—who shall, and who shall not, work in the motion picture business, in television, on radio entertainments, in foundations, or in other public or private enterprises."

Excerpts from the speech by William T. Gossett, Vice President and General Counsel of the Ford Motor Company before the Michigan Judges Association as reported in *The Ford Rouge News*, Sept. 12, 1952.

The blacklist also applies to writers and directors. Several months ago, Prockter dismissed from his employ two directors and a writer who had written more than two hundred shows for his company. They were told they were being fired because of an allegation from an undisclosed source regarding their political associations.

Prockter also said he was obliged to maintain a blacklist because of pressure from his sponsors. He asserted he was helpless; that if he kept the offenders, the sponsors would cancel the program.

Is it true that Prockter is helpless? Was he really under pressure from his sponsors? What is the relation between sponsor and blacklister?

Here is the complete text of a letter from one of Prockter's sponsors, the Borden Company, to Laurence A. Johnson of Syracuse, N. Y.:

350 Madison Ave.
New York 17, N.Y.
July 17, 1952

Dear Larry:

I want to tell you again how grateful I am for the time and help you gave me on Tuesday. It is no exaggeration to say that my eyes have been opened as a result of your cooperation. The same goes for Francis Neuser and his group. He mentioned the fact that they are unpopular, but I know he isn't right. No one could meet them without being impressed by the honesty and zeal with which they are pursuing this fine course, and with their obvious determination to be fair.

Sincerely yours,

(S) Stuart Peabody
Asst. Vice-Pres.

Who is Mr. Johnson?

Laurence A. Johnson is the owner of Johnson's Super Markets in Syracuse, N. Y. In his spare time, he also influences the hiring policy of the major radio and television networks. Nobody works publicly of whom Johnson disapproves.

His procedure is simple. He has a list of names taken from testimony before Congressional and state committees, Red Channels, Counterattack and similar sources. When he gets wind through his monitoring service that a "tainted" actor or writer is being used on a show, he writes a letter to the sponsor or producer. His usual gambit is to inquire whether the sponsor knows of the artist's subversive record. Usually, that is enough. The hint is taken and the offender removed.

Sometimes, though, more drastic action is needed. *For example*: Johnson did not like a certain writer being on the Jackie Gleason show. He phoned the producers. When they balked at firing a man they thought capable, Johnson appeared in person. He held a meeting with Gleason and the producers.

Result: the writer was fired.

In some cases, when a sponsor has not reacted quickly enough, Johnson points out that he has a perfect right to hang a sign above the sponsor's product in his markets, saying that if a consumer bought this product, he would be supporting Communism. This maneuver has worked in many cases, although when Johnson's bluff has been called, as it was by one sponsor who threatened a law suit, he has hastened to back down.

For the astounding fact is that Johnson cannot appreciably hurt a sponsor's sales. He represents no sizeable section of the public. He has met with little success and much hostility in his attempt to draw other merchants into this kind of intimidation. If ignored, all he can summon up are a few letters, many of them with the same postmark, mailed at the same time and containing identical phrases.

Johnson represents no one but himself, his friends, and some of the clerks in his employ, whom he has organized into an impressive letter head called "The Veterans Action Committee of Syracuse Super Markets."

And yet this man terrorizes a major American industry. He has met several times with network executives such as Dan O'Shea, a vice-president of CBS. He has received various other vice-presidents of giant corporations, and they have written him such letters as that quoted above. And even when the tone is less than cordial, the surrender is usually complete.

At this time, it is not the purpose of FACTS ABOUT BLACKLIST to deal with the identity of interest between certain sponsors and Johnson. The immediate concern is with Johnson himself, and how to blunt his overweening influence.

The first thing is to keep an eye on Johnson and inform people as to his activities. This we propose to do. We shall also try to find out more about who really supports him, and we shall publish what we know.

For we believe that Johnson is like the Emperor in the fairy tale: once people see that he does not wear the armor of omnipotence, they will take steps against what he represents.

And once the networks and sponsors see that

more people are actively against the Johnson method than in favor, they will be forced to reconsider their acceptance of it.

What can be done? A sample action:

Several weeks ago, a statement was issued against the blacklist. It came jointly from representatives of Proctor & Gamble, one of the nation's largest advertisers in radio and television; Benton & Bowles and Compton Advertising, two of the best known advertising agencies; and the Radio Writers Guild.

The statement said, in part: "It is our unanimous belief that blacklisting in any field is a practice destructive to good labor-management relations." It then went on to urge other employers in radio and TV to join with the Guild in issuing further declarations against the blacklist.

Most people in the entertainment industry welcomed this statement. But since this kind of action, spread throughout the industry, represents defeat for those who profit from the blacklist, it was immediately singled out by Counterattack.

In its issue of Oct. 10th, Counterattack accused the signers of the statement of "helping Stalin's conspiracy" and "furthering Stalin's aims." The rest of the issue was devoted to an attack on the Radio Writer's Guild and a eulogy of Laurence A. Johnson and his daughter.

We know that Counterattack can summon an organized trickle of mail, designed to give its activities the appearance of public sanction.

Therefore, we call upon our readers to write to the business men who signed the anti-blacklist statement, and support their action.

Write, and get your friends to write to:

William M. Ramsey
Procter & Gamble
Cincinnati, Ohio

William E. Schneider
Benton & Bowles
444 Madison Ave.
New York City, N.Y.

Leonard T. Bush
Compton Advertising, Inc.
630 Fifth Ave.
New York City, N.Y.

It is important to let these men know *at once* that there are Americans who agree with their stand, and who are ready to take action to support it. *They will listen to what you say.*

What else you can do

FACTS ABOUT BLACKLIST will be published as regularly as possible. In future issues, we shall deal with such subjects as:

How The Blacklist Operates At A Major Network.

The "Clearance" Racket: a new form of blackmail that will get an artist off the blacklist for a fee.

The Blacklist Against Negro Artists: their particular case.

The Fight Against Blacklist In the Guilds.

How The Blacklist Has Affected What You See On Radio and TV.

If you are interested in receiving FACTS ABOUT BLACKLIST, fill out the attached coupon and mail it to us today. If you feel you can send a contribution to help keep us going, please send it with the coupon. There is no charge for the bulletin. It exists solely on the basis of contributions.

But we are far more interested in the letters you write protesting the blacklist than we are in getting money. We need the money. We need your active support more.

Write to the people behind the blacklist. *Tell them* you don't like it and want it stopped. *Get your friends* to do the same.

Acting together, we can stop the blacklist now.

FACTS ABOUT BLACKLIST
542 Fifth Ave., New York 36, N. Y.

Please send me FACTS ABOUT BLACKLIST. *I am interested in helping the fight against blacklist in the entertainment industry.*

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

.....

I enclose a contribution of $..... *to help the paper.*

264

February 1, 1952

Mr. Fadeyev
c/o Union of Soviet Writers
Moscow, U.S.S.R.

My dear Mr. Fadeyev:

I have recently heard of the bestowal on you of the Order of Lenin, which was well deserved. May I send you my congratulations and those of my wife, Shirley Graham.

Very sincerely yours,

DB:lh
enc.

W.E.B. Du Bois

25-38-34 [Fadeyev]

1952 JUN 9 PM 5:24

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MOSCOU 60 JUNE 9 1952 2302 ETAT URSSGOVT

DU BOIS ROBERT MORSS LOWETTE 125 WEST DASH 72 END STREET NEWYORK

DEAR FRIEND WE WHOLEHEARTEDLY CONGRATULATE YOU TIRELESS

FIGHTER FOR PEACE AND FRIENDSHIP AMONG NATIONS ON

OCCASION OF YOUR 84 BIRTHDAY STOP WE WISH YOU HEALTH

AND NEW STRENGTH IN SELFLESS FIGHT FOR GREAT CAUSE OF

PEACE THROUGHOUT WORLD

Commercial Mackay All America Commercial Mackay All America Commercial Cables Radio Cables and Radio Cables Radio Cables and Radio Cables
American Cable & Radio System 67 BROAD ST N.Y. BOWLING GREEN 9-3800

25-38-35

ACR67/MWM20 PAGE 2/10

STOP ALEXANDER FADEYEV, NIKOLAI TIHKONOV, ILJA EHRENBURG ACADEMICIAN

BORIS GREKOV

[Fairchild]

NA192 CGN DL PD=FV NEW YORK NY 128P=

DR W E B DUBOIS, DU BOIS DINNER COMMITTEE
RIVERSIDE PLAZA HOTEL 73 ST AND BROADWAY NYK=

I GREATLY REGRET THAT CONFLICTING ENGAGEMENTS PREVENT ME FROM BEING WITH YOU TONIGHT. THANKS FOR ALL YOU ARE DOING. CONGRATULATIONS AND ALL BEST WISHES=

=HENRY PRATT FAIRCHILD=

February 18, 1952

Mr. Howard Fast
43 West 94 Street
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Fast:

Dr. & Mrs. Du Bois have just left the city on vacation for a month.

They asked me to send you this copy of a letter just received from the Department of State.

Very sincerely yours,

DBc. Secretary to Dr. Du Bois

March 10, 1952

Mr. Howard Fast
43 West 94 St.
New York, N.Y.

25-29-4

My dear Howard:

I have read "Spartacus", and think it is a most unusual and fascinating work of art. It deserves the widest sale.

Thank you for writing it.

Very sincerely yours,

W.E.B. Du Bois

DB:lh
dpowa/65

HOWARD FAST
Box 171
Planetarium Station
New York 24, N. Y.

March 12, 1952

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I am writing to thank you for your very kind and generous note about SPARTACUS. I do hope that you and Shirley had a wonderful vacation in the Islands and that you are rested and filled with new strength for the times ahead.

Most sincerely,

Howard Fast

25-47-16

April 24, 1952

Mr. Howard Fast
43 West 94 St.
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Fast:

I have thought over the matter of having an American organisation directly in alliance with the World Peace Council.

I enclose advice from Gloria Agrin. In accordance with this, I am writing Mr. Laffitte. When I hear from him I shall write the Department. After hearing from both I shall again communicate with you.

Very sincerely yours,

W.E.B. Du Bois
per Lillian Hyman, Secretary

DB:lh
dpowa/65

encs.

Howard Fast
c/o VALB
23 West 26th Street
New York 10, N. Y.

June 2, 1952

Dear Friend:

For many years a number of us - including Albert Kahn, John Howard Lawson, Dr. Edward K. Barsky and myself - have been urging the Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade to put between the covers of one book the best of the great writing that came out of the epic struggle of the Spanish people. They finally undertook this difficult task, and selected Alvah Bessie (one of the Hollywood Ten and a Lincoln Vet) to edit the book.

The anthology HEART OF SPAIN is now completed, and I am enclosing a descriptive brochure with the table of contents. All of us who have seen the galleys of the book are tremendously enthusiastic about it.

The price of the book is $4.50. But the Veterans are giving you the special pre-publication price of $4.00 for this beautifully printed, excellently designed, 512-page book.

Please use the enclosed envelope to send your order in - now.

Sincerely,

Howard Fast

HOWARD FAST
Box 171
Planetarium Station
New York 24, N. Y.

June 17, 1952

25-47-15

Dear Shirley:

Would you sign the enclosed, and ask Dr. DuBois to sign it, and send it back to me? It is for the French Press.

Sincerely

Howard

HOWARD FAST
43 WEST 94TH STREET
NEW YORK 25, N. Y.

August 25, 1952

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 2, N.Y.

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

Just a brief note to thank you for your kindness and consideration in sending me the foreword to the new edition of FREEDOM ROAD. If I may say so, among your many qualities which are so admirable and meaningful to us, your generosity has always struck me as a rare and wonderful thing. I am deeply grateful.

Most sincerely,

Howard Fast

25-28-8

Howard Fast
43 West 94 Street
New York 25, N.Y.

August 26, 1952

Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 2, N.Y.

Dear Friend:

On Monday, September 8, there will be a very important gathering of a few people at my house, 43 West 94 Street, New York City. I urge you to set aside this date and to attend, even though it should entail considerable difficulty on your part, since matters of the greatest importance have to be discussed. We will begin at 8 o'clock.

I should appreciate a note from you, saying whether or not you will be present.

Sincerely

Howard Fast

25-47.4

STANLEY FAULKNER
COUNSELOR AT LAW
—
LEXINGTON 2-7780

9 East 40th Street
New York 16, N.Y.

May 14, 1952

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn, New York

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I just can't help but write and tell you that you were just wonderful at the Madison Square Garden meeting last night.

I have been a member of the American Labor Party since 1936 when it was founded and have attended many political rallys over the years. However, I have never been moved before this to write to one of the speakers.

Remember me to Shirley.

Sincerely,
Stanley Faulkner

SF:C

25-25-67

W.E.B. Du Bois [Fenner]
Fenner

307 La Mozido St.
Pittsburg 26 Pa
13 Oct. 52

Dear Sir;

I have just finished reading your book "In Battle for Peace" and to me it is the greatest story ever told.

I want to tell you of a project that I am about to start and on which I need help.

For some years I have been studying what has been going on in the world and interpret it just as you have told the story in your book.

I have long been a member of the Civil Liberties Union and many other organizations along this line,

25-43-55

: Civil Rights Congress and many others including War Resisters League, F.o.R., Peacemakers etc and have been reading their literature.

For three or four years I have read "Peace News" and many pamphlets put out by "Peace News" and the English Quakers.

I find in them a body of literature that tells the story of peace and the peaceful way to peace from the non-violent approach that is broad and outstanding.

Some six months ago I had the idea that the general public has very little choice

25-43-56

to hear or read this side of the story but only the violent way to peace, which is no way at all"; as told by the news papers and general run of periodicals.

I believe the way to make it available to "the man on the street", is to sell this peace literature at a nominal cost in the market place, which is the street corners of our down town section of our large cities.

I have tried to get help in this from our local peace groups but while they seem to think it a good idea they hesitate to help in any active way.

Recently I decided to go ahead

35-43-57

with it alone if necessary.

I went to the City authorities of Pittsburg with a local official of the Civil Liberties Union and obtained permission to sell Peace literature on any downtown street-corner I chose.

I immediately ordered copies of "Peace News" and a line of pamphlets from England and they have been shipped and will arrive shortly.

I feel this is one right approach to education for peace and if we can carry this out in Pgh. we can transplant it to other American cities.

Does this make sense to you, and if so what can you do to help get this project launched.

25-43-58

I am enclosing this in a letter to Masses & Mainstream ordering more copies of "In Battle for Peace", and asking them to read it and forward it to you.

I believe the way out of the mess the world is in revolves around "Peace" and that a direct, honest, courageous, active way is the best way, and the first step is education thru literature.

I shall await your reply with great anticipation

Sincerely

J B Fenner

J. B. FENNER.

25-43-59

October 22, 1952

Mr. J. B. Fenner
307 La Merido
Pittsburg, 26, Pa.

Dear Mr. Fenner:

I thank you for your letter of October 13.

There are dozens of ways in which the Peace Movement can be helped, and yours is certainly one.

I do not, unfortunately, see any way of helping you, since my own resources are very narrow, but Pittsburgh is certainly a place where help is possible. It ought, in time, to be forthcoming.

Very sincerely yours,

DB:lh

W.E.B. Du Bois

23 WEST 26th STREET • MUrray Hill 4-3734 • NEW YORK 10

October 16, 1952

Received from Doxey Wilkerson the sum of three hundred dollars ($300.) as advance payment on the rent for January, Frebruary and March 1953 for the pent-house occupied by Dr. W.E.B. DuBois at the above address.

Signed Frederick V. Field

Frederick V. Field

25-47-17

23 WEST 26th STREET • MUrray Hill 4-3734 • NEW YORK 10

October 16, 1952

Received from Doxey Wilkerson the sum of twelve hundred dollars ($1200.) to cover rent for the entire year of 1951 for the pent-house occupied by Dr. W.E.B. DuBois at the above address.

Signed: Frederick V. Field

Frederick V. Field

25-47.16

October 30, 1952

25-43-54

Mr. Joe Fields
Masses and Mainstream
832 Broadway
New York 3, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Fields:

I find that I am in need of my copy of "Who's Who in Colored America".

Will you kindly return it at your earliest convenience?

Very sincerely yours,

DB:lh

W.E.B. Du Bois

FIRST UNITARIAN CHURCH
STEPHEN H. FRITCHMAN, Minister

Telephone DUnkirk 9-1356
2936 West Eighth Street
Los Angeles 5, California

August 6, 1952

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
23 West 26th Street
New York, New York

My dear Dr. DuBois:

Have you any tentative or definite plans for coming to the West Coast this coming winter? If so, I should like now to make a bid for your appearance at the First Unitarian Church for an address on a Sunday evening. We cannot bring you all the way from New York under our own purse but we most certainly want to help with the expenses of such a trip by an honorarium of one hundred dollars. I know this is a very modest figure compared with what universities and more wealthy churches can offer but as you know this is a peoples church with limited resources but with a magnificent membership and group of friends who would deeply appreciate everything you had to say.

My very warmest regards to you and Mrs. DuBois. Your present leadership in the peace movement and the progressive political movement generally are a constant source of encouragement and strength.

Ever sincerely yours,

Stephen H. Fritchman

Stephen H. Fritchman

25-30-23

August 11, 1952

Rev. Stephen H. Fritchman
First Unitarian Church
2936 West Eighth Street
Los Angeles 5, Calif.

My dear Mr. Fritchman:

I have your kind invitation of August 6th. I shall probably be in California sometime during the fall, and if so, I shall be glad to speak at your church. I will let you know about my itinerary as soon as possible.

Very sincerely yours,

W.E.B. Du Bois

DB:lh

FIRST UNITARIAN CHURCH
STEPHEN H. FRITCHMAN, Minister

Telephone DUnkirk 9-1356
2936 West Eighth Street
Los Angeles 5, California

October 16, 1952

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
409 Edgecomb Ave.,
New York 32, N. Y.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

My sincere thanks to you for your wonderful book which Mrs. Fritchman and I have devoured with intense delight. It is magnificent writing about the things that matter most today. I am sure you have a pretty good idea by now how much your witness means in this period of history. I use the term "witness" by reflex action, since this morning I was able to testify at a quite large hearing here in Los Angeles, held by the President's special committee to hold hearings on the McCarran-Walter Immigration Bill. It was most heartening to receive such good applause so wholeheartedly coming from some three hundred people in the audience at the hearing. Catholics, Jews and Protestants of considerable community prestige appeared against the bill. You would have been quite happy, I am sure.

25-43-20

I am writing again to ask if you know any more about your possible plans for coming to the West coast. We do want to schedule you here, if it is at all possible, and the further ahead we know the easier it will be to arrange a Sunday night, which is our best time audience-wise.

My very best to you and Mrs. DnBois.

Cordially,

Stephen H. Fritchman

STEPHEN H. FRITCHMAN

SHF/jb

October 29, 1952

Rev. Stephen H. Fritchman
First Unitarian Church
2936 West 8th Street
Los Angeles 5, California

My dear Mr. Fritchman:

I shall probably not be going to Los Angeles this season. The Progressive Party, as of course you know, is pretty hard pressed for funds, and they have been using Mrs. Du Bois and myself for a campaign in Ohio.

We had hoped we would get as far west as Wisconsin and Minnesota, but that was not possible, so that as it is there will probably be no chance for us to get to the far west.

I am sorry. I should have liked to visit California again, and especially to have renewed our very pleasant acquaintance.

Very sincerely yours,

DB:lh

W. E. B. Du Bois

October 31, 1952

Rev. Stephen H. Fritchman
604 Cavanaugh Road
Glendale 7, Calif.

Dear Mr. Fritchman:

I had no sooner written you than there came a proposal from the Southern California Peace Crusade for me to speak in Los Angeles December 20th.

I could therefore serve you on the 21st or some time near then.

Kindly let me hear from you at your earliest convenience.

Very sincerely yours,

DB:lh

W.E.B. Du Bois

FIRST UNITARIAN CHURCH
STEPHEN H. FRITCHMAN, Minister

Telephone DUnkirk 9-1356
2936 West Eighth Street
Los Angeles 5, California

November 4, 1952

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
23 West 26th Street,
New York 10, N. Y.

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

I am delighted to have your note of October 31, saying that you can speak here at the First Unitarian Church on Sunday, December 21, at 8:00 P. M.

My hope would be that you could speak on the meaning of the African struggles today----Kenya, South Africa and elsewhere on the continent. We have had no competent treatment in the past five years in our church of the reasons for the great struggles of the peoples of Africa, and you are the person, above all, to make such a presentation.

Is an honorarium of $75.00 any help at all toward your expenses? I would say that if, in spite of it being Christmas Sunday, we have a full house, this can certainly be increased to $100.00.

Would you in your reply send me a glossy photograph to be used in our publicity?

I certainly hope that you will save late Sunday afternoon before your address for a light supper at our home in Glendale.

My very best to Mrs. Du Bois and yourself,

Ever cordially,

Stephen Fritchman

STEPHEN H. FRITCHMAN

SHF/jb

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Newsletter of the

FIRST UNITARIAN CHURCH

OF LOS ANGELES

2936 WEST EIGHTH STREET, ZONE 5

STEPHEN H. FRITCHMAN, MINISTER

Week beginning Saturday, November 8, 1952

SUNDAY, NOV. 9, 11 A.M.

"The Silent Older Generation"

Address by STEPHEN H. FRITCHMAN

EVENING PROGRAM, 8 P.M. ($ .50)

"The Continuing Attack On Academic Freedom"

Address by DR. DIRK STRUIK of Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

THIS NEWSLETTER IS SENT EACH WEEK TO ALL MEMBERS AND CONTRIBUTORS OF THE FIRST UNITARIAN CHURCH OF LOS ANGELES. PLEASE SAVE YOUR NEWSLETTER FOR FUTURE REFERENCE. 28

FIRST UNITARIAN CHURCH
2936 WEST 8th STREET
LOS ANGELES 5, CALIFORNIA

Return Postage Guaranteed

ABOUT OUR FRIENDS

by

ADELAIDE BER

ROBERT FRIEND, former director of religious education at this church, came in from Casitas Springs, now his home, to attend services October 19th. He is working presently for the Ventura Gas Company.

Miss ANNE PERPITCH of Pittsburg and JOHN McTERNAN, member of this church and noted attorney, were married by Mr. Fritchman on Oct. 13th.

It is good to hear that OSCAR FEIL is recovering from his recent illness and will be able to attend services again in a month's time.

Mrs. MAE GILES will return soon to Los Angeles after a visit with her son in Merced. Following a brief stay here she will leave for New York, sailing from there Nov. 14, to spend two months in Germany with her daughter and three grandchildren.

Mrs. BLANCHE BOWERS, Mrs. E. STANTON HODGIN and Mrs. RAY JACKSON attended the Associate Alliance meeting October 28th in San Gabriel.

Our church library has been enriched by the recent gift of several score books on domestic and world affairs, the works of contemporary authors. The gift is in memory of OLGA FREDERIKSEN TOTTEN by Judge and Mrs. EDWARD P. TOTTEN of San Clemente, members of our church. As quickly as the books can be catalogued the fact will be mentioned in this newsletter and they may be borrowed for two-week intervals. Judge and Mrs. Totten are presently visiting in Minneapolis.

One of our active Tom Paine Club members, a young man, employed, is losing his present quarters the end of this month and would very much like to find room and board in a private home. He can be reached by phone between 5:30 and 7:30 p.m. at HUdson 2-4616.

We know a Unitarian couple living in real distress in an unfurnished four-room apartment. If you can lend or give surplus furnishings please phone Christopher Ruess, OLympia 0432 between 8 and 9 a.m. or 6 and 7 p.m.

GREETINGS & ADVERTISEMENTS NEEDED FOR "75th" BOOKLET

With greetings and advertisements priced at only $5 and $10 in the 75th anniversary booklet being prepared by MARIE HALL and her anniversary committee the solicitation of these becomes a very practical way of putting one's own shoulder to the mired financial wheel of our church vehicle.

By Oct. 26th $500 had been pledged or received from these sources, giving grounds for real hope that this souvenier book will make a worthwhile contribution to our income.

THIS NEWSLETTER published weekly by the FIRST UNITARIAN CHURCH, 2936 West Eighth St., Los Angeles 5, Calif. DUnkirk 9-1356.

WARWICK M. TOMPKINS, *Editor*
Telephone CRestview 6-6862

ADELAIDE BER, *Editor*: "About Our Friends"
Telephone WH. 9644

All news items must be received at the Church office by Sunday noon, two weeks before date of publication.

Church Staff

STEPHEN H. FRITCHMAN, *Minister*

OFFICE HOURS: Tuesday through Thursday. For appointments or house calls telephone DUnkirk 9-1356.

MRS. LOIS GARDNER, *Church Secretary*
MRS. ROSALIE GOODWIN, *Associate Secretary*

CHURCH OFFICE HOURS: Tuesday through Friday, 9 - 12 noon. Sunday, 9:30 - 11 a.m. and 12:15 - 1 p.m. Closed Monday and Saturday.

WALDEMAR HILLE, *Music Director*
LAWRENCE WILKINSON
Church School Coordinator, VErmont 9-4633
ALEX KAUFMAN, *Custodian*

U.S. ISOLATIONISM, BIRTH OF U.N. NEXT MARTIN HALL TOPIC

For his second seminar discussion of the role of the United States in the attempt to effect world organization Martin Hall next Thursday night will examine America's post-war isolationism following the birth of the League of Nations up to the founding of the United Nations, asking "why did we change our minds?" and discussing Wilkie's concept of "One World" and the idealism of F.D.R.

The meeting will be held in Starr King Room under the auspices of U.F.S.J. Admission is $.50.

Third and concluding topic in this series will be "ARE WE GOING ISOLATIONIST AGAIN?", on Thursday, Nov. 20.

"MUSSORGSKY", PRIZE-WINNING FILM, TO SHOW SUNDAY, NOV. 16

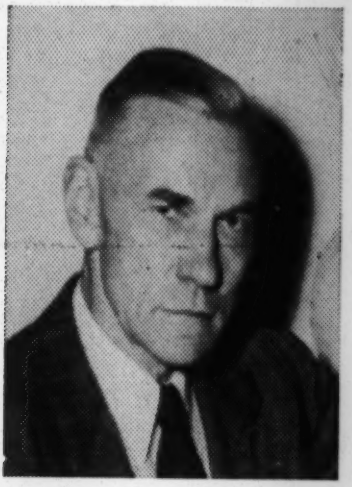
Lovers of fine music and fine moving pictures will be thrilled Sunday evening, Nov. 16, when the Film Group of this church brings to our screen one of the great prize-winning pictures of our era, the Soviet color picture MUSSORGSKY, a picture which gets the usual silent treatment from the American press but nonetheless wins honor after honor in film festivals the world over. Admission price is $.60.

"Life has a value only when it has something valuable as its object."

—Georg Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel,
1770-1831.

JEROME DAVIS TO DISCUSS "OUR RELUCTANT ALLIES"

The undisguisable fact of deteriorating relations between the foreign powers the



United States has been trying to force, wheedle, frighten and buy into support of its fizzling anti-communist crusade forms the timely basis of the Forum talk **OUR RELUCTANT ALLIES** by one of this country's most competent observers, **Jerome Davis,** when he speaks Friday, Nov. 14, at 8 in the main auditorium to an audience which will doubtless tax this church to its limit.

Mr. Davis has not only written books of exceptional merit — **CAPITALISM & ITS CULTURE; BEHIND SOVIET POWER,** and most recently **PEACE, WAR & YOU,** to mention but a few — but has lived so actively and participated in so many great events the world over that he is splendidly equipped to deal with the subject of America's mounting failure to dominate other lands and to turn their youth into mercenaries.

Five-dollar season passes assuring holders reserved seats until fifteen minutes before curtain time are still available. Individual tickets purchased at the door cost $.75 for this meeting.

"SECURITY RISK" RESTORED TO JOB THROUGH U.F.S.J. CAMPAIGN

As the result of a nation-wide campaign carried on throughout the past year by various chapters of the Unitarian Fellowship for Social Justice, H. LEE JONES, one-time Unitarian minister, was recently reinstated in his government job after having been suspended as an alleged "security risk".

CALENDAR

NOV. 9, Sunday . . .
10:45 a.m. Church school.
11:00 a.m. THE SILENT 'OLDER GENERATION, Stephen H. Fritchman.
12:30 p.m. U.F.S.J. luncheon, Channing Hall, $.60.
1:15 p.m. U.F.S.J. meeting with report by DR. MILTON LESTER and JACK TENNER, attorney, on hearings held recently here by Un-American Activities Committee. (Movie program for children.)
8:00 p.m. CONTINUING ATTACK ON ACADEMIC FREEDOM, by Dr. DIRK STRUIK of M.I.T. under sponsorship of Channing Clubs of L.A. County. ($.50.)

NOV. 13, Thursday . . .
10 a.m. to 3 p.m. WOMEN'S ALLIANCE, sewing for Bazaar.
7:30 p.m. Choir practice.
8:00 p.m. FROM POST-WAR ISOLATIONISM TO BIRTH OF U.N., U.F.S.J. seminar led by MARTIN HALL, Starr King Room, $.50.

NOV. 14, Friday . . .
8:00 p.m. OUR RELUCTANT ALLIES, JEROME DAVIS sponsored by Unitarian Forum, $.75.

* * *

Next Week

NOV. 16, Sunday . . .
11:00 a.m. OUR UNITARIAN PROPOSALS: THAT MAN IS AN END AND NOT A MEANS.
THE CONTRIBUTION OF RALPH WALDO EMERSON.
Address by Mr. Fritchman.
8:00 p.m. "MUSSORGSKY" — Soviet color-music film, $.60.

U.F.S.J. GROUP TO HEAR JACK TENNER, DR. M. LESTER

Following the luncheon being held this Sunday by the Unitarian Fellowship for Social Justice that group will meet at 1:15 p.m. in Severance Room to hear **Dr. Milton Lester** and **Jack Tenner,** attorney, report on the recent hearing conducted in this city by the notorious Congressional Committee on Un-American Activities. Both speakers testified before the Committee and their forthright, principled testimony, with that of other professional men, was instrumental in forcing the inquisitors to beat a hasty retreat. Both Dr. Lester and Mr. Tenner will stress the significance of this attack on traditional civil liberties.

There will be a movie program to entertain children of parents wishing to attend this important and timely meeting.

Luncheon will be served in Channing Hall at 12:30 for the usual fee of $.60.

"ACADEMIC FREEDOMS UNDER ATTACK" IS DR. STRUIK'S THEME

Dr. DIRK STRUIK, himself presently barred from his profession by the attacks of the modern witch-hunters of Massachusetts, will speak this Sunday evening from our lectern on the subject **"THE CONTINUING ATTACK ON ACADEMIC FREEDOM"**. Dr. Struik, who is presented to this community by the Channing Clubs of L.A. County, will be introduced by the chairman of our club, **SAMUEL SCHNEIDER.**

Born in Rotterdam and educated at the universities of Leiden, Rome and Gottingen Dr. Struik has taught mathematics at Alkmaar, Delft and Amsterdam universities and was at Massachusetts Institute of Technology until suspended a year or so ago when he became the first victim of an old thought-control law under which no one had ever been indicted.

Dr. Struik has been a guest lecturer in many lands, notably the U.S.S.R., Mexico and this country and his book **"YANKEE SCIENCE IN THE MAKING"** is widely read. His unqualified endorsement and support of liberal groups working for international understanding made him a prime target for American reaction.

MRS. BIEGLER AND SEWING WOMEN OF ALLIANCE WORK ON PROJECTS FOR BAZAAR

The sewing circle of the Women's Alliance, chaired by **Mrs. PHILIP BIEGLER** as it has been for years, will meet Thursday, Nov. 13, from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. to continue its work for the coming bazaar.

With an average attendance of twenty or more workers the sewing group is producing its usual piles of fancy and utilitarian aprons, children's blouses and skirts and fancy work, making its extremely important contribution to the bazaar. All women who would like to help are cordially invited to be in Starr King Room at ten next Thursday. Bring a box lunch.

Our Liberal Viewpoint

The supreme emphasis of Naturalism is on man himself. It sees that man in all he is—his most searching thought, his highest aspirations, his social institutions and his inventions, his moral defects and virtues, as well as his physical body—is a product of the natural processes of the universe; the roots of his being go down into the soil which is the source of all that is. Through these natural processes men have come to consciousness of themselves; we know what is taking place and something about how it happens. Most important of all, we can have a hand in directing what takes place here on our earth; we can control the power of the atom for our own ends; we can set our own goal for human life and bend every energy for the attaining of that goal. Because of their emphasis on the human adventure, because they insist that our supreme purpose should be to direct the natural forces of the universe to the fulfillment of human life on this planet, making it "a thing of beauty and a joy forever," those who think in these terms have come to be known as "Humanists."

—From "These Things We Believe"
By E. BURDETTE BACKUS.

GERONTOLOGISTS AWARD CUP TO OUR CHRISTOPHER RUESS

At a breakfast given at the Biltmore Oct. 25 Christopher Ruess was one of several local lecturers in the field of gerontology who was awarded a silver cup in recognition of his work.

The presentation to Mr. Ruess was made by Mrs. EMMA REED on behalf of the Best Years Club, several members of which were present through the arrangements made by ANN MORGAN BARROW, consultant for the Board of Education Adult Classes.

EVELYN NAUDAIN, of the Mental Health Dept., made introductions and more than one hundred signed various important resolutions concerning the welfare of senior citizens.

CHANNING CLUB CHOOSES NEW PRESIDENT, STANLEY HUGHES

STANLEY HUGHES was elected president of the Channing Club at its last meeting with JACK KIMBROUGH picked for the vice-presidential spot. MARILYN DOBBIN is secretary and TOM GREEN chairman of the Social Committee.

Delegate to the U.F.S.J. is HAROLD BALYOZ.

Elected to the executive committee were SUZANNE KIMBROUGH, MARLENE MEDER, SAM SCHNEIDER and SHERWOOD SAX.

November 17, 1952

85-30-76

Rev. Stephen H. Fritchman
First Unitarian Church
2936 West 8th Street
Los Angeles, 5, California

Dear Mr. Fritchman:

As you probably know, the Southern California Peace Crusade has decided to have me and Shirley Graham come to California in February instead of in December.

Possibly you could arrange for me to speak at your church at that time.

I have written Mr. Hyun in detail and asked him to consult with you.

With best regards,

DB:lh

W.E.B. Du Bois

[First Unitarian Church]

December 12, 1952

Rev. Stephen H. Fritchman
First Unitarian Church
2936 West Eighth St.
Los Angeles 5, California

My dear Mr. Fritchman:

I shall be glad to speak at your church on the night of Sunday, February 15th, if that is agreeable.

Very sincerely yours,

DB:lh

W.E.B. Du Bois

October 3, 1952

General Alumni Association
Fisk University
Nashville 8, Tennessee

Gentlemen:

Please change my address on your records

from 409 Edgecombe Avenue to:

51 Grace Court
Brooklyn, 2, N.Y.

Very sincerely yours,

DB:lh

W.E.B. Du Bois

[Fisk Univ. - Library]

FISK UNIVERSITY

NASHVILLE 8, TENNESSEE

OFFICE OF THE LIBRARIAN

March 27, 1952

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 2, New York

Dear Dr. DuBois:

You will be interested to know that the books, letters, unpublished manuscripts, and other literary effects of Charles Waddell Chesnutt have been given to the Fisk University Library by his daughter Miss Helen Chesnutt. These will be formally received at this year's Festival of Music and Art, April 16-19, 1952. At a seminar on Friday morning, April 18, Miss Chesnutt and Mr. Sterling A. Brown will read papers on Chesnutt's life and contribution to American literature. Advanced copies of Miss Chesnutt's forthcoming biography of her father will be on display.

25-45-9

You are one of the people Miss Chesnutt wanted us to notify of this event and whom she would be particularly pleased to see here if it should be convenient for you to attend.

As Chairman of the Festival Committee, I would like to extend such an invitation.

Sincerely yours,

Arna Bontemps
Librarian

AB/dl

Fisk University Library

Charles W. Chesnutt Collection

Founded By
Helen M. Chesnutt
1952

CHARLES WADDELL CHESNUTT occupies a unique place in American literature, and the collection of his letters and unpublished manuscripts which his daughter has given to the Fisk University Library promises good hunting for literary scholarship. Chesnutt was the first Negro American writer to receive serious attention for his stories and novels. Around the turn of the century he was a frequent contributor to the ATLANTIC MONTHLY and other literary magazines, and his books were published by the Houghton Mifflin Company before his racial identity was generally known. Among the literary figures of the era who applauded his work were William Dean Howells, James Lane Allen, George Washington Cable, Albion Tourgée, Walter Hines Page, and Albert Bushnell Hart. In most cases their admiration for his stories led to continued correspondence, and the ensuing epistles on literary matters enrich the Chesnutt collection at Fisk.

Actually Chesnutt was a literary disciple of Cable, and on April 13, 1889 the author of Old Creole Days and The Grandissimes invited the young Negro writer to move to Northampton to accept employment as Cable's secretary. Soon thereafter, however, work as a court stenographer in Cleveland and then the beginning of a successful law practice of his own solved Chesnutt's most pressing personal problems and made it possible for him to combine two brilliant careers in the Ohio city of his birth.

Chesnutt's published fiction includes The Conjure Woman (1899), The Wife of his Youth and other Stories of the Color Line (1899), The House Behind the Cedars (1900), The Marrow of Tradition (1901) and The Colonel's Dream (1905). In his boom year, 1899, Chesnutt also published an excellent biography of Frederick Douglass, the inspiring Negro leader of the nineteenth

century. The author's own copies of all these are in the Chesnutt Collection, along with his contracts with his publishers, correspondence with the editors, clippings of reviews and comments in the public press, letters from readers, and finally the Spingarn Medal awarded the author in 1928, "for his pioneer work as a literary artist depicting the life and struggle of Americans of Negro descent."

But this is only the beginning. Chesnutt left many unpublished writings in manuscript. He carried on a long and fruitful correspondence with Booker T. Washington. He kept in touch with W. E. B. DuBois in the days of the famous Atlanta Studies, during the launching of the Niagra Movement and the founding of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. He was active in the half-forgotten and somewhat mysterious OPEN LETTER CLUB in which Cable was associated with James C. Napier of Nashville and William M. Baskervill, a Vanderbilt professor.

Chesnutt's personal library contained books and pamphlets of unusual interest. The special limited editions of the Rowfant club, for example, of which he was a member, are valued by dealers, in the case of at least one title, at more than three hundred dollars. Many of the pamphlets and fugitive magazine pieces which Chesnutt preserved in his own files are now definitely rare.

The gift of Chesnutt's literary effects to the Fisk library by Miss Helen M. Chesnutt, his daughter, coincides with the publication of her biography of her father, Charles Waddell Chesnutt: Pioneer of the Color Line (1952), by the University of North Carolina Press and calls to mind Chesnutt's period of teaching in Fayetteville in his youth and his extensive use of the North Carolina background in his stories. It also calls to mind the diary he kept during that sojourn. This diary, never published, is among the most fascinating items in the collection.

"The Goophered Grapevine", Chesnutt's first published story, appeared in the ATLANTIC MONTHLY in 1887. Though it dealt with Negro life, it was written with such objectivity that few if any readers suspected the racial identity of the author. The same was true of Chesnutt's subsequent writing, and when the matter became a subject of literary gossip, he calmly observed, "It never occurred to me to claim any merit because of it (his Negro blood), and I have always resented the denial of anything on account of it."

Yet he had a sociological interest in color beyond that revealed in his fiction, and his collection of pamphlets and magazine articles on the subject, with the manuscript copies of papers he wrote on the subject, may yet be explored profitably. They will be available to serious scholars almost immediately, together with the other materials in the Chesnutt Collection, in the Negro Collection Room of the Fisk University Library.

—Arna Bontemps
LIBRARIAN

25-37-66

[Fisk Univ. - Library]

April 8, 1952

Mr. Arna Bontemps, Librarian
Fisk University
Nashville 8, Tenn.

25-45-10

My dear Mr. Bontemps:

I thank you for your letter of March 27th. I am very glad indeed to know that Charles W. Chesnutt's literary effects have been left to Fisk University.

I should be only too glad to attend the ceremony, but regret my inability. Please convey to Miss Chesnutt my kindest regards and that of my wife, Shirley Graham.

Very sincerely yours,

W.E.B. Du Bois

DB:lh
dpowa/65

[Fisk Univ. - Library]

FISK UNIVERSITY
NASHVILLE 8, TENNESSEE

OFFICE OF THE LIBRARIAN

October 27, 1952

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 2, New York

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Twice since I last saw you I have been in New York and once I tried to get in touch by telephone but you could not be reached. The work on the book has been moving ahead slowly nevertheless, and I still hope for at least one more session with you and with your papers if an agreeable time can be found. But more about that anon.

25-35-5

It has just occurred to me that you did not comment when I broached the question of establishing a permanent DuBois collection in the Fisk University Library. However, I want you to know of my continued interest in this proposal and that I would consider it a high point in my librarianship if I could initiate something of this sort, establishing your personal library and papers as a monument to Fisk's most illustrous alumnus.

I am authorized to move ahead with this plan, should you decide to designate Fisk as the place for your books, and I can say that we are in a good position to assure the permanent upkeep and scholarly use of the collection. Our Negro Collection, of which your library might become an important part, has its own endowment. We now get from interest about $450 a year with which to buy new things in that area, not counting the regular part of the library budget assigned to it. And of course you know that we own some priceless treasures which provide a good context for such a collection as yours. The Archives of the American Missionary Association draw a steady stream of serious users to our Library. The new Chesnutt Collection is already being used for research.

I hope you will have no objection to considering the merits of this idea.

Sincerely yours,

Arna Bontemps
Librarian

AB/alj

[Fisk Univ. - Library]

November 3, 1952

Mr. Arna Bontemps, Librarian
Fisk University
Nashville 8, Tenn.

Dear Mr. Bontemps:

I thought I had already written you about my library, but presume I must have forgotten it.

For a long time my wife, Shirley Graham, has regarded it as her chief object in the world to preserve and arrange my library, and to write a definitive biography on the basis of my books, papers and letters. For this reason we bought a house which is considerably larger than our needs, which has a dry stone basement and other rooms, and there pretty soon my library will be transferred for her use and to an extent the use of the public.

Also, Dr. Herbert Aptheker has already begun a study of my letters and papers and probably would have gone through with it if he could have secured the finance from publishers or foundations, but that he has not yet been able to do.

So that you see the future of my library has been provided for at least in theory, and there would be no chance, unless my plans were changed, to deposit it at Fisk University. I appreciate your interest in my collection, and if at any time there are parts of collections that could well go to Fisk, I would certainly be glad to send them.

Also, there is one other matter that Shirley keeps asking me to emphasize, and that is that my career did not end with Booker T. Washington, and that if, therefore, you are still working on those comparative biographies I hope you will not either over-stress that earlier part of my career or forget that latter part. There seem to be a considerable number of persons who think that I died when Washington did, which is an exaggeration.

Very sincerely yours,

DB:lh

W.E.B. Du Bois

25-31-67

[Fisk Univ. - Library]

FISK UNIVERSITY
NASHVILLE 8, TENNESSEE

OFFICE OF THE LIBRARIAN

November 5, 1952

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
23 West 26th Street
New York 10, New York

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Thank you very much for your letter of November 3. I can well understand your need and wish to keep your library within reach for the reasons indicated. Frankly, the word reached us by the grapevine that you were casting about for a permanent repository for the collection, and I was anxious to put the Fisk Library on record in the matter.

25-35-6

While I am not in a position to do anything with the foundations in connection with the Aptheker project, I think I might be able to get financial backing for the establishment of a DuBois Collection in this library - should that be regarded as a factor, from your point of view.

As to my treatment of your career in the book on which I'm working, I certainly do not intend to suggest that your career ended when Booker Washington died. It is true that my focus in each of the three biographies is on the distinctive features of the leadership of the individuals involved, and hence my treatment is in no wise exhaustive in detail. I think that kind of handling should be left to Shirley, Charles Thompson and others who are working on one or the other of the three men. Nevertheless I have a plan for giving adequate attention to the later phases of your career. Let's hope I can get the whole job completed in due time.

Sincerely yours,

Arna Bontemps
Librarian

AB/alj

[Fisk Univ. - Library]

FISK UNIVERSITY
NASHVILLE 8 TENNESSEE

OFFICE OF THE LIBRARIAN

December 17, 1952

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 2, New York

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I have become interested in an exchange of letters between Chesnutt and Booker T. Washington about William Hannibal Thomas' book THE AMERICAN NEGRO (Macmillan, 1901). Even Washington seemed to be aroused by Thomas' anti-Negro bias. Do you have any personal knowledge of the man and his motivation? Was his point of view unique for a Negro at that time? Was he personally maladjusted? Did you have any contact with him in those days?

25-31-70

Sincerely yours,

Arna Bontemps
Librarian

AB/alj

REV. KENNETH RIPLEY FORBES

P. O. Box 1345 Philadelphia 5, Pa.

October 31, 1952

Dear Sir or Madam:

The Open Letter to the President asking amnesty for the Communist leaders convicted under the Smith Act has been signed by about 275 individuals throughout the country. It is planned that we shall present this Letter to the President on Thursday, November 20th.

As one of the signers of this Letter, would you be able to go to Washington for this purpose at the suggested time? If the selection of the day or the problem of expenses for this trip present any difficulties for you, please let us know.

You are no doubt interested in knowing that identical letters are being sent to a number of the other signers of the Open Letter. These names are listed below.

Please let us hear from you as soon as possible on this.

Sincerely yours,

Kenneth Ripley Forbes

Rev. Kenneth Ripley Forbes

Mr. Samuel Adams, Auburn, N.Y.
Rabbi Michael Alper, New York City
Emily G. Balch, Wellesley, Mass.
Dr. Algernon D. Black, New York City
Mrs. Anita Block, New York City
Prof. G. Murray Branch, Atlanta, Ga.
Dr. Dorothy Brewster, New York City
Dr. Louise F. Brown, Poughkeepsie, N.Y.
Rev. Raymond Calkins, Cambridge, Mass.
Prof. Edith F. Claflin, New York City
Rev. Wm. C. Cravner, Alexander City, Ala.
Prof. Ephraim Cross, New York City
George Cosson, Des Moines, Iowa
Harry Cumpson, New York City
Hon. Earl B. Dickerson, Chicago, Ill.
Prof. Leonidas Dodson, Phila., Pa.
Prof. Arnold Dresden, Swarthmore, Pa.
Dr. W.E.B. DuBois, New York City
Arnaud D'Usseau, New York City
Dr. Lewis A. Eldridge, New York
Rev. W. Arthur Faus, Pa.
Rev. George H. Fisher, North Carolina
B. Z. Goldberg, New York
Dr. Marcus I. Goldman, Va.
Prof. Harry Grundfest, New York
Robert Gwathmey, New York
Prof. C. H. Hamlin, North Carolina
Dr. A. E. Haydon, Ill.
Arthur Hurwich, N.Y.
Rev. Fleming James, Sr. Conn.
Prof. Paul H. Lavietes, Conn.
Frederic G. Melcher, N.J.
Marguerite F. Melcher, N.J.
George D. Pratt, Conn.
Dr. J. B. Rhine, N.C.
Dr. Harry W. Roberts, Va.
Rev. John R. Scotford, N.Y.
Ben Shahn, N.J.
Rev. Lawrence A. Stahl, Pa.
Rev. George Teague, N.J.
Mrs. E. H. Tyndale, N.Y.
Rev. Willard Uphaus, N.Y.
Katherine A. Van Orden, N.J.
Rev. Harry F. Ward, N.J.
Prof. Goodwin Watson, N.Y.

25-43-51

November 3, 1952

Rev. Kenneth Ripley Forbes
P.O. Box 1345
Philadelphia 5, Pa.

My dear Mr. Forbes:

I sympathize, of course, with your proposal to present a letter to the President concerning amnesty for the Communist leaders.

I regret to say, however, that on November 20th I have an important engagement which I could not break. I cannot, therefore, join you in person.

Very sincerely yours,

DB:lh

W.E.B. Du Bois

Room 21 - 1660 Fulton Street
Brooklyn 13, New York
July 11, 1952

Dr. W.E. B. DuBois
31 Grace Street
Brooklyn, New York

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Mrs. Esther Jackson, several other persons and I are undertaking to organize a counter-attack in defense of the victims of the Smith Act and other repressive measures. We feel that these attacks on progressive minded people and particularly as they are directed indiscriminately against Negro leaders call for a concerted program of defense.

Tentative plans call for the establishment of a committee, national in scope and broad in composition. But before taking further steps we would like to consult you and secure from you the advice and aid which we know you can and may be willing to give us.

We are, therefore, asking you for an appointment to discuss this matter.

Looking to hear from you at your earliest convenience, I am

Respectfully yours,

James W. Ford

James W. Ford

Ans July 15, 52

25-43-50

correct

James W. Ford

21 East 109th Street
New York, N.Y.
October 3, 1950

Dr. W.E.B.Du Bois
23 West 26th Street
New York, N.Y.

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

If at all possible I would like to get from you a copy of the address you delivered on the occasion of the Anniversary of your 80th birthday in 1948 at the Roosevelt Hotel in New York City.

Very sincerly yours,
James W. Ford

James W. Ford

25-25-86

c/o Postmaster,
Kissy Village,
Via Freetown,
Sierra Leone.
West Africa.

15th January 1952.

Dr. W. E. B. Dubois,
Peace Information Centre,
New York, U.S.A.

Dear Venerable Doctor,

I write to congratulate you and your colleagues Elizabeth Moos, Abbot Simon and Sylvia Soloff on your recent acquittal by Judge Matthew McGuire on 20th November 1951, the full text of the judgement was published by the West African Pilot of 17th December 1951.

2. I am particularly interested, inter alia, with the expressions and findings of His Lordship McGuire, to wit "I may hate the very things you say but I respect your right to say them" a real principle of democracy and unrestrained liberty, and also that prosecution has failed to prove any existence of contract between you and Russia and that therefore you are not an Agent, as well as your colleagues, the allegation fails in its objective, "Gloria in excelsis Deo". This serves as an incentive to us all who although advocate "Peace on Earth and Goodwill to all men" yet are restricted and persecuted by the enemies of such peace, and even seek to destroy those who advocate the course of real Justice and Peace on Earth and Goodwill to all men, on account of greed and avarice but last of all truth must always prevail.

3. I am therefore beseeching you to continue in good faith to fight for the course of true Justice, Peace on Earth and Good Will to all men, until the very end of your life. I shall be writing you again on another important topic, but meanwhile I await the acknowledgment of this letter.

I am, Venerable Doctor,
Your Good Friend,

I. O. Fowler.

25-43-48

March 1[illegible], 1952

Mr. I. C. Fowler
c/o Postmaster,
Kissy Village
Via Freetown
Sierra Leone
West Africa

Dear Mr. Fowler:

I appreciate your kind words in your lett r of January 15th, and wish you all success.

Very sincerely yours,

DB:lh
dpowa/65

W. E. B. Du Bois

Jan. 3, 1952

Mr. Richard Fowler
53 N. Park St.
Oberlin, Ohio

My dear Mr. Fowler:

There is opportunity to write a book or books on the influence which soil, climate, rainfall, and insects, have had upon the history of Africa.

Not much has been done upon the subject, and I am not in a position to refer you to reliable sources, but I am sure research on a determined and wide scale would be very rewarding.

Very sincerely yours,

W.E.B. Du Bois

DB:lh

25-43-23

[France] Embassy
Cultural Counselor

Ambassade de France

SERVICES
DU CONSEILLER
CULTUREL

Africa

934 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK 21, N.Y.
REGENT 7-9700

MAY 24 1952

Dear Colleague,

I am pleased to send you herewith the program for 1952-53 of the Institute for the Study of African Problems (Centre d'Initiation aux Problèmes Africains) in Paris, and complete information about this institute which was created last year in answer to a growing demand among American students to study African problems.

I should greatly appreciate your calling this Institute to the attention of students and other persons interested in African problems, who would be desirous of studying in Paris with outstanding professors and in taking advantage of the highly specialized program which this Institute offers to Americans.

Several fellowships, covering tuition and carrying a monthly stipend of 25,000 francs, are available to specially qualified students.

Thanking you for your cooperation in promoting interest in this recently created Institute, which will undoubtedly become an important center for American students in Paris, I am,

Sincerely yours,

Pierre Guedenet

Pierre Guédenet
Assistant Cultural Counselor

410/80/125

...[Francis] Comm'd

1417 Webster Ave
Pittsburgh-19. Pa
May-18/50

To Dr W. E. B. Dubois
23- W. 26th Street
New York-10-N.Y

My dear Dr Dubois:

I am sending you a letter that I received some time ago from Mr Walter White Re- the incident of TSHEKEDI KHAMA; the defense of Negro Women, or, all women Natural rights. My request, or, may I say suggestion that a Cable be sent to TSHEKEDI-KHAMA Congratulating him and his nature Courts decision and, promising all Moral support and some financial assistance.

I was informed, that the late Geo the V received the greatest amount of pressure from the English women- (In my opinion the most adamant of their sex) who demanded the reinstatement of Khama, and, that was done.

I am of the opinion or belief that these women had the "PANKHURST" flavor.

No doubt if it were possible for the N.A.A.C.P to act, it would not be an easy matter to recognize what fortune that was More effective, the Women of England, or the N.A.A.C.P.

The Bechuana tribe and the black American, both would be better able to Congratulate themselves.

Sincerely

W. C. Francis

P/S.
Please return letter of Mr White.

WCF

25-38-4

[Francis]

May 31, 1950

Mrs. Nellie Francis
1417 Webster Avenue
Pittsburgh 19, Pennsylvania

My dear Nellie:

I am glad to have your letter of May 18. I am returning the letter enclosed.

You may be glad to know that we are taking action in the case of Seretse Khama, a nephew of the Chief. I hope it may have some effect.

I trust you are in good health.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

35-38-5

Freedom
'Where one is enslaved, all are in chains!'
53 WEST 125 STREET, NEW YORK 27, N. Y. · ENright 9-3980

Jan. 12, 1952

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois
23 West 26 St.
New York, N.Y.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

We are preparing the February issue of Freedom, which will stress some aspects of the history of the Negro people of the United States which have special meaning for our contemporary struggles. We should like to present to our readers an article by yourself in which the future of our people is viewed in light of our past and in relation to the liberation movements of other lands.

Such a subject undoubtedly could be the burden of several books, but because of our limited space we must ask that it be dealt with in 800 words. I hope that you will be able to oblige us with an article by Jan. 25 and I will call you on Tuesday, Jan. 15 to arrange for a further discussion of the article if you consider it necessary.

I still hope to have a group of our editorial staff members sit with you so that we may benefit from your appraisal of the work we are attempting to do.

Please accept every best wish.

Sincerely yours,

Louis E. Burnham

Louis E. Burnham
Editor

100-25-69

["Freedom"]

January 16, 1952

Mr. Louis E. Burnham, Editor
Freedom
53 West 125 Street
New York 27, N. Y.

25-25-64

My dear Mr. Burnham:

I can furnish you an article of 800 words such as you describe in your letter of January 12, by January 25th.

The charge will be $15.

Very sincerely yours,

DB:lh

W.E.B. Du Bois

Freedom
Where one is enslaved, all are in chains!

53 WEST 125 STREET, NEW YORK 27, N. Y. · ENright 9-3980

January 30, 1952

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
23 West 26 Street
New York, N. Y.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

We are happy to have received your article which will appear in the February issue of Freedom. The enclosed check for fifteen dollars ($15.00) is in payment for the article.

The paper will be off the press tomorrow and you should receive your copy by the beginning of next week.

Since I will be away from the city a good part of February and may not have another opportunity before the 23rd to do so, I take this opportunity to wish you a happy birthday and many more years of inspirational leadership in the strivings of our people for equality.

Sincerely yours,

Louis E. Burnham

Louis E. Burnham

25-25-70

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53 WEST 125 STREET, NEW YORK 27, N. Y. · ENright 9-3980

September 30, 1952

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
23 West 26th Street
New York, N. Y.

25-30-20

Dear Dr. DuBois:

As a means of furthering intelligent discussion of public issues among the readers of our paper and the general public in Harlem, FREEDOM is sponsoring a series of five Freedom Forums each Thursday evening beginning October 16. The forums will address themselves to questions of interest in the fields of culture, politics, civil rights, foreign policy and the colonial question.

I write to ask you to participate as a speaker in the Forum planned for Thursday, October 30. The question under discussion will be: What Is Your Stake in the Liberation Movements in Africa? We have also invited as speakers Dr. Leo Hansberry of the History Department at Howard University and Mr. J. Ezenekwie, a Nigerian student at Columbia University. Dr. Hansberry has agreed to take part and we are awaiting word from Mr. Ezenekwie. Alphaeus Hunton has agfeed to serve as moderator for the evening.

We plan a program in which each speaker will make a 15 minute presentation. This will be followed by a half-hour intermission during which the Council film, "South Africa Uncensored," will be shown. We will then have a 45 minute discussion period, during which we hope the speakers will remain to answer questions from the audience. The entire program is scheduled to take place between 7:30 and 10:00 P.M. and will be held at the United Mutual Auditorium, 310 Lenox Avenue, at 126 Street. The auditorium seats approximately 200 people.

We hope that your commitments to the campaign will not prevent your being with us. We shall of course be happy to pay whatever expenses or honorarium are incidental to your participation. Because we should like to publicize the entire series as soon as possible, I shall call you befofe the end of this week for your answer. Please accept every best wish.

Sincerely yours,

Louis

Louis E. Burnham

264

[Freedom]

October 2, 1952

Mr. Louis E. Burnham
Freedom
53 West 125 St.
New York 27, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Burnham:

Answering your letter of September 30, I beg to say that I have promised the Progressive Party to be at their call for as many speeches as I can make before election.

I am speaking for them at Madison Square Garden October 28. I have no engagement as yet for October 30, and while I would prefer not to speak again so soon, nevertheless I could speak for your forum on that date if you think it is quite necessary.

I would charge half the honorarium which I usually do, that is, $50 instead of $100.

Very sincerely yours,

DB:lh

W.E.B. Du Bois

Freedom
Where one is enslaved all are in chains!

53 WEST 125 STREET, NEW YORK 27, N. Y. • ENright 9-3980

1

October 8, 1952

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
23 West 26th Street
New York, N. Y.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I have your letter of October 2 and am happy to know that it will be possible for you to take part in our October 30 forum on the topic: What is Your Stake in the Liberation Movements of Africa? We certainly feel that the evening could not be enrirely successful without your participation.

We have begun to send out notices for the forum. We will be prepared to pay the honorarium of $50 on the evening of the affair. I hope that we may have a copy of your initial statement at the forum for future use in the pages of Freedom.

Please accept all good wishes.

Sincerely yours,

Louis E. Burnham

Louis E. Burnham

Freedom
Where one is enslaved, all are in chains!

53 WEST 125 STREET, NEW YORK 27, N. Y. · ENright 9-3980

November 6, 1952.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
23 West 26th Street
New York City

Dear Dr. DuBois,

I wish to thank you for your participation in our Forum of October 30th. Though the audience was not as large as we wished it to be, I feel that those who attended benefited greatly and can be depended upon to help us with other projects of this kind in the Harlem community.

Allow me to extend to you again, an invitation to speak at the Salute to Africa meeting which will be held at the Rockland Palace on the afternoon of Sunday, November 30. The committee which is sponsoring the meeting was brought together through the joint effort of the Council on African Affairs and Freedom. We hope to raise at the meeting, and through prior solicitation, considerable sums to be divided among three groups: the South African resistance organizations, the Council, and Freedom. I am enclosing a general statement of purposes of the sponsoring committee.

25-30-19

With regard to speakers, we should like to have three main addresses of approximately twenty minutes each: one by a South African now resident in the United States; another by an outstanding church leader, and the third by yourself. In addition, a cultural program will feature a scene from "Gold Through the Trees", a play dealing with the South African resistance movement and written by Miss Alice Childress, a choral rendition of the Anthem of the South African National Congress, and dances by an African Dance Group. Paul Robeson has agreed to both speak and sing.

We feel that the success of the meeting will depend heavily upon your speaking on the subject of the relationship between the resistance movement in South Africa and the fight for world peace. Therefore, I do hope that despite the need for you to take a well-deserved leave of the public platform after the rigors of the campaign, you will find it possible to be with us. I should appreciate having your answer as soon as possible in order that we may proceed with the publicity for the meeting.

Please again accept my sincere thanks for your continued cooperation with our ventures, and accept our every best wish.

Sincerely yours,
Louis S. Burnham
Louis Burnham

P.S. There is another request I should like to make of you in behalf of

To: Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
November 6, 1952.

continued.....

Freedom. I am putting it in another letter so that it may stand on its own merits.

L.B.

enc.

25-30-20

Freedom
Where one is enslaved, all are in chains!

53 WEST 125 STREET, NEW YORK 27, N. Y. · ENright 9-3980

November 6, 1952.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
23 West 26th Street
New York City

Dear Dr. DuBois,

In January our publication Freedom will celebrate its second anniversary. In connection with this event we are sponsoring an essay contest which will be open to the readers of the paper and to the general public. The plan for the essay contest is as follows:

Since January 1st also marks the 90th anniversary of the promulgation of the Emancipation Proclamation, we want to have essays written on the subject: "What needs to be done in order to win complete equality for American Negroes by the Centennial of Emancipation, January 1, 1963?" We feel that the posing of the question will cause our readers to think more seriously of the relatively slow rate of our progress, and to at least think of plans that might be devised for speeding up the fight for real emancipation. We will award prizes for the best essays and the contest will be part of a campaign to build the circulation of the paper.

25-30-18

The first announcement of the contest will occur in the December issue of Freedom. We will begin to run the prize winning essays in the February issue. We should like to have the first statement on the question in the form of an article by you, which would appear in our January issue and which, I am sure, would stimulate great interest in the subject.

Because you have lived and labored through such a large part of the past 90 years, we have in mind an article which might be entitled: "A Fateful 100 years in the Struggle For Negro Freedom" - 90 Gone and 10 to Go." We would use such an article with appropriate illustrations on a two-page center spread. For that reason we would be able to handle 1500 to 1700 words. We would need to have the article in our hands by December 10. We will, of course, be prepared to pay.

Please accept all good wishes.

Sincerely yours,

Louis E. Burnham

Louis Burnham
Editor, Freedom

November 11, 1952

Mr. Louis Burnham
Freedom
53 West 125 St.
New York 27, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Burnham:

I will speak for you twenty minutes on Sunday, November 30th, the charge being $50. The subject of my speech will be, "Peace and Africa". I should like my speech to come before the play, the Anthem and the dances.

I should think that with the program you have projected you would have to begin in the morning and end at midnight, but of course that is your affair.

Also, I could write the article which you suggest, for which I should also expect to be paid.

Very sincerely yours,

DB:lh

W.E.B. Du Bois

Freedom
Where one is enslaved, all are in chains!
53 WEST 125 STREET, NEW YORK 27, N. Y. · ENright 9-3980

November 15, 1952

Dear FREEDOM Reader:

SALUTE TO SOUTH AFRICA! What could be more fitting to the brave peoples of South Africa and those throughout the African continent who are waging such a heroic struggle to maintain human dignity and to throw off the shackles of their oppressors than a SALUTE in their honor?

We of FREEDOM, together with other organizations and individuals in the Harlem community have decided that NOW is the time for us to concretely express our full support for the peoples of Africa in their Campaign of Defiance of Unjust Laws. We have organized a United Citizens Committee for Solidarity with South African Resistance and are holding a gigantic mass rally - A SALUTE TO SOUTH AFRICA - on Sunday, November 30, 3 P.M. at the Rockland Palace, 155th Street and Eighth Avenue. Proceeds of the rally are to be used to give direct assistance to the South African peoples' struggle and to further the work of rallying the American people in support of the Africans' fight for freedom.

We know that you will want to join PAUL ROBESON; DR. W. E. B. DU BOIS; Alice Childress, in a scene from "Gold Through the Trees"; Asadata Dafora and the Shogola Oloba Dance Group, and others in this SALUTE. You can do so by filling out the form below and mailing it to us at once with your check or money order for tickets. Admission is $1.20 tax included. No postage is necessary on the return envelope.

Sincerely yours,

Louis E. Burnham,
Editor

- - - -

Freedom
Where one is enslaved, all are in chains!

53 WEST 125 STREET, NEW YORK 27, N. Y. · ENright 9-3980

November 19, 1952

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
23 West 26th Street
New York, N. Y.

25-30-35

Dear Dr. DuBois:

This will acknowledge your letter of November 11 in which you agree to speak on "Peace and Africa" at the Salute To Africa meeting to be held at the Rockland Palace on November 30. The meeting is called to begin at 3:00 P.M. Your speech is being placed in the early part of the meeting and will preceed the play, dances and anthem.

With regard to the article for the January issue of FREEDOM, I am happy to know that you can do it. We will be able to pay $50 for the article and I hope that this is acceptable to you. If it is, we should appreciate having word of your agreement by November 26 so that we may announce the article in the December paper which is now in preparation.

Thank you again for your assistance in these two matters. Please accept all good wishes.

Sincerely yours,

Louis E. Burnham

November 24, 1952

Mr. Louis Burnham
Freedom
53 West 125 St.
New York 27, N.Y.

25-25-48

Dear Mr. Burnham:

I shall write the article you wish for the January issue of Freedom and have it in your hands certainly before December 10th and possibly before December 1st.

Very sincerely yours,

DB:lh

W.E.B. Du Bois

Freedom
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53 WEST 125 STREET, NEW YORK 27, N. Y. · ENright 9-3980

December 1, 1952

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
23 West 26th Street
New York, N. Y.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

The enclosed check for fifty dollars ($50.00) is in consideration of your contribution to the Africa meeting at the Rockland Palace. You have our sincere appreciation for a speech which provided invaluable background for clear understanding of current developments in Africa.

I have discussed today with Alphaeus Hunton the desirability of publishing the speech as a pamphlet for wide distribution. There were many requests for it after the meeting. The Council, of course, should undertake such a project, but I should be happy to see Freedom have some part in it if our cooperation can be helpful either in the printing or distribution.

May I have an hour-and-a-half or two of your time on Wednesday or Thursday of this week or next Monday. I should like to talk about the pamphlet idea, the article you sent for our January issue and another matter of mutual concern . I shall call your office to find out whether either of the days mentioned suits your convenience.

Please again accept my thanks and all good regards.

Sincerely yours,

Louis E. Burnham

25-30-16

December 2, 1952

Mr. Louis E. Burnham
Freedom
53 West 125 Street
New York 27, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Burnham:

I acknowledge receipt of your check for $50, and thank you for your good words.

I do not want the speech which I delivered printed or published as yet. It needs revision and I am working at that now. When it is thoroughly revised to my taste I shall be glad to let you see it and to talk about its eventual publication.

Very sincerely yours,

DB:lh

W.E.B. Du Bois

25-30-17

December 2, 1952

Mr. Louis E. Burnham
Freedom
53 West 125 Street
New York 27, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Burnham:

I acknowledge receipt of your check for $50, and thank you for your good words.

I do not want the speech which I delivered printed or published as yet. It needs revision and I am working at that now. When it is thoroughly revised to my taste I shall be glad to let you see it and to talk about its eventual publication.

Very sincerely yours,

DB:lh

W.E.B. Du Bois

25-30-17

[Freedom Assoc.
of Greater Boston]

24 Dabney St
Roxbury, Mass.
Dec. 3, 1952

Mr. W. E. B. Du Bois
New York City, New York

My Dear Dr. Du Bois:

I have been authorized by the Freedom Associates of greater Boston to send you this letter. We are sponsoring a reception for Mrs. Maude Trotter Stewart, publisher of the Boston Guardian, and sister of the late William Monroe Trotter, on Wednesday Evening, Dec. 10. We planned it on this date, because Mrs. Stewart's newspaper, her late brother's whole life, and her own as well have all been dedicated to the cause of Civil Rights, and our Governor has named Wednesday the 10th, Human Rights Day, of a week dedicated to Civil Rights.

I am asking you, as a person associated in the past I believe, with Mr.

45-10-33

Trotter, and his early struggles, and knowing something of the work carried on by his sister to kindly send a letter of greeting to her which can be read on this date.

Mrs. ___, of the planning committee, the community in which she lives, and Mrs. Stewart herself, will certainly appreciate any message you might find time away from your busy schedule to send to us.

Sincerely Yours,

(Mrs.) Betty Johnson
Chairman of Freedom Assn.

45-10-35

Trotter

December 11, 1952

TO THE FREEDOM ASSOCIATES OF GREATER BOSTON

William Monroe Trotter was one of the most courageous and self-sacrificing men whom I have ever known. His work for the Negro race and for American democracy had never been adequately recognized. I am especially concerned because no biography of him has been written.

I would suggest that the Freedom Associates undertake this task. I and others have mentioned this to Maud Trotter, but we all realize how busy she has been and how her close connection with her brother, and deep feeling for his work make such a task very difficult. I think it would be better if a trained writer was hired to do this work under close consultation and guidance of Maude Trotter Stewart. This would assure its careful accomplishment, and the work could be done immediately, before death removes most of Monroe Trotter's close associates.

I am sorry this letter did not reach you in time for Human Rights Day, but Mrs. Betty Johnson, your chairman, in writing me neglected to give a proper address. The name of the street was illegible and she should remember that most people do not know that "Rox" stands for Roxbury.

Very sincerely yours,

DB:lh

W.E.B. Du Bois

35-10-4

45-10-29

Friends of Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
101 NORTH 52nd STREET · PHILADELPHIA 39, PA.

Dear Friends:

We wish to send you our belated but most sincere thanks for your support of Dr. Du Bois during his trial.

The dismissal of charges against Dr. Du Bois and his four associates in the former Peace Information Center is a signal victory for all democratic minded persons in our country who wish to preserve the right of freedom of thought and of association.

25-43-22

Your expression of support together with that of countless others was most heartening to Dr. Du Bois and, we believe, of extreme importance in determining the final results of the case.

We can be justly proud that a major section of Negro America, both through organizations and on an individual basis, responded in support of one of our foremost champions of full equality. Your courageous action in this matter now allows Dr. Du Bois to continue to give his talents and efforts in the struggle for peace and the betterment of humanity throughout the world. At the same time, through unity we have moved a step further ahead on the road to full equality for our people.

Thank you again.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. W. W. Goens

[GANNET Negro History Club]

Seattle Wash.
Feb. 18 1952

Dear Friend, Dr. Du Bois;

We greet you on your birthday..... having recently read your assertions of your feeling on the subject of birthdays.,... we still greet you on your birthday with a greeting which we hope will grow fruit. We greet you with a pledge and a promise.

We, a group of Negro and white friends organized into a club devoted to the study of the rich and abundant contributions of the Negro people to the history of our America through their devotion, patriotism and love of Country, through deeds of sacrafice and bravery in her defense, by their labor, by art, literature and music contributed to her culture and by their statesmanship, pledge to you on your birthday (every day henseforth this pledge repeated) that we will do our best to spread the truth of the history of the Negro American as far as it is in our powert to spread it, that we will continue to search, to learn and to teach.

This we pledge because we know that our country can not progress further toward those "Singing Tomorrows" unless the people are free and that with one third of the people in virtual bondage none are free and that when the people are armed with history free from distortion, complete and thuthful, the myth of white

supremecy that is a key link in the chain of our mutual bondage will be shattered.

One specific promise that we wish to extend to you as our birthday gift to you is the promise that we will find a means to bring what pressure we can gather from all sources that we can find upon the publishing industry to bring to light again by renewed publication the works of your mind and pen which are no longer on book dealer's shelves. We were made conscious of this need recently , especially by our search for a copy of your, " "Black Reconstruction".

These two pledges and our sincerity in the struggle for the freedom of the Negro People we send to you as a birthday gift, keep them near you and by our deeds we will keep them bright.

A good Birthday to you.

The Deborah Gannet Negro History Club .

Debra M. Dukes, chairman.
6718-34th S.W.
Seattle 6, Wn.

February 29, 1952

Miss Reba M. Dukes, Chairman Negro History Club
6718-34 S.W.
Seattle, 6, Wash.

Dear Miss Dukes:

Dr. Du Bois is out of town on vacation.

When he returns I will call your letter to his attention.

Very sincerely yours,

Lillian Hyman
Secretary to Dr. Du Bois

25-41-38

March 10, 1952

Mr. R. B. Garrett
304 Seventh Avenue
Peoria, Ill.

My dear Mr. Garrett:

I thank you for your letter of February 27th, and for the remittance of $5 to help with the mailing list.

I hope we may have success.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

DB:lh
dpowa/65

June 12, 1952

Mrs. Vicki Garvin
53 West 12[illegible] St.
New York City

Dear Mrs. Garvin:

I wish very much that I could attend your reception tonight, but two nights in succession are a little too much.

You have, as you know, my very best wishes.

Very sincerely yours,

DB:lh

W.E.B. Du Bois

October 29, 1952

Miss Talitha Gerlach
157 Changshu Lu
Shanghai, China

Dear Miss Gerlach:

25-32-20

I only learned recently that you have returned to China and have the great opportunity of working in that renewed nation. I am simply writing to greet you.

I am sorry that I was not able to cooperate more fully with the China Welfare group before you went away, and I hope you will have every success in China.

Kindly greet Madam Sun Yat Sen for me.

Very sincerely yours,

DB:lh

W.E.B. Du Bois

Gerlach

亞洲及太平洋區域和平會議

КОНФЕРЕНЦИЯ СТОРОННИКОВ МИРА СТРАН АЗИИ И ТИХОГО ОКЕАНА

THE PEACE CONFERENCE OF THE ASIAN AND PACIFIC REGIONS

LA CONFERENCIA POR LA PAZ DE LOS PAISES DE ASIA Y DEL PACIFICO

China Welfare Institute
157 Changshu Lu
Shanghai, China.

DEC 12 1952

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
23 West 26th Street
New York 10, N. Y. USA

Dear Dr. Du Bois,-

What a happy surprise to receive your October 29 letter of greeting - soon after my return to Shanghai last month from the Peace Conference of the Asian and Pacific Regions in Peking. I sent it on to Madame Sun Yat-sen immediately, for she was still in Peking just prior to her departure for Vienna. She has acknowledged receipt of your greeting with much appreciation.

And then today brought "In Battle for Peace: The Story of My 83rd Birthday". I am indeed proud to be honoured with an autographed copy. How vividly I remember the rapid succession of events in February 1951, which culminated in the crowds at Small's Paradise to celebrate your 83rd Birthday! We were a joyous throng that night, though deeply concerned too over the absurd indictment. I was already on the other side of the world when news of your victorious acquittal came. A small group of us celebrated together quietly, while still traveling.

25-32-18

"In Battle for Peace" is indeed the clarion call for all peoples of the world today. This was so clearly demonstrated in Peking through the unity and strength of the peoples of the Asian and Pacific Regions assembled at the Peace Conference. It will be demonstrated again with ever greater strength and globe-encircling unity at Vienna. It is lived every day by the people of China, now a liberated people, taking giant strides forward, ever forward in building a new nation and thereby experiencing new life for themselves. The rapid pace of advance, the amazing developments in every phase of life, the boundless enthusiasm, the blossoming of creativity, the steadfast confidence in the future are breath-taking. China is indeed becoming a renewed nation through which her own perople are being reborn.. Truly the battle for peace in the world must be won and independence for all oppressed peoples must be achieved. Then and then only will mankind be assured of the full flowering of its latent capacities in creative living.

You may not remember, but I do, the night of a certain China Welfare Appeal Board meeting when we were facing a stringent financial situation and groping our way. You quietly remarked (I am taking liberty to paraphrase), "Every organization struggling for a cause, which I have ever known anything about, has faced a similar situation. But if the cause is in the service of the people, then with courage and hard work the organization will win support." China Welfare Appeal took new courage that night - and is still serving its purpose of strengthening understanding and friendship between the people

of China and of the United States. Today it is the people of the United States who need help - and China has so much to give to the American people.

Your 85th Birthday is just around the corner! It will be another triumphant celebration! My wish for you on that day will be that you may live to celebrate one of your future Birthdays in China! Truly, as soon as the grip of reaction in the United States is broken - may this come soon - then you and Shirley Graham must come to China!

With warm personal greetings - and gratitude for your thoughtful letter and the book.

Very sincerely yours,

Talitha Gerlach

Talitha Gerlach

25-32-19

March 10, 1952

Mrs. Grace Gooms
503 East 10 St.
Wilmington, Delaware

Dear Grace:

Shirley and I have just returned from a delightful visit of three weeks in the Virgin Islands, and found your kind telegram.

You must plan to spend some of the winter season in the West Indies.

Our best love to you and Doctor.

Very sincerely yours,

W.E.B. Du Bois

DB:lh
dpowa/65

October 16, 1952

Mrs. Grace Goens
503 East 10 St.
Wilmington, Delaware

Dear Grace:

We sent the books immediately and hope you have them by this time.

Shirley and I are going to be in Washington November 7th. We will stop over Saturday night in Baltimore, and have Sunday dinner and Monday breakfast with you, if that is all right. We will be glad to meet a group of friends Sunday night.

Yours with love,

DB:lh

W.E.B. Du Bois

[Goens]

Grace Goens

501 E. 10th. St.
Wilmington, Delaware
November 3, 1952

42-3-45

Dear Friends,

It has been so long since I've seen you that I have begun to wonder why? Of course you are busy and I am too, but I shall make it my business to see you next month when I come up for a shopping spree.

Did you get my card from Africa? I wrote you I was going, but it was such a last minute affair that I wasn't sure until I was actually on my way.

It all came about by Alta wanting us to go over with her and Nancy to visit Alta's brother who is with the U. S. Information Service. I decided to go pending their willingness to do with me Portugal, Spain,

and England en route back. So we got together and began the preliminary reading to make certain of making the most of a limited time, routing ourselves to Accra where her brother is stationed via Sicily, Dakar, Monrovia, Accra. And upon leaving Accra after three weeks visit we went to Lagos, + Kano Nigeria. Thence to Tripoli, Rome, Florence, Barcelona, Madrid, London. There was much left undone but with limited funds and energy, and time we did our darnest.

It was a thrill to see Africans so proud, so self respecting + with such great dignity. One begins to wonder about these qualities in us ~~Negroes~~ Afro-Americans, but it is reassuring indeed to see Africans - it might be a good boost to our morale if we could all glimpse the greatness of these people. ~~The~~ We arrived on the eve of the new and unscheduled elections England required of the Gold Coast before considering its request for self government. Nkrumah had but a few weeks to organize the campaign and elections, ~~the~~ was the hope that his opponents would show sufficient strength ~~to~~ in the new election to deny the request by using a divided country as a good reason and proof that "they were not ready for self government". Our first ~~day~~ there gave us a good chance to hear all sides. Since it was a holiday everybody came by to see the sights (the folk who had come to Africa to visit). Both English and Africans came and they revealed the entire problem in their conversation. The English though most were employed by Nkrumah, were against his party. Most English did not vote, but felt there should be a strong opposing party and thus subscribed to the enemy of self government. Despite all this wishful thinking - he came out with the same number of seats as before. The day after the election Nkrumah paid an official call on us. So we were really flattered.

We loved those colorful togas and the beautiful texts they wore. We led a real gay life there with cocktail parties galore from the Consul General to dinner with an African Chief. We engaged in outdoor dancing at a night club that had a beautiful setting - a garden with tables and dancing under the stars on a concrete floor. We learned an African jazz step called the High Life. How awkward we looked beside those graceful swaying gals in the native dress, but I tried bravely to "let go."

In Dakar we lived in a hotel very modern by the sea - a very beautiful outlay. In Lagos we stayed in a new hotel too.

Of course we were here in the cooler season, but we suffered no heat anywhere in Africa. In fact it was cool enough to have blankets which I used.

I am happy to report that the ~~notions~~ images I had been given about Africa - heat, flies, mosquitos, jungle, wild beast, wild people, can be refuted. Of course Africa is a huge land, but it can be the opposite of these and was from my experience. We'll see see.

The point of this letter is to inquire of your health and say do come down sometime. I cook better now. Love

November 12, 1952

Mrs. Grace Goens
505 East 10 St.
Wilmington, Del.

Dear Grace:

We enjoyed, as always, your hospitality and the opportunity of meeting people which you gave us. The meeting at Arden was especially interesting.

Please thank the Stevens family and all the others for their kindness.

We really hope that you and the doctor will come up and see us one of these days.

Yours, with love,

DB:lh

W.E.B. Du Bois

Gold Coast Students' Association of United States and Canada

29th. July, 1952.

C/O St. Brigid Rectory,
Xenia, Ohio.

Treasurer President Secretary

Dr. W.E.Burghart DuBois,

Dear Dr. DuBois,

I am directed by the members of the Gold Coast Students' Association of United States and Canada to ask you to be kind enough to consent to become one of the Patrons of the Memorial Service of Dr. Aggrey of Africa. The other persons we are asking to consent to become Patrons are Dr. Bethune Cookman, Mrs Eleanor Roosevelt, Reverend Mother Agatha - President of Xavier University of New Orleans, Dr. Ralph Bunche, Dr. Charles Wesley of Central State College - Wilberforce in Ohio, Dr. Herskovits of Northwestern University, Dr. Trent - President of Livingstone College, Salisbury in North Carolina, Reverend Clayton Powell, and Mr. Daniel Chapman of the United Nations.

We have chosen these names on the conviction that these persons have the progress of Africa at heart, and are among the many who are using their understanding to make men realize that the children of the African continent are worthy partners in the society of mankind.

The Memorial Service is to commemorate the 25th. year since Dr. Aggrey died in the United States. He died in 1927, and was buried in Salisbury, North Carolina. This Memorial will take place on the 5th. September, 1952, and end on the 8th. September, 1952.

A small write-up concerning the dead will be sent to you as soon as possible. For the meantime it is only to tell you that the life of ~~the~~ Dr. Aggrey was dedicated to the service of his Lord and Master, Jesus Christ. It was a life that touched the moral intelligence of his age. It still visits our world, and strikes a chord that extends through the whole universe, and conveys its vibrations to the very bosom of God.

There is no financial, or any obligation on any Patron; we only want to use the names of the Patrons in connection with the anniversary.

I should be very grateful if I could hear from you at your earliest convenience.

Very sincerely yours,

Albert Kofi Prempeh

Albert Kofi Prempeh.

Agreed
W E B DuBois
N.Y. Aug 2, 1952

35-32-14

[Gold Coast Student's Ass.n]

August 4, 1952

Mr. Albert Kofi Prempeh
Gold Coast Students Ass'n.
of United States and Canada
c/o St. Brigid Rectory
Xenis, Ohio

Dear Mr. Prempeh:

Answering your letter of July 29th may I say that I should be willing to have my name used as a patron of the Memorial Service of Dr. Aggrey.

Very sincerely yours,

DB:lh

W.E.B. Du Bois

25-32-13

[Gold Coast Students Ass'n.]

St. Brigid Rectory
Xenia
Aug. 18, 195-

Gold Coaast
Students

Dear Dr.

Enclosed is a note on Dr. Aggrey. If you can send a message during the anniversary mail it to:

The Committee
% Mrs Rose Aggrey
700 W. Monroe St.
Salisbury, N.C.

Sincerely Yours
A. Rempel

25-32-14

[ENC]

GOLD COAST STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION
OF UNITED STATES AND CANADA

Treasurer President Secretary

MEMORIAL SERVICE IN COMMEMORATION OF THE 25th ANNIVERSARY
OF THE DEATH OF DR. AGGREY OF AFRICA

By Albert Kofi Prempeh, Xavier University, New Orleans, La.

25-32-15

On the 5th of September, 1952 through 8th, all of the African Students in the U.S.A. and Canada will observe the 25th anniversary of the death of Dr. Aggrey. Aggrey was born in the Gold Coast in 1875 and died in New York in 1927. He was buried in Salisbury, North Carolina, where he had taught for several years and had married and raised children.

In 1946, the African students in the United States and the United Kingdom raised a monument-tomb to his honor at Salisbury. This year African students are commemorating the 25th anniversary of his death at Salisbury. And the beauty of the memory is that many of the students who raised a monument to his honor had never met nor known him, and many of the students who are commemorating this 25th anniversary had not been born at the time of this man. But what makes men and women, boys and girls carry notions of the man? What makes men think of him after 25 years of his death? What is it that makes him singular to be called "Aggrey of Africa," and to be thought of by all Africans in a way that the name of Dr. Aggrey and the name of Africa have become inseparable? The answer lies in the dedication of the life of the man. It was a life spent in the service of God and in the establishment of the dignity of Africans in the society of mankind. It was a life which emphasized the beauty of the ideal of "togetherness," of cooperation of all men.

Aggrey is best known and loved and respected when he is found giving service. Perhaps a most significant example of service he gave was the role he played on the International Commission on Education in Africa under the auspices of Phelps-Stokes Fund. In 1920-21, the Commission visited West Africa, the Union of South Africa, and the Belgian Congo. In 1924, the Second Commission visited East Africa, Abyssinia, Central Africa, and certain parts of South Africa. "Though these Commissioners included distinguished and capable representatives of the United States and Great Britain," writes the Chairman, "Dr. Aggrey's native origin, his charming personality and his powers of interracial interpretation enabled him to render services greater than those of any other member. The natives hung upon him and accepted his injunctions with almost pathetic eagerness; the missionaries believed in him; the traders and settlers were impressed by his spirit and wisdom; governments felt that his influence made for the real development and progress

[ENC]

of the country and the people. He was Africa's great gift to the world." During all the long service on the Commission during which time he received the acclamations from the Africans, and also the confidence of his co-workers, "Never did Aggrey play off one group against the other, or stand among the Commission as an individual with resources and ends of his own. Loyalty and simplicity kept him in all round partnership of fellowship, of relationship, of truth."

His life in a nutshell was based on his black and white keys on the piano. It runs like this, "You can play a tune of sorts with the white keys on the piano, and you can play a tune of sorts with the black keys on the piano, but to produce a harmony, it will be necessary to play both the black and the white." His whole outlook on life was based on intelligent cooperation. In culture he felt that Africans should take in the good parts of other peoples, but prayed that any changes that came should not alter their personality, their spirit, their character as Africans. In the field of education he felt the need of the education of the women as important as that of men. He saw in the coming days, "well educated African women bringing into their national heritage the best treasures of the West, partners in thought as in work with their husbands - good wives, good mothers, good thinkers with a thread of beauty woven by them into daily life."

But perhaps the greatness of this man is in the real humility he put in the service of his Lord and Master, Jesus Christ. I do not think there can be any pregnant tribute of greater gratitude to a man than that paid by his wife, Mrs. Rose Aggrey. "He brought me nearer to God." Canon Phelps-Stokes in speaking of Aggrey said, "In my long acquaintance with him, I never heard him say an impure thing, nor known him to act from anything except from the highest motives. Praise in public nor in private did not turn his head; he was a humble servant of his Master."

Like everyman, Aggrey's life has been weighed on the scale of values, and it can be said in a summary of him that he was splendid in success all through his lifetime, and if ever he failed in anything, he was equally splendid in failure. He was not a warrior; he was not a king; he was not a diplomat; but he can be placed in the category of our public men that history can point out as the property and solace of mankind. In answer to his voice from the silence of the grave we can only recommend his soul to his God and say, "Requiescat in pace."

PROGRAMME OF THE MEMORIAL

Invocation: Dr. William Trent, President, Livingstone College, Salisbury, North Carolina.
Tribute to Dr. Aggrey from Africa
Tribute to Dr. Aggrey from the United States
Messages

[ENC]

Spirituals
Presentation of Scroll from African Students to Livingstone College
Procession to the cemetery
Prayer for the repose of his soul
Laying of wreath by all the African Students
Libation
Benediction

25-32-17

PATRONS OF THE MEMORIAL SERVICE

Rev. Mother M. Agatha, President of Xavier University, New Orleans, La.
Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune, Founder & President-Emeritus, Bethune Cookman College, Florida.
Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, United Nations.
Dr. W.E.B. DuBois, Vice Chairman, Council on African Affairs.
Dr. Ralph J. Bunch, Director - Dept. of Trusteeship Council, United Nations.
Mr. Daniel A. Chapman, United Nations.
Dr. Melville J. Herskovite, Head of Dept. of Anthropology, Northwestern University.
Rev. Clayton Powell, Abyssinia Baptist Church, New York.
Dr. William J. Trent, President, Livingstone College, Salisbury, North Carolina.
Dr. Charles Wesley, President, Central State College, Wilberforce, Ohio

~~HOSTESS: MRS. ROSE AGGREY~~

George Akuamoah Boateng

Secretary-General for the Memorial

[Gold Coast Students Assn of the U.S. & Canada]

25-22-13

Algonquin Lodge,
Cornell University,
Ithaca, New York,
13 September, 1952.

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois,
Vice Chairman,
Council on African Affairs.

Dr. DuBois,

I am directed to inform you that the Memorial Service of the late Dr. Aggrey came out with success.

I enclose herein a copy of the program as a souvenir and to say how grateful the Association is for the interest you took in the progress of the celebration of the anniversary.

Yours gratefully

George A. Boateng,
Secretary-General.

African Students

PATRONS

The Most Rev. Mother M. Agatha, President, Xavier University, New Orleans, La.

Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune, Founder, President-Emeritus, Bethune-Cookman College, Daytona Beach, Fla.

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, United Nations

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, Vice Chairman, Council on African Affairs

Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, Director, Department of Trusteeship, U.N.

Mr. C. A. Carson, Principal Monroe Street School, Salisbury, N. C.

Dr. Charles H. Wesley, President, Central State College, Wilberforce, Ohio

Mr. D. A. Chapman, United Nations

Dr. Melville J. Herskovits, Department of Anthropology, Northwestern University

Mr. L. H. Hall, Retired Principal, Price High School, Salisbury, N. C.

The Rt. Rev. Raymond Jones, A.M.E. Zion, Salisbury, N. C.

Mr. William H. Mitchell, Executive Secretary, Y.M.C.A., New Orleans, Louisiana

The Rev. Adam Clayton Powell, Abyssinia Baptist Church, New York

Dr. William J. Trent, President, Livingstone College, Salisbury, N. C.

Compliments of Wilberforce Branch, African Students Association

MEMORIAL SERVICE

IN COMMEMORATION OF THE
TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF
THE DEATH OF

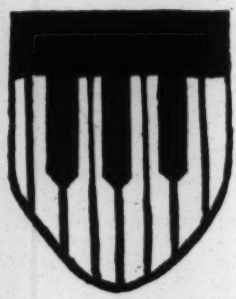
Dr. James E. Kwegyir Aggrey

1875-1927

of Anamabu, Gold Coast, West Africa

25-22-14

PRICE AUDITORIUM
Salisbury, North Carolina, U.S.A.
SEPTEMBER 4-7, 1952



Dr. Aggrey's idea of race relations is shown in the shield of Achimota College. It runs like this saying:

"You can play a tune of sorts on the white keys of the piano, you can play a tune of sorts on the black keys of the piano, but to produce a harmony you must use both the black and the white."

TRIBUTES PAID ON THE DEATH OF DR. AGGREY, 1927

MRS. ROSE AGGREY: "He lifted me nearer to God."

CANON PHELPS-STOKES: "In my long acquaintance with Dr. Aggrey I never heard him say an impure thing, nor known him to act from anything from the highest motives. . . . Praise in public and private did not turn his head, for he was a humble servant of his Master."

CHAIRMAN OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON EDUCATION IN AFRICA: "He was Africa's great gift to the world . . . never during all the long months in which Dr. Aggrey received acclaim of African people and the confidence of white men did he play off one group against another, or stand among the commission as an individual with resources and ends of his own. Loyalty and simplicity kept him an all round partnership, fellowship, and truth."

A. G. FRASER (Principal of Achimota College): "Never had a man a more loyal fellow worker and he was invaluable in the special work he had to do. He was one of the purest men I had ever met, and he was a great human being."

GOVERNOR GUGGISBERG (Governor of the Gold Coast): "He was a great soul and a man who felt that any changes that came to his people should not alter their personality, their spirit, nor their character as Africans."

PROGRAMME

Sept. 4th.....Arrival of students at Salisbury

Sept. 5th...Visits to the Aggrey family, and Livingstone College

Sept. 6th.....Movie on Africa—Price High School Auditorium

Sept. 7th....Memorial Service—Price High School Auditorium

THE MEMORIAL SERVICE

Invocation.....Rev. H. C. Ovelton
Soldiers' Memorial A.M.E Church, Salisbury, N. C.

Tribute from Africa.....Albert Kofi Prempeh

Tribute from America.....The Rt. Rev. Raymond L. Jones
A.M.E. Zion

Tribute from Livingstone College.....Dr. William J. Trent

Messages

Spirituals.....The Glee Club, Price High School

Presentation of Scroll to Livingstone College
by African Students

Procession to the cemetery

AT THE CEMETERY

Prayer....Rev. Wm. McKinley Wyatt, Mt. Zion Baptist Church
Salisbury, N. C.

Laying of Wreath .....all the African Students

Libation .....George A. Boateng

Benediction....Dr. J. P. Johnson, Minister Presbyterian Church,
Salisbury, N.C.

Sponsored by
The African Students Association of the United States and Canada
GEORGE A. BOATENG, *General Secretary*

Room 301, International House,
500 Riverside Drive, New York,
December 31, 1952.

Gold Coast Students' Association of United States and Canada

Treasurer President Secretary

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois,
23W. 26th.St.,
New York 10, N.Y.

Dear Dr. DuBois,

In approaching a man of your high position and reputation, it imposes on one to hesitate for a while to know how to do it. For three months we have felt that way. A correct estimate of ourselves does not permit us to ingratiate ourselves in your company, and if we are enboldened to write to you at this Christmas time it is because it is the time when the humble can ingratiate in the company of the great and the great somehow condescend to give a handclasp to the lowly.

This is not the time to convince ourselves of the interest you have for international respect and order and of your encouragement in any worthwhile program. You are not to be convinced of the fact that the Gold Coast is gaining some prominence in World's consideration.

The Gold Coast Students in this country and Canada are sincerely anxious to do what we can to bring our country into a respectful and impartial consideration of the American people. In this effort we would like to have six Patrons. By a somewhat spontaneous consensus of opinion your name was given, and I am humbly asking you to consent to lend your name as one of the Patrons.
Other members we are asking to become Patrons are Governor Thomas Dewey of New York, Dr. Emory Ross, Dr. Bunche, Mr. Essien (an African Merchant in this country), and Mrs Eleanor Roosevelt.
There is no financial or any obligation on you as a Patron, except that we feel that your name will lend some enhancement to the Association.

I know that there are similar calls on you, but I should be very grateful if you could consent to our humble request.

Sincerely yours,
Albert Kofi Prempeh,
Asst. Secretary-General.

25-32-16

[Grantham]

THE WOMAN'S COLLEGE
OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA
GREENSBORO

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY AND POLITICAL SCIENCE

August 22, 1952

Dr. William E. Burghardt Du Bois
409 Edgecombe Avenue
New York 32, New York

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

For the past several years I have been engaged in writing a biography of Hoke Smith, a political leader from Georgia with whose work you are well acquainted. References to Smith in some of your writings lead me to believe that you may have additional information about and impressions of this leader that would be of help to me in the preparation of my biography. I would be most grateful if you would write me as fully and specifically as you are able on this matter. I would especially appreciate your answers to the following questions.

25-31-62

1. Do you feel that Smith deliberately and insincerely took up the cry for disfranchisement in Georgia in 1905-1906, in order to obtain Watson's support and to win votes? (I myself have been unable to find any evidence that Smith was a fanatic on the subject of disfranchisement before the campaign of 1905-1906).

2. Was Smith more than an ordinary demagogue? Please elaborate as fully on this point as you can.

3. Irrespective of his position on racial questions, what would you say his main contributions were as a political leader? His major shortcomings?

4. Did you ever have occasion to meet Smith or to work with him on any matter? What sort of impression did he make on you? What personal qualities of the man impressed you most strongly?

5. With whom, if anybody, would you compare him as far as the political leaders of his day were concerned? As far as current leaders are concerned?

6. Would you say that Smith was progressive in any way? Did his position on questions of race, make it impossible for him to be liberal on all other matters?

I shall appreciate very much your help.

Very sincerely,

Dewey W. Grantham, Jr.

Dewey W. Grantham, Jr.
Assistant Professor

September 5, 1952

Mr. Dewey W. Grantham, Jr.
Dept. of History and Political Science
The Woman's College
The University of North Carolina
Greensboro, N.C.

Dear Mr. Grantham:

25-31-13

I am afraid I cannot give you very much information concerning Hoke Smith. I never met him personally and cannot remember ever having seen him, but I lived in Atlanta from 1896 to 1910 and observed his political campaign.

I believe that in that campaign Smith started out to attack the corporations, especially the railroads. The corporations at that time were lawless and deserved severe criticism, but they practically owned Atlanta. There used to be a current saying that the railroads told the city that they were there before the city was, and if the city did not like their actions it could leave it.

Smith's attacks were stinging, and I have no doubt but what he was offered great inducements, certainly for his political future and perhaps inducements of other sorts, to change the direction of his attacks, and that he found that the easiest way to do this was to direct his attack upon the Negro. This brought the support of Watson and his followers, warded off the wrath of the corporations, and made him Governor of Georgia.

But on the other hand, his attack upon the Negro was all the more terrible because it was based on no real conviction, and utterly unlimited by any fear of retaliation. I have never heard a more vicious attack. He held meetings, from which Negroes were excluded, in which he told school directors that in selecting teachers they should select deliberately the poorest trained and most ignorant Negro candidate, rather than the best.

He allowed his own newspaper to lie about Negro crime until he had stirred the lower elements of Atlanta into a frenzy

which resulted in the Atlanta riot. I have a feeling that his unrestrained bitterness caused him some qualms after the riot.

Smith was certainly not an ordinary demagogue; he was extraordinary. He had brains, experience, and wide acquaintance, but was absolutely without conscience when it came to his political career. As Georgia was then organized, a politician followed a regular course: member of legislature, member of Congress, Senator, governor. Once out of line in this political career and he was apt to be dead forever. Smith had stepped out of line when he supported the gold standard against Bryan. He paid for reinstatement with the murder of Negroes in the Atlanta riot.

I am afraid this is as much as I can furnish you.

Very sincerely yours,

DB:lh

W.E.B. Du Bois

726 Howard Road, Sudbrook Park, Pikesville - Baltimore 8 - Maryland

November 6, 1952

Dear Dr. Du Bois,

I hope that you have not been so over tired by the campaign that you are to be away between the 17th and the 21st. of Nov. I have not been to New York - or away from Baltimore since I saw you last May (taking pills for hay-fever because I could not leave a sister who is mentally affected and who at the time I usually have my holiday was giving a good deal of trouble and care) When you saw me in May you said that perhaps you could invite me to your home to meet your wife the next time I came. I hope for my sake that you will be in New York and can give me that pleasure I have been looking forward to, and also hope for your sake and the public's that your efforts have not meant a necessary vacation right now, when you are still so greatly needed - threatened as we are with Nixons and McCarthies. Mr. Bates the director of the Progressive Party in Maryland is not so discouraged as I am inclined to be. He thinks the landslide for Eisenhower was almost surely due to the fact that the public saw no hope of the war ending soon if Stevenson won, since Stevenson definitely upheld Truman's attitude towards the war; and though the hope was slight, there was some hope in a candidate who repudiated Truman - the starter of the war and the one responsible for the brutality with which it is waged. But I hope to hear what you think

25-32-8

Could you on this postcard give me the date on which you could have me, and if possible a choice of two times between the morning of the 17th and the evening of the 21st so that if others also give me a choice of two I can give to each the time with the other for me which does not clash and no one will be without a time and there will be no empty hours. When one is only such a short time in New York careful scheduling has to be done. A cousin is to take care of my sister for just those days I am away.

Have you seen this open letter to Stevenson by Anna Louise Strong. She also write him a personal letter in which she begged him to stop the war by an arrangement between Truman and the U.N. for a "Cease Fire" before November 4th and a promise that he, if elected, would between election day and inauguration day personally see Stalin and Churchill and if possible Mao to talk things over. If he had listened to Anna Louise he would have won. But I think this open letter from A.L.S. still valuable because it gives a very fair objective view of Russia by one who if she had had any littleness in her might have shown rancour, but who has shown none, and hence this is a singularly unbiased view, it seems to me.

Faithfully yours friend
Anna Melissa Graves

I am also enclosing some carbon copies of letters I have been sending out.

726 Howard Road, Sudbrook Park, Pikesville - Baltimore 8 - Maryland [Graves]

July 12, 1952

Dear Margaret,

Here is a letter I have just written Mr. Truman. Perhaps it will soon be unsafe for you - and all my friends - to be known to have anything to do with me! And yet, since I have no child whose job is endangered by my telling the truth, am I not one of those who should tell it and say: "Darn the consequences as far as I myself am personally concerned! ?

I can understand your feeling that perhaps it would be better for you not to have "Peace Will Win". But except for the fact, which you did not mention - that it might have an effect on Ruth's and Cullen's immediate present - I think the reasons were illogical (except also that which concerns your health. That reason is not illogical; and I am worried about your health) As far as I am concerned perhaps my fearing to hurt Sophie Graves's immediate present is more truly my reason than the chimney in the middle of my room

But as for the W.I.L. and the F.O.R. and the W.R.L. and the W.R.I. I think their reasons are fundamentally wrong, because their reasons for refusing to cooperate with the Communist and Fellow Traveller Peace groups deny the very reason for the existence of the W.I.L. the F.O.R., the W.R.L. and the W.R.I. Is not their very reason for existence due to their realization of the necessity for thefinding some means for the working together of the nations of the world? Do they not believe that the Nations of the West must try to get on with the Soviet Government (as they did during the Second World War) and must find some means of living peacefully in the same world with it? If they are not striving for that, they must prefer war with the U.S.S.R. And if they think that the American Government and the other Governments of the West should try to find some means of living and cooperateing with the U.S.S.R., how can they think that possible, if they, the groups of those supposedly most dedicated to peace refuse to cooperate with the groups in the Soviet Governments working for peace? The trouble is that too many of the peace groups in the Western, the capitalist, world are bitten with that "holier than thou" bug. The Quakers are a little better. They do have some communication with the Soviet Peace groups; but the W.I.L. members who are also Quakers seem to control many of the Quakers. Why cannot they realize that cooperation does not mean acceptance of all the precepts of the group with which one is cooperating? Indeed acceptance of all their precepts would not mean cooperation, but amalgamation. I want cooperation with Soviet groups which are working for peace. Neither I nor they are demanding amalgamation. But if we do not work together when we profess to be working for the same thing:- PEACE we shall go together down the great abyss. Members of the Soviet Peace groups may have their share of insincerity (We have certainly proved that a very large proportion of the Americans are insincere.) But they - the Soviet Peace groups are not insincere in working for Peace. Their very life - the very life of their system, the very life of the civilization they are building depends on the preservation of Peace. I do not think that any of these so called Peace groups of the West put Peace first. They put some little quirk or crank in their ideology platform, or something in their attitude towards their own or some other Government - first. The "NO MORE WAR, AND WE MEAN IT: NO MORE WAR is a second or third cry with them; and NO ATOMIC BOMBS is not a cry with the W.I.L. at all.

If PEACE came first they would not be so afraid to associate with others whose first struggle is for NO MORE WAR.

It seems to me that your clergyman who was so frightened by the realization that the United States wanted some war - any war, hot or cold, but at any rate some war and that her system of economics was dependent on just that (and practically also on enslaved labour and a racial scape-goat) was late in finding it out, for that dependence of the system on war has been known

53-32-9

for a long time, long before the First World War - by those who had their eyes open

And now we come to the crux of the whole question. Those who wish to preserve this system cannot put peace first. They cannot really work for peace at all. That is why they find it so difficult to cooperate with the Communists. To the Communists peace is first, because it is essential. To the Peace(?) groups here the preservation of this system comes first, because most of these members of so-called peace groups have dividends, and this system is essential to their dividends. As long as the Church is supported by those with dividends it cannot work for peace, for dividends mean the preservation of this system and this system has to be supported by war. I am for World Government, but even World Government will mean the ending only of international wars, not the ending of civil wars or the ending of the holding down of "Natives" by the power of arms; and this system fattens on civil wars - as the stirred-up-by-the-system civil wars in China and Latin America and all over the world, show only too well, and on the subjugation-of-Native wars as the subjugation-of-Native wars have shown for over three centuries and are showing today in Indo-China, Malaya and elsewhere. I believe in the Gandhi method. Jefferson did not. But he believed in ending a system which denied that all men were created equal, and he believed in ending a system which prevented the pursuit of happiness for all. Those who wish to preserve this system (capitalism) which denies to the majority of humanity the right to pursue happiness, the right to life and liberty cannot work for peace. They cannot work for peace because they cannot believe in the ending of a system which denies to the majority of humanity the right to pursue happiness and the right to life and liberty. Did you know that someone in Wisconsin gave the Declaration of Independence to 112 people and asked them to sign it. Only one, after reading it dared to sign it * One hundred and eleven, after reading it, said that if they signed it they would probably get into trouble with the Un-American Committees. Because you know that Jefferson distinctly says that if a Government denies equality and life and liberty and the right to pursue happiness to all - the people under that Government have the right to overthrow it

25-32-10

I do not believe, of course that the handful of Communist Party members in this country have any intention of attempting to follow the author of the Declaration of Independence, though millions here are denied freedom and equality and the right to express themselves through the ballot, and all opportunity for happiness or its pursuit. But the Communist Party members here are such a handful that the attempt to "overthrow" the Government would be madness, and they know it, and the pretended fear that they might, is simply worked up hysteria. But the majority of those who say they are working for peace do not even wish that we might have a Government such as Jefferson envisaged, and they do not wish the majority of the people of the country to know about what is being accomplished in Russia and China under the system which craves peace. You yourself said that the W.I.L., the F.O.R. and the W.R.L. wished to"hold aloof". As I said above the Quakers are a little braver. But is it not a sad commentary on the W.I.L. members and the F.O.R. members of Carroll County that they should not wish to, that they should not dare to sse what the "Fellow Travellers"are doing for Peace ?

Who wrote the book on Communism you threw into the fire? It was probably someone who knew as much about Communism as he knew about politics on the planet Mars. Probably some violent anti-Communist

I am really worried about your loss of apetite. Can't Ruth spank you or do something?

Affectionately Anne Melissa

- -

* They were given the first paragraph of the Declaration without being told what it was, but the paper they were given and asked to sign was the Declaration unchanged.

726 Howard Road, Sudbrook Park, Pikesville - Baltimore 8 - Maryland

June 29, 1952

Dear Mr. President,

I know that you are not directly responsible for the sins of Legislative Department of the Government. But you are responsible for the decisions of the Supreme Court, in so far as they are decisions of your appointees, whose characters you knew, or should have known, when you appointed them. And you have almost complete control of the Executive Department of the Government, being able to appoint and to remove members of your cabinet and their assistants, and to appoint many "extras" - such as John Foster Dulles - giving them almost unlimited powers; and as Commander-in-Chief of all the Armed Forces you can permit the generals and admirals and air-chiefs and the directors of the military arm of the Government in the Pentagon to do what they wish to do, or you can forbid them to do what you think wrong, or you can order them to do what you wish them to do.

It was you who gave permission for the bomb to be dropped on Hiroshima, though you knew it was not necessary to bring about the surrender of Japan since Japan had been trying to surrender for months. You knew if you accepted her surrender the "state of war" would be ended before you had time to test the atomic bomb, and the clear proof that the object was not political (but "scientific testing") is that, without waiting to see the political effect of the dropping on Hiroshima, you hurriedly ordered the dropping of another type of atomic bomb on Nagasaki (another "scientific testing"). And utterly oblivious of the unprecedented agony - unprecedented human agony - for which you had been responsible, the "morning after" Hiroshima you smilingly told the companions of your pleasure yacht that the dropping of the bomb was a "great success"

Do you honestly want to go down in history (if you leave the human race any history) as the man who was responsible for more destruction of human effort, more destruction of human happiness, more destruction of human life than any other man who ever lived? Even Jenghiz Khan was responsible for less destruction of human life, effort and happiness than you. He did not, of course, have at his disposal atomic or napalm bombs, nor was he able to order carpet bombing; and the lands he devastated were not so thickly settled, so not so many human lives were wantonly destroyed; and even Hitler, in his invasion of Russia did not have the atomic bombs or the napalm bombs, nor did he use carpet bombing. So, though, God knows, Hitler's destruction in Russia was wanton enough, it did not compare to the destruction of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, or anywhere nearly compare to that for which the United States forces and the Syngman Rhee forces backed by the United States forces have been responsible during the last two years in Korea. And today you are ordering or permitting your underlings to order (every general in the army is an underling to the Commander-in-Chief) ordering, or permitting your underlings to order, the destruction of plants which mean the means of livelihood of millions of human beings.

Do not attempt to go over in your mind all the rationalizations which you try to persuade yourself are excuses; but try to remember that it is not a serious matter what Democratic ward politicians can do for you, but it is a serious matter for you to be the doer of deeds which will make posterity - if there is to be posterity - remember you as the most wanton of destroyers of the human race - or remember you as a man who was brave enough, when he realized the enormity of what he was doing, to stop doing it; a man who could say: "Lord be merciful to me, a miserable sinner, a miserable criminal", and could then stop sinning, stop committing crimes. For if such deception, such destruction of human effort, of human means of livelihood, such destruction of human lives, such destruction of human hope, such causing of utter misery and suffering never before conceived of, is not sin, or crime, then there is no such thing as sin or as crime.

I have heard that the poor man who actually dropped the bomb on Hiro-

ENC

shima nearly went mad, and not being able to get away from the horror of what he had done, entered a monastery. There is in Brussels a gallery called "The Wierts Gallery". In it is a painting called "Napoleon in Hell". One sees only a quarter of Napoleon's face, for his back is turned towards the one who looks at the picture In front of him is a woman - maddened by her agony - who is holding up to him, pushing almost into his face - the mangled body of a child: a child under nourished before its violent death by some gun which had torn it to pieces. One can see that Napoleon <u>is</u> in Hell. His stiffness does not hide his realization of the agony for which he was responsible, and which it is too late to remedy. One can almost see the quivering of the muscles of his rigidly held neck. I do not believe in an actual Hell; but I do believe in recurrent nightmares which may drive one insane; and I believe that one who does not have nightmares and is <u>not</u> driven insane by the realization of his responsibility for such agony is already insanely sadistic and is a pathological case.

There is a rhyme which begins: -

"The pimp, the politician and the pander
Are gentlemen we cannot slander."

Anything we might say about them is not so bad as what they really are, and the rhyme goes on to say that of the three the politician is the most impossible to slander. It is not too late to so change that that could not be said about you - to so change that the bad things said about you would be slander. But today they would not be slander.

I am not a Communist, though I often wish I could make up my mind to be one. I am not a Communist only because I am an absolutist Pacifist. I believe with Gandhi that wrongs and injustices should be resisted, that there should be Opposition, but Non-Violent Opposition, for I believe the use of violence sooner or later makes the user unscrupulous and unable to continue - just. But I believe that today the Soviet theory <u>and practice</u>, and the Chinese Communist theory <u>and practice</u> are far more just and far more scrupulous than that of the United States, and I believe the U.N. is nothing but a tool of the U.S.

But you cannot send me "back where I came from" for no one could be more 100% American than I am - in blood. One of my ancestors came over to Virginia in 1610 - ten years before the Pilgrim Fathers. Two - French Huguenot refugees came by way of Holland in 1623 in the first boat sent by the Dutch West India Company. Many came to New England in the sixteen thirties and forties, and in not one single line of my ancestry is there one who came over after 1800. But I am ashamed of being an American today.

I am seventy seven; and have spent almost all I have, so a concentration camp might solve a housing problem for my last year

But I am going to try and believe that you will change and try to undo, as far as possible, the wrongs you have done, and at any rate STOP ALL WAR AND ALL PREPARATION FOR WAR AND ALL RACIAL DISCRIMINATION.

Very truly yours

Anna Melissa Graves

P.S. As for the question of the prisoners, instead of screening with torture it would be perfectly easy, as has been suggested, to bring them to the neutral zone of the truce talks and then say: "<u>That</u> is North and <u>that</u> is South. Start walking the way you want to go." You know the screening and the balking at the giving up the Chinese and the North Korean prisoners is not for any reason of mercy. It is simply to prolong the truce talks. It only adds another dose of hypocricy to the other vices of those who are destroying Korea with absolutely no glimmering of any sign whatsoever of mercy.

25-32-12 encl

R. Graves [Enc.]

Some paragraphs from a letter to Norman Angell

I remember an old Russian lady, who was very far from being a Bolshevist who made her living giving lessons in English, French and German. The father of one of her pupils used to say every manner of thing against the Bolshevist Government. My old lady friend would look at him and shake her head and smile "You are very foolish" she would say "you are separating your children from other young people; and you cannot do anything about it: YOU CANNOT TURN THE VOLGA BACK!" It was said that Louis XVIII of France had learned nothing and forgotten nothing. I think that Louis XVIII did learn something. At any rate he did not go so far as to lose his head. No king or emperor could restore the feudal system in France or take the land away from the peasants. The French still honour the Fall of the Bastile and sing the Marseillaise. I am sorry that the French Revolution was not a Gandhiist Revolution, but at any rate it was a Revolution; and though thwarted by traitors within and renegade traitors without and by the monarchies of Europe it made of France a country with more liberty, equality and fraternity than either Britain or the United States. And as the monarchical governments of Europe and the French renegades and refugees of 1790 - 1815 did not succeed in turning a Volga all the way back, so I believe the attempt on the part of the capitalist countries to turn back the Revolution of Russia and the Revolution in China today cannot really succeed and the attempt will only mean countless dead and immeasurable agony. And I think both Communist Russia and Communist China have progressed much farther on the road leading toward the goal of the French slogan: Liberty, Equality and Fraternity and what should be the Christian slogan: - the Brotherhood of Man - much farther than any other countries, and are far more democratic than the countries calling themselves democratic. I know you will at once say: "But think of the proofs of the totalitarianism and of the slave labour etc. etc. " And I shall say: "I cannot see why the people of the so-called democratic countries should believe a story and then find it was a fabrication, like the Nationalization-of-women story, and then even though after a while each story is proved a fabrication - the No-freedom-to-worship story for instance (when there has always been freedom to worship) I cannot see why the people of the so-called democratic countries should believe the next fabrication by the same fabricators when the earlier stories of these fabricators have been proved false. I know that the U.S.S.R. is not a Utopia, and that there are some very unfortunate characteristics in its behaviour pattern. But I have two answers to that, and and the first is this: those who are throwing stones at it have the same unfortunate behaviour pattern: there is more use of terror by the American Government in its treatment of the Negroes, and greater denial of justice all through

through the South, and it is increasing in the North, and also greater use of terror and greater denial of justice in the treatment of "Natives" by every colonial power than there is use of terror and denial of justice in the U.S.S.R. And my other answer is that, but for the fear of those who will stop at nothing to overthrow the Russian Government - because the success of the Russian Government would irremediably discredit capitalism - there would have been practically No Terror. I wish you would get out of the Library and read a book called "America's Siberian Adventure" by General Graves (not a relative). It is about Kolchak in Siberia in 1918-21. And remember I lived, covering the time of my several sojourns, altogether two years and eight months in the U.S.S.R. I have also lived in a British colony, a French mandate, in the South of the United States and also in several Latin American countries. You may think you know the United States, because you have lived here off and on for so many years but I can see you do not. You evidently do not know the real Terror under which the Negroes live. I should like you to read a book called "We Charge Genocide" edited by William L Patterson, with a staff including Howard Fast and Stetson Kennedy, with evidence of genocide equal to that practiced by the Nazis. You spoke of peon labour in Latin America; but you must know that the peon labour in Alabama Mississippi, and several other southern states is worse. Because of these large and quite opaque beams in our eyes I think we have no right whatsoever to call the U.S.S.R. names, and for us - the people of the N.A.T.O (and the N.A.T.O. is nothing but the United States) to speak of Communist aggression seems to me an example of a very black iron pot calling a faience tea-pot black.

I do not see how anyone can fail to see that ever since 1917 Russia has done everything she could to avoid war. She needs peace to build. She suffered in the last war more than all the other countries put together (except China) She has stood insult after insult just to avoid war. Russia also did more to defeat Hitler than any other country. But for Russia's defeat of Hitler, but for Russia's keeping the greatest number of Hitlerian forces occupied in fighting her - until she defeated them - England would certainly have been occupied. So, it seems to me, that there is a very especial - well - meanness in hurting these two peoples. Nothing the Russian people or the Chinese people have ever done to other peoples can give any other people the tiniest bit of excuse for adding to the suffering the Chinese and the Russians have already endured from foreign invasions - and in the case of Chinese from foreign exploitation as well as invasions. Down in the bottom of your heart you know this is true. I know you will say something about the "satellites" But the U.S.A. has ten satellites to Russia's one. Even Turkey is a satellite of the N.A.T.O

and the N.A.T.O is the United States, and she is manoeuvering a S & N. P T.O. The United States seizes ground and establishes bases in countries when the people of those countries protest, and even if the Government protests. Iceland protested, Dehmark protested about the base in Greenland. Government after government in Panama protested, and finally when she could not get a Government in Panama to acquiesce, the U.S.A. simply seized the land for a base. Every country in Latin America except Argentina is a satellite. If any Latin American Government is recalcitrant - it "falls"; and all the West European governments are satellites Japan, the Philippines, and in this new N. & S, P. T.O. Australia and New Zealand And these satellites of the U.S.A. are certainly not a union of democratic countries. Franco's Spain and Salazar's Portugal and South Africa are certainly anything but democratic. And then the countries adopting the Communist form of Government - Russia's so-called satellites can withdraw from Russia's orbit, if they so choose, as Tito has proved. The U.S.S.R. was naturally very bitter about Yugo-Slavia's withdrawal, but she did not use force to keep her. There were no Russian forces in Yugo-Slavia. But there are American bases in nearly every country and American soldiers are stationed in these bases. The majority of Greeks did not want a monarchical fascist government; but first Great Britain and then the United States told Greece what she was to have and forced the fascist monarchical government on her. You may think the U.S.S.R. is forcing the Communist form of Government on Bulgaria, Romania, Hungary, Czecho-Slovakia and Poland. I don't think she is, for certainly the people are far freer than they were under the feudal system, which meant landlords taking all and the people starving. I asked someone who had been at the Warsaw Conference (a devout Quaker) what the children in Poland looked like. He said: "Poland had only ten days to prepare for the Conference, when England refused to let it be held in Sheffield. She might have threatened the adults and said: 'If you do not show enthusiasm about the Government your ration cards will be taken.' I do not think she did do that; but I acknowledge that she could have. But, in those hurried ten days of preparation for the Congress, it was certainly impossible for her to make - for the occasion - every child we saw in Poland healthy happy and fat, and not only in Warsaw, but all over Poland." I think Poland, Hungary, Czecho-Slovakia, Romania and Bulgaria became Communist because they wanted to - rather the majority of the People wanted to. I do not think the U.S.A. has the right to call their becoming Communist "Russian aggression". If Russia used aggression as a policy she would have tried to make Finland adopt a Communist form of Government (Finland is as near Russia as Poland, Bulgaria

or Romania, and if Russia used aggression as a policy she would have made Finland adopt a communistic form of government; but she has not. (I know she did invade Finland in 1939, and I think she made a great mistake, but it was not in order to make her Communist) Today Russia and Finland are getting on perfectly well as neighbors, though their political and economic systems are not the same. Finland is relatively really democratic and her people are not suffering as are the people in the countries still feudal or still colonial. It is those countries who "go Communist" and they cannot be made "democratic" unless the so-called democratic governments give the people land and opportunities for decent living and Tennesse Valley like developments, which the U.S.S.R. is doing; and the U.S.A. is not.

I cannot understand why those who insist on saying all manner of evil things against the U.S.S.R. should believe renegades and refugees, the refugees being most of them anything but "democratic", groups anything but unprejudiced, and refuse to believe groups of British miners, British Quakers groups of British and American clergymen (I don't mean the Dean of Canterbury but many others) I have just read an account of nineteen Americans who were in the U.S.S.R. in 1950 and there were three clergymen in their group. All of these come back with stories very different from the renegades' I think there is probably some prison labour in the U.S.S.R.; but I know there is prison labour in the U.S.A. I shall never forget the brutal face of a man in charge of a chain gang working on the rodds in West Virginia. Read Scottsboro Boy. I also think that every country which has an army of conscripts has an army of slaves. Almost 100% of the boys who go to Korea go because they or are forced to go. If that is not slavery of the worst form I do not know what is. To be forced to kill people who never did you or your country any harm, forced to kill in the most brutal way - the most sadistic way - women and children and utterly destroy the homes of people thousands of miles away from your country who could not, if they would, hurt your country - it seems to me that is a much worse form of slavery than the being forced to work in mines where every possible means are taken to prevent gas and explosions, so the danger is reduced to a minimum. I am not at all sure that Russia is using prison labour in the mines i.e. using forced labour; but even if she should be I still think that a soldier who does not want to go out and kill, but who is forced to, is a more abject slave than any miner or field worker.

And now this war in Korea. I think I.F. Stone (Hidden History of the Korean War) and Pritt and many others have given incontrovertible proofs that it was the South Koreans who began it - rather the comparatively few Koreans

who had cooperated with the Japanese owners of their country and were now cooperating with the Americans, because these overlords allowed them some of the spoil and because both Japanese and Americans did not want to give land to the peasants. These Quislings congregated in South Korea. But the people of South Korea welcomed the North Koreans, as was shown by their offering no resistance when the North Koreans entered. The resistance came only when the Americans came to the help of the Koreans who wished to keep the people in subjection, just as the armies led and financed by England, France and America came to Russia and cooperated with the White Russians from 1918 to 1921 and as the armies of Austria, Prussia and England cooperated with the French traitors in 1790-1791 - 2 -3 and all through the Revolution. And these reactionaries of Korea are just as corrupt as the Chinese of Chiang Kai-Shek's group, and Syngman Rhee is just as corrupt as Chiang Kai-Shek (and Syngman Rhee was hardly known in Korea. He was given to the Koreans by Washington)

Then again as to who started it. I do not see how anyone can fail to see that it was the South Korean Government manoeuvered by John Foster Dulles and MacArthur; but whoever it was that started it, from which side of parallel 38 the aggressive movement came - no judge has the right to pass sentence without hearing the two sides. The United States quickly began the war without waiting for any investigation, without waiting for the U.N. sanction. The U.N. was presented with a war already started, and North Korea has never been allowed to present her case to the U.N. (But after all the U.N. is nothing but a tool an occasional smoke screen for the U.S.A.)

Then again this war on the side of the Americans is the most utterly callous war in all history, gasoline jelly bombs, occupation bombing, orders to bomb everything which moves, threats to use atomic bombing and almost certainly using bacteria. And all this refusing to have the armistice and going on and on torturing prisoners to make them say they do not want to return, and the desperation of the prisoners on the Island. Suppose Russia had seized the northern part of Mexico and bombed plants on the Rio Grande. Can you imagine the U.S.A. being as patient, as willing to do anything not to make war as Russia and China are? It seems to me that anyone who calls Russia "aggressive" had better go to the dictionary and study the meaning of words. I hear that Bertrand Russell has left the position he took when he wrote me that letter, for he said then that even a war would be better than having Russia dominate Western Europe. Now he is saying everywhere that anything is better than war. And besides I do not think there is the slightest danger of Russia's even wanting to dominate Western Europe

The main cause of the quarrel between Stalin and Trotsky was that Trotsky thought that the Revolution should be one constantly trying to add to its territory, that it should not stop anywhere. He said one or two or three communist countries could not be truly communist if anywhere their borders were not communist, so the attempt must be made to spread the Revolution. Stalin said that there was no use in trying to force communism on any country that was not itself ready, that the task of the Russian Communists was to make Communism a success in Russia that communism could not succeed in the world unless it had demonstrated that it could succeed in one country. Russia was so anxious not to fight any country in 1939, that she made a treaty with Nazi Germany, and did not enter the World III until she was actually attacked. It seems to me that the primary duty of every human being in England and America is to STOP the WAR before the next war annihilates the world - or at any rate all that is decent and lovely in the world It seems to me that America is doing in Korea "all that the Devil would do if run stark mad."

25-38-12

And now I must crowd two other things into the rest of this page. Your opinion of imperialism is one I think which is very far from accurate. Instead of going into that matter here I shall, as soon as I have time send you copies of two articles of mine on Imperialism: - one a paper I read in Paris at "Le Resemblement contre la Guerre et le Militarisme" I had the paper on "Colonialism and War. That was in August 1937. In 1938 I was asked to send a paper to a Congress in Buenos Aires, a Congress called to condemn Racism.

And I think you are most unfair to Latin America. Anglo Saxon America may have more radio and television sets; but Anglo-Saxon America i.e. the United States has just as much peon labour - Negroes on the plantations who cannot get away. No Latin American country practically exterminated the Indians. La Farge President of the Society for the Protection of the Indians (which cannot really protect) said in his report that last year (1951) was one of the worst years in the taking of land from them - the little land left, and the ruthlessness with which it was taken. And in the treatment of the Negroes when they were slaves and since there is no comparison at all, for the decency is all on the side of the Latin American. I lived for a whole year in a Mulatto family in Brazil. And I think also in the appreciation of Beauty, and the ability to create beauty - the Latin American is way ahead. And a great deal of the exploitation of Indians and other Labourers in Latin America is in the North American and British industries and mines which the Latin American Governments do not dare touch.

I thought I had finished with the question of the Russian and Chinese Revolution and the attempts of Great Britain and the United States to wreck the Revolutions, now chiefly carried on by the United States. I think I have given what seem to me incontrovertible proofs that neither Russia nor China want the war, that they have done everything they could to avoid the war, and it is equally evident that the United States (Government, industries which profit by war and war scares, and Brass hats) DOES WANT THE WAR. I think every human being who has a voice should let the American Government know that America' determination to bring on this Third World War must be stopped. Isn't the stopping America's determination to bring destrucion to the world <u>the first duty</u> of every one? Oh! If we could only put Truman and John Foster Dulles and a good many others in asylums for the criminal insane!

Passenger of letter to Harrison Gray

25-32-13

I thought I had finished with the question of the Russian and Chinese Revolution and the attempts of Great Britain and the United States to wreck the Revolutions, now chiefly carried on by the United States. I think I have given what seem to me incontrovertible proofs that neither Russia nor China want the war, that they have done everything they could to avoid the war, and it is equally evident that the United States (Government, industries which profit by war and war scares, and Mrs. Roosevelt) DOES WANT THE WAR. I think every human being who has a voice should let the American Government know that America' determination to bring on this Third World War must be stopped. Isn't the stopping America's determination to bring destruction to the world the first duty of every one? Oh! If we could only put Truman and John Foster Dulles and a good many others in asylums for the criminal insane!

Paragraphs of letter to Norman Cousins

I do hope that not hearing
from you does not mean
that you are unwell or
away. I have looked
forward so to seeing you
and talking over many
things with you - and to
meeting your wife.

Unless you can mail
a card to me on Thursday
as your Rome mails are
so slow. I could not receive
it before leaving for New York
Sunday night. I hope you
can let me know soon, for
a weeks stay in New York
means careful scheduling

25-32-7

[1] 724 Howard Road [Graves]
Sudbrook Park
Pikesville - Baltimore 8, Maryland
Nov. 12-1952

Dear Dr. Du Bois

I am so distressed at not hearing from you that you get my letter enclosing a postcard addressed to myself asking you to let me know as soon as possible when you could see me (or have me to meet you and your wife at Carl May you thought you might do on my next visit to New York).

to proceed. I shall be at the Fenyx Washington Hotel and if I hear not heard from you when I arrive I shall at once telephone you to see if we can not arrange on a day not by that time taken.

Very sincerely your friend
Anna Melissa Graves

November 12, 1952

Miss Anna M. Graves
706 Howard Road
Sudbrook Park
Pikesville
Baltimore 8, Md.

My dear Miss Graves:

So far as I know I have no engagements out of town between the 17th and the 19th of November. Also, I have nothing on the 21st. I have an engagement on the 20th.

If you let me know at your earliest convenience just when you will be in town and I could see you, I shall be glad.

Our home is in Brooklyn: 31 Grace Court on Brooklyn Heights.

I am sure Mrs. Du Bois also will be glad to see you.

Very sincerely yours,

DW:ll

W.E.B. Du Bois

November 13, 1952

Miss Anna M. Graves
George Washington Hotel
Lexington Avenue & 23 St.
New York, N.Y.

My dear Miss Graves:

Your letter found me out of town, but I answered it yesterday.

Please telephone me and we'll make an appointment. My office phone is: Murray Hill 4--3459

My home phone is: Maine 4--2929.

Very sincerely yours,

DB:lh

W.E.B. Du Bois

25-38-9

[Graz, Univ. of]

May 20, 1952

Professor Eder,
Rector of the University of Graz
Austria

Dear Sir:

I understand that you are president of the Commission investigating the conduct of Professor Brandweiner.

I have been a Professor of History and Economics for over twenty-five years of my career, and am a Doctor of Philosophy of Harvard University and a former student of the University of Berlin.

I write to protest against the dismissal of Professor Brandweiner for performing what seems to me one of the greatest duties encumbent upon a modern scientist, and that is, careful personal investigation of social facts, and reporting the same to the public. When this kind of action becomes a crime universities fail in their chief function.

In my opinion, Professor Brandweiner deserves praise and not blame.

I am, Sir,

Very sincerely yours,

DB:lh
c/c to
Lafitte.

W.E.B. Du Bois

PARENTS FOR CYRIL GRAZE
63-36 - 110 Street
Forest Hills, Long Island

February 25,1952

Dr. W. E. DuBois
Civil Rights Congress
205 East 42 Street
New York City

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Because you have always been an outstanding champion of civil liberties, civil rights and academic freedom, we should be honored to have you attend as our guest the testimonial dinner we are giving to Cyril Graze, a teacher at Forest Hills High School, recently suspended without pay by Superintendent Jansen for refusing to answer questions concerning his political beliefs. The dinner is being held on Sunday afternoon, March 2 at 2.30 p.m. at The Boulevard, 94-05 Queens Blvd., Forest Hills, Long Island. We are enclosing material which we have sent out to parents of Forest Hills High School, and we are expecting an attendance of 400 parents and students.

Should you be able to come, we should be proud to have you say a few words to the group. However, should this be impossible, we should deeply appreciate a short statement from you on the issues involved.

Sincerely yours,

Judy Pollack

Arrangements Committee
PARENTS FOR CYRIL GRAZE

25-46, 4

February 28, 1952

Miss Judy Pollack
Parents for Cyril Grase
63-36--110 Street
Forest Hills, Long Island

Dear Miss Pollack:

Your letter of invitation has been received. However, Dr. Du Bois has been out of town on vacation and will not return until March 10th. It will therefore be impossible for him to attend.

Very sincerely yours,

Lillian Hyman
Secretary to Dr. Du Bois

the pleasure of
your presence is requested
by

THE GREATER NEW YORK
NEGRO LABOR COUNCIL

Guests

at its

RECEPTION

IN HONOR OF

VICKI GARVIN

NEW EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

THURSDAY, JUNE 12
8:00 P. M.

UNITED MUTUAL AUDITORIUM
310 LENOX AVE.

R.S.V.P. TO 53 WEST 125th ST., NEW YORK CITY SA. 2-0880
DONATION $1.00

Dec. 8, 1952

Bishop John A. Gregg
1150 Washington Blvd.
Kansas City, Kansas

My dear Bishop Gregg:

Could you, without too much trouble, send me the name of the largest A.M.E. Church in St. Louis and in Kansas City, and the names and addresses of the pastors of those two churches?

I would be deeply obliged.

Very sincerely yours,

DB:lh

W.E.B. Du Bois

"God Our Father, Christ Our Redeemer, Man Our Brother"
Eleventh Episcopal District

[Gregg]

African Methodist Episcopal Church

Conferences: Florida, Northeast Florida, West Florida, East Florida, Orlando Florida
South Florida, Central Florida, Tampa Florida
Senior Bishop A. M. E. Church

Residence
1150 Washington Boulevard
Kansas City, Kansas

J. A. Gregg, Presiding Bishop
Educational Institution
EDWARD WATERS COLLEGE

Headquarters
EDWARD WATERS COLLEGE
Jacksonville, Florida

December 16, 1952.

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois,
23 West 26th Street,
New York 10, N.Y.,

Dear Dr. DuBois:-

Your letter of December 8, addressed to my Kansas City home, went there and was redirected to me here in Jacksonville where I am holding a series of Annual Conferences. That naturally delayed it, but I am hastening this letter to you with the hope that the information you desire will not reach you too late.

Our leading church in St. Louis is St. Paul A. M. E Church at 19 Leffingwell Avenue, and the pastor is Rev. M. R. Dixon, Jr., The leading Church in Kansas City, Kansas is First A. M. E., 1111 North 8th Street, Kansas City Kansas and the pastor is the Rev. J. Russell Brown.

Trusting this information will reach you in time for your need, I am

Very sincerely yours,

J. A. Gregg.

JAG/mbt

[Gregory]

Council on
African Affairs

May 15 1952
Chicago 15, Illinois

Dr. W. E. Du Bois.
Manhattenville Station N.Y.C. N.Y.

Dear Friends,
Please epcuse my delay and feeble epcuse than your letter and petition of April 29th was misirbally over looked.
Wenever ~~to~~ I like a long lost sheep am finding my way home.

25-23-12

Ie closed $1.00 which is not very much I grant yau. Perhaps this may help a little with your enarmous mailing list. again, Pleare forgive me.
Thanks again for remembering me on yaur mailing list. am meeing to contribute wheniever and whatever I can.

Thank you Kindly
Dorothy Gregory.

February 18, 1952

Mr. William Gropper
Croton-on-the-Hudson
New York

Dear Mr. Gropper:

Dr. & Mrs. Du Bois have just left the city on vacation for a month.

They asked me to send you this copy of a letter just received from the Department of State.

Very sincerely yours,

WNC. Secretary to Dr. Du Bois

GROSSET & DUNLAP · INC PUBLISHERS

1107 BROADWAY, NEW YORK 10, N. Y. (TWENTY-FOURTH STREET) CHELSEA 2-1600

December 18, 1952

41-7-15

Mr. Bud Weisob
c/o Graham
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Weisob:

Thank you very much for giving us the opportunity to see THE COUNTESS' SABLES. The material has received our careful consideration, but we are sorry to say that at the present time it is not suitable to our needs.

We are returning it to you herewith, and regret our inability to give you a more favorable reply.

Sincerely yours,

Alice Thorne

GROSSET & DUNLAP, INC.

AT:mc
Enc.

March 11, 1952

Mrs. Emma Groves
30 Peacedale Road
Dorchester, Mass.

My dear Emma:

Shirley and I have just returned from a three weeks' vacation in the Virgin Islands. We were trying to get over the long ordeal of the trial and the lecture trips, and succeeded in having a perfect rest.

I met there, quite unexpectedly, a number of friends, and had a small birthday dinner in the hotel where we were staying.

We spent three weeks in that hotel at Charlotte Amalie, St. Thomas, and one week with an old friend of mine in the city. We visited St. Croix and St. Johns, and thoroughly enjoyed the warm sun and bright sea and the flowers. We stopped a day in Puerto Rico, arriving home last Sunday.

I thought about you on this trip, and knew how much you would have enjoyed and how you needed such a rest. We could hardly afford the expense, but I thought it would pay in the long run.

Write and tell me about yourself and the children.

With best love from both of us,

DB:lh

W.E.B. Du Bois

[Groves]

May 12, 1952

Mrs. Emma Groves
30 Peacevale Road
Dorchester, Mass.

My dear Emma:

I am coming to Boston to speak Saturday night, May 17th and to attend a reception at St. Cyprian's Sunday afternoon.

Could you have breakfast with me Sunday morning at any time which would suit you?

Let me hear from you. Best regards,

With love,

DB:lh

W.E.B. Du Bois

25-30-26

Grover Sept. 26, 1952

Thank you, dear Doctor, for the book. I read some of it each night after I go to bed and am finding it both enjoyable and informative. Some of the facts I, of course, already knew and the rest of it I am glad - or mad - as the case may be, to learn. Shirley's comments are delightful. Give my love to her and tell her not to forget me before we meet again. You will be glad to know that Mason is back in school working on his doctorate. M. D. T.

25-32-2

has made him a very good offer. They are paying him full time for his job and allowing him time to attend classes at M.I.T. Three days a week. This will allow him to take one course a term at 100 a term. Dont you think thats quite an opportunity. I do hope he measures up to expectations. The rest of the family are well and send love. Again thank you for the lively book

As ever Emma

25-32-3

October 1, 1952

Mrs. Emma Groves
30 Peacevale Road
Dorchester, Mass.

My dear Emma:

I am glad to hear from you and to hear of Mason's excellent opportunity.

I am sure that with that vigorous young wife of his he will make good.

I start West next week to talk to the Progressive Party in Ohio and elsewhere.

Best regards from myself and Shirley.

Very sincerely yours,

W.E.B. Du Bois

506 W 135 St
N. Y. C., N. Y.
October 29, 1952

Dear Dr. Du Bois,

My name is Sydney Gurewitz. I am quite sure you have never heard that name before, so I'll elaborate on that theme slightly. My mother's name is Helen Sobell. Her husband's name is Morton Sobell.

I feel quite awkward writing this letter, it's not a usual sort of thing to say "thanks" to someone you've never met, even though I am in an odd (?) position every time I write to Morty.

It was really a very nice thing for you to do, and, even though I don't put it too gracefully, thank you very much for your book. I'm also "In Battle for Peace"

Sydney Gurewitz

1-22-53

2766

Square Dancers

BY REPRODUCTA

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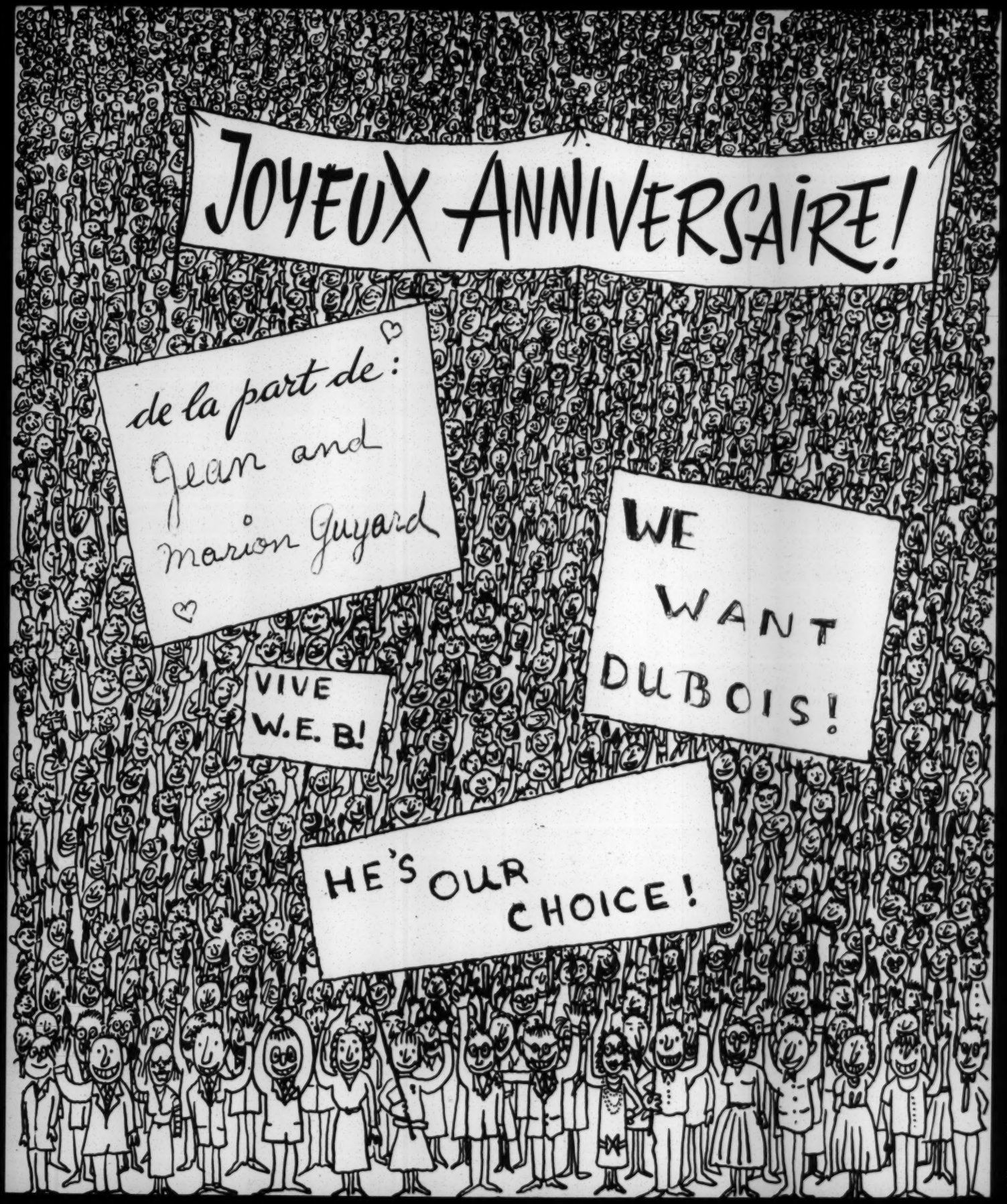
JOYEUX ANNIVERSAIRE!
de la part de:
Jean and
Marion Guyard
WE WANT DUBOIS!
VIVE W.E.B!
HE'S OUR CHOICE!

RUST CRAFT

25BW 2020-F
Imprimé en Allemagne

AVONS

TOUS

À TE DIRE...

September 4, 1952

Harcourt, Brace and Company
383 Madison Avenue
New York, N.Y.

Gentlemen:

On October 29, 1951 you sent me a letter, signed by Alfred Harcourt, saying "Here are agreements in duplicate for Black Reconstruction". These were signed, and I returned your copy.

However, I regret to say that I have somehow mislaid my own copy of this contract, and have been unable to find it in my voluminous files.

If it is not too much trouble will you kindly send me a duplicate of this contract? I shall greatly appreciate it.

Very sincerely yours,

DB:LH

W.E.B. Du Bois

HARCOURT, BRACE AND COMPANY, INC.
PUBLISHERS
383 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK 17, N.Y

September 10, 1952

Mr. W. E. B. Du Bois
23 West 26th Street
New York 10, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Du Bois:

We have your letter of September fourth and, as you request, we are enclosing with this a copy of your agreement with us for BLACK RECONSTRUCTION. The form, however, on which your original contract was made, has been changed many times through the years and we have therefore crossed out in red pencil on the enclosed those clauses which did not appear in your original contract; we have typed in the margin those clauses printed in the original. We hope this is satisfactory.

Sincerely yours,

Eugene Reynal

Enc.

[1952?]

BITTER ALOES

BY

Hugh Hardyman

Resistance Pamphlet Number Two

FREE men, both in and out of prison, are resisting the transformation of the United States into a militarised Fascist society. Most Americans, like decent men and women throughout the rest of the world, are revolted by the wholesale incineration of men, women and children in Korea. The boasting of military might, of secret weapons for the massacre of millions, has never been and is not now to the liking of the American people. The criminal ambition to turn our young men into 'killers—the worst killers possible' is a Fascist ideal which few Americans hold. To stop the spread of such homicidal mania is the immediate task of all who value the liberty and lives of the people of the United States and of the world.

Additional copies from Hugh Hardyman
2315 Los Amigos, La Crescenta, California
10c each; $8.50 per 100

Bitter Aloes

No, these are not the pretty verses
That make you smile;
They are the thoughts distilled from curses
Written in bile.

There was a time for snow-white mallows
And gentle song;
Now is a time for bitter aloes
To purge our wrong.

Merry Christmas!

Over the Land of Morning Peace
Our civilizing bombers fly
And in the twinkling of an eye
From communism grant release.
The storied cities, old as Rome,
Vanish in flame in half an hour
The people, freed by Christian power,
Die in the ashes of their home.
Americans, whose life has been
Devoted to a baseball hurled
Through nineteen summers, proudly bring
On burnished, flashing, flying wing
From far across a watching world
The gift of jellied gasoline.

Voice of America

Proposed Easter morning broadcast from the Church of the Whited Sepulchre, Washington

The Russians who insist on peace
Are clearly guilty of aggression.
We seek no inch of foreign soil
But Taiwan stays in our possession.

We work to spread democracy
By propping Franco up in Spain.
We hope to stave off World War III
By arming Germany again.

The Chinese whom we burn alive
Do not observe the rules of war.
The gentle rule of Synghman Rhee
To all Korea we shall restore.

Our equal justice frees Herr Krupp
And gives him back his factories.
To Jews who want their homes returned
We give the status of DPs.

The Indians can learn from us
How to be rich instead of poor.
We hoard our surplus food while they
Die of starvation at our door.

CARE packages attest to our
Unrivalled generosity;
They cost us quite a fraction of
The oil we take from Araby.

The UN Charter is the sure
Foundation of our policy;
China's exclusion rightly keeps
Our merited majority.

Our deep respect for womanhood
We demonstrate at Martinsville,
Where seven Negroes die for rape.
(White men get seven years in jail.)

All nations know America
Would never start another war.
The peace petition is the crime
DuBois has been indicted for.

Beacons to a benighted world
Are our unblemished films and press,
Restrained by modesty alone
From showing our true righteousness.

Mothers' Day

What mothers want is always much the same;
A man around the house or coming home,
The children healthy, hungry, making noise,
Food in the cupboard, clothes and shoes enough,
A yard with flowers and a school where kids
Can learn more than their parents ever knew.
This is what mothers want in our town
And in New York and Moscow and Belgrade.
All mothers everywhere want these same things
But most of us don't get them and the few
Who have them are afraid of losing them.

The world has wheat and wood and iron and oil
And coal and wool enough for everyone
And yet in Fresno and Formosa kids
Are going hungry. In the state of Maine
Potatoes are piled up and sprayed with dye
To keep the price too high for those who need
To buy them. And in Kansas, where we have
A million pounds of butter in a cave,
The children of the migrants eat dry bread
And not enough of that, although the bins
And elevators overflow with wheat.
And everywhere, in London, Leningrad,
In Paris, Brussels, Rome and Singapore,
The selfsame question underlies our dreams
And gnaws in waking hours at our hearts:
"Will they grow up or will another war
Starve, burn and blast the children of the world?"

Only five years ago the Golden Gate
Heard the words spoken which held all our hopes:
"One world! United Nations on the march
With flags unfurled!" Freedom from want and fear
Would follow victory and all mankind
Would turn from killing to the nobler task
Of building brotherhood in every land.
The war was almost over. It had cost
The lives of twenty million and the waste
Of treasure was enough to build a house
For every family in all the world

And build a hospital in every town
And run the hospitals for a decade.
It was enough. The people cried for peace
In every continent, for peace, for peace.
The words of Roosevelt circled round the globe
And hearts of mothers echoed: "Freedom! Peace!"

We stand betrayed! The men who hated him
Have torn apart the structure that he built,
Have split the world in two, declared cold war
Instead of peace and boasted to the world
Of greater and more monstrous means of death.
Fear fills the land; men are afraid to write,
To speak, to think, to dare to pray for peace,
Lest hunger kill their children while they rot
In prison. Gentle men from other shores,
Who come to beg for peace and for one world,
Are denied entry lest their words arouse
Memories of Roosevelt in each mother's heart,
Kindle anew the failing fire of hope,
Awake in men the courage to *Resist,*
To stop the madness of Los Alamos,
To save from their own folly those rich fools
Who seek to keep their power at the cost
Of blowing up themselves and half the world.

It is enough. Listen, Curie! Picasso!
The mothers of America have heard
Your message. We are with you! We want peace!
We want to stop building atomic bombs.
We want to send the Chinese people ploughs
And penicillin, cotton, atabrine,
Not rifles and machine-guns. We want peace!
We want to help the Russian people build
A better world. We want to try to mend
The cities that the Nazis smashed in Poland.
We want to use our giant factories
To give to every mother in the world
Food in the cupboard, clothes and shoes enough,
A yard with flowers and a school where kids
Can learn more than their parents ever knew.
We want your children and ours to grow up,
To live in peace, in peace, in peace, in peace!

Ave Columbia!

Westward the course of empire runs!
From Massachusetts Bay
To San Francisco every tribe
Acknowledges our sway.

To Honolulu's golden strand
Our vision next aspires;
The proud Hawaiian yields the throne
'Neath Mauna Loa's fires.

Far range our fleets. The Philippines
Are owned by haughty Spain;
A blast, a battle and the isles
Are brought beneath our rein.

The Japanese who dare oppose
Our just and glorious rule
Are swiftly vanquished; shore to shore
The ocean is our pool.

Koreans next our arms invite
And great MacArthur goes
To thrill with majesty our friends
And fill with fear our foes.

So bravely sails our ship of state
With power superhuman
To rule or ruin at command
Of gallant Captain Truman.

Where Are We Going?

Where are we going, fellow citizens?
To what inhuman and revolting end
Is this sleep-walking nation being led?
Shall free Americans accept the yoke
Of brutal plutocratic tyranny
Before the wooden crosses rot that mark
The graves of those who died to lift that yoke
From European necks? The stench of death
Still lingers round the walls of Buchenwald;
The piles of teeth, the mounds of children's shoes
Are there for every Congressman to see,
Who cares to fly to Europe. Rotterdam,
Lidice, Warsaw mark the path of those
Who sought by force to subjugate the world
For exploitation by a master race.

Where are we going, fellow citizens?
The ashes of Sinuiju and Wonsan
Shall not grow cold in silence while one voice
Conservative enough to cry: "For shame!"
Can still be raised. "For shame! For shame! For shame!"
The massacre of helpless residents
Of cities undefended from the air
Is criminal in Asia as in Europe.
People who never hurt Americans,
Who never threatened to attack our coasts,
Who had no warships, built no bombing planes,
Who fought us only when we sent our men
Across an ocean to attack their men
In their own cities, towns and villages,
These people we are killing with our bombs,
Roasting alive with jellied gasoline.

Where are we going, fellow citizens?
The powers hardly won at Valley Forge,
Saved for the people in the Bill of Rights
And ratified in blood at Gettysburg,
Are being taken from us while we sleep.
The Representatives of Southern States,
Where rights of Negro voters are abridged,
Loll in the Congress. Men who exercise
The Christianity of William Penn
Are thrown in prison. Writers, who refused

To offer their opinions and beliefs
For censorship, are silenced in our jails.
Peaceful assemblies broken up by mobs
Evoke no action from a Governor
Who buys and sells the offices of state.
Our honored statute books are now defaced
With Public Law 831, which makes
Provision here for concentration camps.

Where are we going, fellow citizens?
The promise of 'the last best hope of earth'
Can be redeemed if we but speak the word.
The means are ours to build a joyous land
Of healthy bodies and unshackled minds,
To wipe our gonorrhea and syphilis,
Tuberculosis and malaria,
To use our steel in China and Korea
For building bridges, not destroying them,
Promote the general welfare of all men
Here and in Europe, Asia, Africa,
By free exchange of knowledge and of goods
With all who need them, leaving others free
To run their countries better if they can.

Where are we going, fellow citizens?
The ashes of Sinuiju and Wonsan
Demand an answer. Do we leave our past,
Which had much brightness, and assume the role
Of Genghis Khan, of Adolf Schickelgruber?
Send our young men to kill and to be killed
In any land whose people will not pay
Tribute to Chiang Kai-Shek or Standard Oil?
Do we abandon freedom to become
Mechanized stomachs gorging on mankind?
Do we accept political police,
Informers, perjurers, censors, all the spawn
Of Fascist tyranny because of fear
That other people, far less fortunate
Than we, may build themselves with their bare hands
Cities and power plants and factories
Designed for their own use and not for gain
Of kings, of prelates or of millionaires?

Where are we going, fellow citizens?
Have we achieved the marvels of Oak Ridge,
Of Hanford, of Los Alamos, where men
Have scaled the flaming ramparts of the sun,
Bringing back tools to recreate the world,
To probe the mystery of the universe,
To learn the hidden processes of life,
Only to use this triumph of the mind
To build machines to devastate and kill,
To waste the substance of the centuries,
To murder millions with a single bomb?
And should the power to use this monstrous bomb
Be placed by a free people in the hands,
Not of our sages, scientists and seers,
Not of our Senators and Congressmen,
But of a single man, however wise,
Learned and prudent such a man may be?

Where are we going, fellow citizens?
The question must be answered. It is we
Who are responsible. We have the power.
The guilt for those who perish in Korea
Is shared by all of us, all, all but those
In the unvisited and loathsome zoos
Where men whom we have wronged are caged and starved,
Beaten with clubs and whips and rubber hose,
Chained in dark holes and tortured by our guards.
We are responsible who know the truth
And are not yet in prison. We can speak
Loudly enough to waken from their sleep
The apathetic and the ignorant;
Can put an end to bombing and to war,
Bring back our troops from other people's lands,
Demand disarmament for all the world,
Destroy our stockpile of atomic bombs,
Rebuild the ruined cities of Korea,
Turn from our Fascist follies and advance
Into the sunlight, walking without fear
In peace and freedom, worthy of our past.

Children's Catch

"It is estimated that more than two million civilians have died in Korea, the majority of them children . . ."

L. A. Times, June 2, 1951

Leopold, Adolf and Harry,
Perched on a griddle in hell,
Quarrel and fight
Over who has the right
To ring the coking bell.

"No one can beat my record,"
Leopold angrily cried.
"When I was king
Of the rubber ring
Eleven million died."

"In twenty-two years!" jeered Adolf.
"Time is the measure to use.
In six years I
Baked a Maidanek pie
Of full six million Jews."

"I beat you both," twittered Harry,
Swelling with righteous pride.
"Inside a year
In my war in Korea
Two million natives died!"

Leopold, Adolf and Harry,
Perched on a griddle in hell,
Quarrel and fight
Over who has the right
To ring the coking bell.

The Years of Shame

These are the years of shame in Washington.
Before the ink is dry upon the pact
Establishing the crime of genocide,
The order to kill everything that moves
Is given to our bombers in Korea
And with mechanical efficiency
Men, women, children, infants are destroyed
By bullets, bombs and jellied gasoline.
The gentle people who were our allies
Six years ago, who welcomed us as friends,
Who only wanted freedom to build up
Their own society in their own way,
Are murdered by the million and their land
Reduced to blackened desert by our guns.

These are the years of shame in Washington.
The judge promoted by the lord of vice
Dispenses favors to a motley crew
Of sycophants and gamblers, who grow rich
By sale of access to the public purse.
The slimy trails of Maragon and Vaughan
Winding along the White House corridors
Glitter by moonlight. Petty millionaires,
The henchmen of the owning families,
Infest the carcase of the state like maggots
Eating out profits for their companies
In contracts, orders, tax concessions, loans,
Until the stink of their corruption drowns
The stench of corpses rotting in Korea.

These are the years of shame in Washington.
The great philanthropist whose honored pen
Rallied a generation to the cause
Of freedom for the Negro and who dared
To exercise his right to plead for peace,
Is handcuffed as a common criminal,
Numbered and fingerprinted and accused
As agent of a foreign principal,
The world-wide masses who are urging peace.
Artists and writers of the stage and screen
Are pilloried for public show and forced
To turn informer, go to jail or starve,
That censorship, forbidden by the law,
May be achieved by lawless tyranny.

These are the years of shame in Washington.
The city stifles in a murk of fear.
The voteless geldings of democracy
Converse in whispers, mindful of the wires
Running from homes, hotels and offices
Even from benches in the public park,
From lovers' couches and from deathbed springs,
To bring to the political police
Each heedless confidence or careless word.
Their mail is watched; to read a newspaper,
Receive a letter from a friend abroad
Or order books on current history,
May bring disgrace and ruin. For how long
Will they remember that they once were free?

These are the years of shame in Washington.
Two billion people cry aloud for peace,
Seeking to salve the ancient wounds of man
With remedies at last available
For famine, exploitation and disease.
But in the capital this bitter cry,
Transmuted by the screens of wealth and power
Into the roaring of a hungry mob,
Awakens not compassion but the fears
Of guilty men unconscious of their guilt.
Statesmen in panic sound the call to arms,
Declare the state in danger, seize the youth
For military slavery, coerce
Reluctant satellites to gird for war.

These are the years of shame in Washington.
The drama of obese plutocracy
Draws to its close. The mouths that sought to suck
Whole nations dry, find that their gold has bought
Only the leaders. Through the mesh of lies
Written and spoken, truth begins to seep.
The very weapon used so long to keep
The people in their apathetic place,
The printing of certificates of debt,
Abused by greed becomes a Frankenstein
Choking with dollars its mad worshippers.
How long before a wakened people take
Their country back? Not long, though it seems
long.
These are the years of shame in Washington.

Two Worlds

In the nation sprawling from sea to sea
The air is filled with a clamor of tongues;
Radios, powered with a million lungs,
Scream that the greedy alone are free.

Senators, bellowing night and day,
Echo the lie that the Flag and Cross
Hallow the values of profit and loss,
Sanctify the American Way.

Ministers practising what they preach
Find they are facing the bishops' rage;
Grammar school teacher and campus sage
Learn from the newspapers what to teach.

Justices, sworn to uphold the law,
Chisel away at the Bill of Rights;
Liberties, won in a thousand fights,
Vanish like snow in an April thaw.

This was the road that the Germans trod
Out of democracy's failing light
Into the darkness of Fascist night,
Where money was power and power was God.

This is the tribute we pay our dead,
This the memorial being built,
This the reward for the life-blood spilt:
Americans follow where Hitler led.

And at the end of the ghastly path,
Clear to be seen by a man with eyes,
Is the blasted bunker where Hitler lies
In a city wrecked by the people's wrath.

For the world where the building of armored might
Could force the many to serve the few,
Died with the Nazis. Today a new
World has arisen. Its sky is bright.

Souvenirs

The renovating job at last was ended,

The family moved back across the square.

The local press made much of the affair

And all agreed the new decor was splendid.

A great improvement was the den with bar

Where Mr. Christian could relax at night

With cronies, bourbon, poker and the sight

Of trophies won in the Korean war.

Here on the wall, beneath a law-school banner,

Were three small torsoes blackened at An-tung,

A brick from the big church at Pyongyang,

And, favorite of the unholy gang,

A pretty woman frozen with her young

Strapped to her back in the quaint native manner.

These poems may be reproduced in whole or in part. Separate reprints of Merry Christmas, Mothers' Day, Where Are We Going? and The Years of Shame may be ordered from the writer for $1.00 per hundred.

76 Edgecombe Avenue
December 8th,1952

Dr. W.E.B.DuBois
409 Edgecombe Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Hoping that you will agree that good intentions may follow the rule "better late than never", on behalf of Harlem Speaks I would like to thank you for allowing us to record your speech on Africa.

Harlem Speaks, as you have probably heard, is a non-profit organization which is trying to encourage and stimulate the cultural life of Harlem.We have held various forums, musical programs, etc., in pursuit of that ideal. Someday... and we hope it is not just a futile dream... we plan to have a building that will serve as a home for the Arts in Harlem.

25-27-9

With such plans that are as monumental as yon distant mountain, we also are trying to collect the voices of the great contributors of our times. Part of our delay in thanking you for your generous consent was because we had hoped that we could present you with a personal record of your address. Unfortunately, our intentions were much larger than our coffers. We must beat a reluctant but hasty retreat. However, if at any time you would like to borrow our tape... because your facilities may be better equipped than ours... to make your own recording, it is at your disposal.

Perhaps, in the near future we will be able to complete some of the projects that Harlem Speaks has planned.

By- the- way, Dr. DuBois, if it is convenient, we would like to have an appointment with you for discussing another recording date. Perhaps we might get your favorite passage of "Black Reconstruction", or some other work, recorded.

Thanks again for your co-operation.

Yours truly,

Melvin Tapley

Melvin Tapley

May 8, 1952

Mrs. Kathryn Harris
133 Sylvan Avenue
Asbury Park, N. J.

Dear Kate:

We were glad to get your postcard from Haiti and to know that you had gone visiting for a change.

We are both well, and busy lecturing and writing.

I am going to speak at the meeting of the Colored Women's Clubs to be held at Bordentown July 17th. If I do not see you before, I shall hope at least to see you then.

Yours, with love,

DB:lh

W.E.B. Du Bois

MRS. LORENZO HARRIS
133 SYLVAN AVENUE
ASBURY PARK, NEW JERSEY

Nov 3, 1952

Dear Dr. Du Bois,

I write to thank you for the book you sent me which I have read with great interest. Please forgive me for not acknowledging it before now.

I recently attended two meetings of the Progressive Party — one in Lakewood and one in Newark. In Battle For Peace was being sold at both places I purchased six copies and gave them to friends of mine.

MRS. LORENZO HARRIS
133 SYLVAN AVENUE
ASBURY PARK, NEW JERSEY

At the Newark meeting I heard all three V.P. candidates speak. Yes our beloved Paul Robeson was there too. He spoke and sang, the Mosque theater was filled to over flowing and he was given great ovation.

Sharon is going to school, Deborah is growing up fast, she is no longer the little "tomato" she was when you were here but shows interest in people and things around her. The little mother is still

MRS. LORENZO HARRIS
133 SYLVAN AVENUE
ASBURY PARK, NEW JERSEY

energetic and is doing a splendid job of spoiling her mother-in-law. The soldier is at Mitchell Field, he comes home every week-end and in the middle of the week over night.

I hope you are well and feeling fine.

With love from all of us.

Kate

October 15, 1952

Miss Vivian Harsh
Cleveland Hall Branch
Chicago Public Library
48 Street & S. Michigan Blvd.
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Miss Harsh:

We have learned that you have been asked to look over Shirley's manuscript of her "Life of De Sable".

May I suggest one consideration that ought to guide your judgment. What the publishers want, naturally, is a short book which would call for the smallest expense, and in most cases a biography for children can easily fill the bill. But in this case you have a biography of a man who never before has had a book written about him, and who is a Negro. Naturally, Chicago has not been particularly proud of him, and many will be critical of anything said about him.

Shirley, therefore, has tried to combine in this book not only the simple story of his life which might attract teen-agers, but also to insert enough authoritative matter which would shut the mouths of critics. Her research has been wide, and we only wish that she could have the opportunity to publish a full length biography, with wide quotations of authorities, but as you know, no publisher is going to take such a book.

I had the same difficulty in 1915 when I was asked to do a book on the Negro for the Home Universal Library. My first manuscript was criticised because I had made so many statements about Negro history that the editors did not believe them. They asked me for a re-writing with authorities. I therefore re-wrote the book and filled it with authorities, so that some of the editors wanted to publish two volumes, but of course that was not possible. I then wrote another one-volume book which they accepted.

In this case, if we can induce Messner's to publish a book which is a little longer than the ordinary children's book in order to retain enough authoritative detail which will forestall the inevitable criticism,

I think we will accomplish a great deal.

I am therefore venturing to make this suggestion, and I am sure that you will do anything you can.

Very sincerely yours,

DB:lh

W.E.B. Du Bois

THE CHICAGO PUBLIC LIBRARY

GERTRUDE E. GSCHEIDLE, LIBRARIAN

October
Twenty-first
1952

Hall Branch
4801 S. Michigan Ave
Chicago 15, Ill.

Dr. W.E.DuBois
23 W. 26th St.
New York City
New York

Dear Dr. DuBois:

The manuscript of Shirley Graham's " Life of De Sable" was sent to Mrs Rollins, Children's Librarian at Hall Branch Library by Messner the publisher. She asked Marian Hadley and me to read it through. She is reading it now herself.

I found the biography very informative, well written and extremely interesting. I hope when it is published it will be left as is. Perhaps a few paragraphs could be eliminated but certainly not the factual material.

Since this is the first full length book to be written on De Sable it should prove of great interest to people in this area and many others elsewhere.

The book impressed me as being suitable for readers of high school age and up. In fact any reader should be fascinated with this re-telling of the life of Chicago's first citizen.

When Mrs Rollins returns the manuscript with critical comments she will add Miss Hadley's and mine to hers.

I hope the book will not be considered as a short book for children.

It was a priviledge to be allowed to read the manuscript and I hope the book will have good sales when published.

Very sincerely,

Vivian G. Harsh

George C. Hall Branch Library
4801 S. Michigan Ave.
Chicago, 15, Illinois

4-29-8

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Executive Secretary, Cambridge

Wadsworth House as of 1840

CLASS
of 1890

WADSWORTH HOUSE
Cambridge 38 · Massachusetts

Agent: Charles B. Barnes 73 Tremont Street Boston 8

April 9, 1952.

Dear ~~Classmate:~~ Du Bois

Here we are again with your Class Agent's letter.

Many of us have long felt in our quiet and modest way that the Class of 1890 (Harvard Coll.) was a great class. NOW WE KNOW IT.

The survey of the contributions to the Harvard Fund by the Alumni for 1951 shows that in the ranking of the classes on the basis of the ratio of givers to living members, the Class of '90 stood third on the list of the seventy-five classes listed! Res ipsa loquitur.

Such a lofty position among the stelligers, however, has an obligation that goes with it and calls for renewed effort to hold our place. Noblesse oblige.

Do the <u>best</u> you feel that you can and be sure to give <u>something</u>.

'90 this way,

Charlie Barnes

Class Agent

25-43-29

HARVARD UNIVERSITY
THE GRADUATE SCHOOL OF ARTS AND SCIENCES
24 Quincy Street, Cambridge 38, Mass.

LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION TO SUPPLEMENT APPLICATION FOR ADMISSION

Name of Applicant MCCANNS DAVID GRAHAM ← file

Subject of Study HISTORY Special Field AMERICAN HISTORY

I have known McCanns and his family since his boyhood. Since 1951 I have been his stepfather, having married his mother Shirley Graham. McCanns is a man of good character, wide experience for his years, and a hard and steady worker. The thing about him that impresses me is that he is quiet, self-contained, unselfish, with deep capacity for patient endurance. He was at first an excellent musician and played the violin well. But the war took him from college and after his return he wanted to learn about the world. Recently he has decided that history is his field with concentration on American history. He has begun this study with intelligence and determination. I think he will succeed in making a mark in it.

I can wholeheartedly recommend him for admission to the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences.

25-47.2

Please ratethe Applicant in Comparison with Others of his Age and Position whom you have known.

	Upper 1 or 2%	Upper 10%	Upper 25%	Upper half
Native Intellectual Ability		x		
Breadth of General Knowledge			x	
Ability to express himself Orally		x		
Ability to Express himself in Writing		x		
Ability to work with others		x		
Emotional Maturity	x			
Appearance			x	
Promise as a teacher		x		
Promise as a researcher		x		

W.E.B. Du Bois, Harvard '90
Position Retired - See "Who's Who" and "Who's Who in America

June 19, 1953
31 Grace Court, Brooklyn 2, NY

May 29, 1952

Mrs. Jessie Hathcock
407 West 5 St.
Dayton, Ohio

My dear Jessie:

I could not telephone you Tuesday night but phoned from the airport Wednesday morning. You were in class so the authorities apparently could not bring you to the phone.

I was so glad to see you, and glad to have you come out to the lecture.

I had a very pleasant stay in Antioch.

Let me say again that Shirley and I would be so glad to have you let us know when you are in New York this summer and have you visit us.

With best love to you and the family,

Sincerely yours,

DB:lh

W.E.B. Du Bois

[Hautz] Lawrence [now in Rhodesia] then in Milwaukee

January 8, 1952

MEMO TO MR. HAUTZ

I was going to hand this correspondence to you after you returned, but on thinking it over I am of the opinion that it might be well for you to have it on this trip. These are letters which passed between Mrs. Minta B. Trotman of Brooklyn, and Shoghi Effendi, Mr. Horace Holley, Mrs. M. P. Smyth, Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Lulie Mathews and myself.

Mrs. Trotman is now dead. I knew her from 1888 until her death. She was born in Nashville of well-to-do parents, her father being the proprietor of a livery stable. She was educated at Fisk University, and married twice, once to a man named Allen, by whom she had three children: a son and two daughters. I do not know the whereabouts of the son at present. One daughter was in the New York Library Service, where she was highly respected, and the surviving daughter, from whom I have received this correspondence, was a teacher in the New York Public Schools and is now a real estate operator in partnership with her husband, Probyn Thompson, in Brooklyn.

Mrs. Trotman lived for many years in Brooklyn and had considerable real estate holdings. She was a close friend and associate with my first wife, Mrs. Nina G. Du Bois; with Mrs. Helen Curtis, widow of a U.S. Minister to Liberia; Mrs. Bibb, and several other colored women of standing. Through her they were attracted to the Baha'i Movement, and planned to join. Mrs. Trotman did join, but I think none of the others. They were repelled by the occurrences at the meeting of the National Spiritual Assembly of the Baha'is of the U.S. and Canada, held in Nashville, Tenn. January 10-12, 1937.

The following letters illustrate the controversy which arose over that meeting: Mrs. Trotman explained her reaction in a letter to Shoghi Effendi, January 21, 1937 (see letter A). This letter was answered by Shoghi Effendi, February 5, 1937 (see letter B). Following his advice Mrs. Trotman wrote the National Spiritual Assembly, Chicago, and received a reply from Mr. Holley. I do not have copies of these letters, but on June 16 Mrs. Trotman wrote the Shoghi Effendi a second letter (see letter C). In this she refers to the June 1937 issue of the Baha'i News, which had a letter from Shoghi Effendi in which he said:

"Your Assembly suggestion that Baha'i public meetings should henceforth be conducted separately for whites and colored, and that study classes resulting from such meetings should likewise be conducted separately, until individuals of both races are truly confirmed believers, is splendid, as it will undoubtedly help in removing the misunderstanding and obstacles that have

thus far stood in the way of the expansion of the Faith in Southern States."

On the same day, June 16, 1937, Mrs. Trotman wrote again to Mr. Holley (see letter D). This letter Mr. Holley answered July 9, 1937 (see letter E).

In the meantime, the controversy began to spread. Mrs. Trotman wrote to Mrs. Johnson (whose identity I do not know) some time in the summer of 1937, probably in July (see letter F), and also August 3 to Mrs. Margarita Smyth. Mrs. Smyth replied August 3, 1937, (see letter G). On August 4, 1937 Mrs. Trotman wrote to Mrs. Mathews, who was a good friend of Mrs. Du Bois and myself, (see letter H). On August 10 Mrs. Trotman received a reply from Shoghi Effendi (see letter I).

Meantime there arose within the Baha'i Movement a tendency to blame Mrs. Bechtold for originally revealing the Jim-Crow policy at Nashville, coupled with an effort to deny that anything untoward took place (see letter J).

I finally thought it was time for me to take a hand in the controversy, and in my column which I was then writing for the Pittsburgh Courier I wrote a statement on "The Fall of the Baha'i" (see letter K). This disturbed Mrs. Mathews considerably (see letter L).

In December, 1937, Sara Taylor, a friend of Mrs. Trotman, wrote to one of her friends (see letter M). December 17 I wrote to Mrs. Mathews, after having heard from Mrs. Trotman, (see letter N). May 12, 1938 Mrs. Mathews writes Mrs. Trotman (see letter O), to which Mrs. Trotman replies (see letter P).

I do not know whether anything further took place with regard to this matter. I do know that Mrs. Du Bois and Mrs. Curtis refused to join the Movement, and that I, personally, lost interest.

I am sending you copies of all this correspondence, and I have in my possession the original letters which I shall be glad at any time to let you see. Eventually I shall return them to Mrs. Thompson, daughter of Mrs. Trotman.

DE:lh W.E.B. Du Bois

June 20, 1942

Mr. Lawrence A. Hautz
1017 First Wisconsin National Bank Bldg.
Milwaukee 2, Wisconsin

My dear Mr. Hautz:

Shirley and I will be in Chicago at the Progressive Party convention the 3rd, 4th and 5th of July.

We would be glad to come to Milwaukee on the 7th for a few days visit. Perhaps, also, we could include in that a call on Frank Lloyd Wright if he is in the vicinity.

Our best regards to you and Carol.

Very sincerely yours,

DB:lh

W.E.B. Du Bois

25-47-19

[Hayfron-Benjamin]

C.F.HAYFRON-BENJAMIN,
BARRISTER-AT-LAW.

SCOS CHAMBERS,
P.O.BOX 118,
CAPE COAST
28TH MAY, 1952.

Ref. CFHB/CD/5/52.

Dear Dr. Dubois,

Pardon an occasional intrusion into your valuable time, but you are so held in International renown that your advice on many matters is distinctly invaluable.

I am preparing a thesis for the PhD degree in Sociology of the London University and have selected as my subject "The Laws and Customs relating to marriage amongst the Fantis in the Gold Coas".

It is by no means an easy subject but I am determined to do my best.

In the circumstances, I am respectfully asking you, of your kindness, to assist me in the preparation of the relevant bibliography and such other suggestions as you may consider relevant and desirable.

With renewed thanks and all good wishes for your health and happiness.

Yours Respectfully & Sincerely,

C.F.H.-Benjamin

TO

DR. W.E.B. DUBOIS,
PROFESSOR OF SOCIOLOGY,
C/O NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE
ADVANCE OF COLOURED PEOPLES,
NEW YORK - U.S.A.

[Hayfron-Benjamin]

June 20, 1952

Mr. C. F. Hayfron-Benjamin
SCCS Chambers
P.O. Box 118
Cape Coast
British West Africa

My dear Sir:

Of course you are well acquainted with the work of Casely-Hayford.

There must be in the libraries in and around New York more material, and if I had time I would send you notes about it, but I am afraid that just now I cannot find the time to do it.

I wish you success in your work.

Very sincerely yours,

DB:lh

W. E. B. Du Bois

May 8, 1952

Mr. John Haynes
1183 N. Virgil Avenue
Hollywood, California

My dear Mr. Haynes:

I have no very recent information on the Ingram case. The last I had was that she and her two sons still were in jail, and that there is little prospect of their release, under the present governor of Georgia.

I have no doubt but that they could use clothes and money for keeping up the defense.

I am sorry to be so late in answering this letter, since it went to another office and was forwarded.

Very sincerely yours,

DB:lh

W.E.B. Du Bois

25-43-8

[Haynes]

ST. ANDREW'S METHODIST CHURCH

100 CHANDLER STREET

WORCESTER, MASSACHUSETTS

Minister: REV. ROLAND EMERSON HAYNES
745 Commonwealth Avenue
Boston 15, Massachusetts
Tel. Circle 7-9567

Boston
745 Commonwealth Ave
Boston 15
Mass

March 3, 1952

25-43-24

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

I am a student in the School Of Theology of Boston University. Under the Professorship of Dr. Edwin P. Booth, I am about to embark upon the intellectual task of studying,"Great Living Negroes And Their Thoughts", a Directed Study in the field of Historical Theology.

Your life and your thought has always been interesting and fascinating. Particular, has this been the case as I have tried to prepare the course of action that I might take that would lend itself for a greater amount of valifity. Therefore, I ask you Sir, if you would give me your answer to the question that now lies before me," Which are the best ways of gaining a thorough comprehension of your life and thought?"

I trust that you shall submit to me your answer at your earliest convenience; you may reach me by writing to the address found in the letter head under my name(Boston). My gratitude for your consideration is indeed immeasurable.

Dr. W.E.Burghardt Du Bois
% N.A.A.C.P.
20 West 40th Street
New York 18,N.Y.

REH:mgh

June 20, 1952

Rev. Roland Emerson Haynes
745 Commonwealth Avenue
Boston 15, Mass.

My dear Sir:

I am late in answering your unsigned letter of March 3, but beg to say that you can find information concerning my life in "Who's Who", "Who's Who in America", "Dusk of Dawn" published by Hafocurt Brace, and in a book which will be published this summer, - "In Battle for Peace".

Very sincerely yours,

DB:lh

W. E. B. Du Bois

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WESTERN UNION

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W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

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[Hegler]

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DR W E B DUBOIS= Try 23 W 26 St

~~16-18 WEST 29TH ST~~ NYK= FEB 26 AM 1 32

25-42-9

BIRTHDAY GREETINGS OF 50 SIGNATURES FOR FIVE POWER PACK FROM RICHMOND CALIF=

AMANDA HEGLER, DANIEL HEGLER, JOHN HUGHES, J GALBRETH, STEVE GAMBARO, ROBERTO HIPOLITO AND URSULA BROWN=

50=

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

3446 Hendricks St.
Detroit 7, Michigan
Feb. 3 1952

25-43-22

Dr. Dubois
Council on African Affairs
New York, N. Y.

Dr. DuBois:

Will you please write me and inform me where I can obtain a copy of the study you made on Negroes in Atlanta, Ga. And the one you made on the Negroes in Phildelphia, Penn.

Your truly,

Tommie L. Hendrick

Tommie L. Hendricks

P. S. Send me the title of study if you think I can obtain it at the Detroit Library

March 31, 1952

Mr. Tommie L. Hendricks
3446 Hendricks St.
Detroit, Michigan 7

Dear Mr. Hendricks:

The study on Negroes in Philadelphia is out of print. Dr. Du Bois has not written a particular study of Negroes in Atlanta. You might find some information at the Atlanta University.

Very sincerely yours,

Lillian Hyman
Secretary to Dr. Du Bois

Hoag Glide, Oregon, June 27, 1952.

W. E. B. Du Bois:

I sent a letter to Freda Kirchway of The Nation. You ought to have that in your mind. (Copies went to Marcantonio, to The Reverend Kenneth Ripley Forbes, executive chairman of the Episcopal League for Social Action, Mrs. Bass, Mrs. and Mr. Hallinan, Paul Robeson — and I will send a copy to Elmer A. Benson and C. P. Baldwin.)

We need a good deep awakening. The people of the Earth need that. We need, instead of the plan, "Civilization", the plan, "Society". Very long ago, before the plan, "Civilization" had been originated, the people were in "Society".

"Civilization", that plan, has been tried for as much as ten thousand years. "Civilizations" always destroy themselves. "Society", that plan, continues on.

Relief is in one's mind, if one is in the feelings that one is in, when one is in the family one belongs to. "Society" gives that, gives that feeling of relief. "Society", that plan, was originated, very long ago, by groups of friending families. The groups of friending families federated with other groups of friending families. As the decades passed, "Society" was the feeling everybody was in. Go away from your region, and you were in some Clan. In that Clan, you were with a family that was one of the families the Clan was made up of.

The Golden Rule was originated, in that time, very long ago, the negative form of that — "What you don't want others to do to you, don't do that to them". Family life does that to people — gets them to practice the Golden Rule.

Before the plan, "Civilization", was used, everybody went by the Golden Rule.

"If anything is given to a Hottentot, he at once divides it among all present — a habit which, as is known, so much struck Darwin among the Fuegians. He cannot eat alone; and however hungry, he calls those who pass to share his food. And when Kolben expressed his astonishment thereat, he received the answer, 'That is Hottentot manner'. But this is not Hottentot manner only; it is all but universal among the 'savages'. Kolben, who knew the Hottentots well, and did not pass by their defects in silence, could not praise their tribal morality highly enough.

'Their word is sacred', he wrote. They know 'nothing of the corruptness and faithless arts of Europe'. 'They live in great tranquillity and are seldom at war with their neighbours'. They are 'all kindness and good-will to one another. ..... One of the greatest pleasures of the Hottentots certainly lies in their gifts and good offices to one another.' 'The integrity of the Hottentots, their strictness and celerity in the exercise of justice, and their charity, are things in which they excell all or most nations'. "Lichtenstein, Barrow, and Moodie, fully confirm Kolben's testimony."

Those people were "Savages"; they had not been in "Civilization". They were in "Society".

So long, for so many generations, have "civilized" people

used the plan, "Civilization" that they do not know that there is another plan. They think that they are in the plan, "Society". They believe that "Civilization" is "Society".

The "Civilized" people of the Earth need a good deal awakening. They need to go back in history to the time before the plan, "Civilization", was in use. Kropotkin did that; he made it his work to go far back in history: He would not believe that the history of human peoples was the history of "The Survival of the Fittest". He showed that mutual-aid and mutual-support are very much more important than is what is called "The Struggle for Existence".

Be in thought about life, you who are reading this piece of writing. There are important necessary laws of life, as important, as necessary, as is the law of gravity. How very important, how very necessary, friending is. How could life go on, how could life in the world continue on, were it not for the intimate friending mothers do to the babies? The baby is in the body of the mother. How intimate that friending is. In the case of birds, the babies are in eggs. How close is the friending the mother-bird is in with the babies in the eggs. Seeds are like eggs. Plants care for the seeds that may become baby-plants. How foolish it is to say that "The Struggle for Existence", and "The Survival of the Fittest" characterize life in the world. Whole "philosophies" have been built on the idea that "life is a struggle, a fight". "Civilization", that plan, fosters that idea.

Go with me, you who are reading this piece of writing, as I show you things from the book, Mutual Aid, worked out during seven years of research, by Petr Kropotkin.

"The mutual-aid tendency in man has so remote an origin, and is so deeply interwoven with all the past evolution of the human race, that it has been maintained by mankind up to the present time, notwithstanding all vicissitudes of history. It was chiefly evolved during periods of peace and prosperity; but when even the greatest calamities befell men — (when whole countries were laid waste by wars, and whole populations were decimated by misery, or groaned under the yoke of tyranny) — that same tendency continued to live on in the villages and among the poorer classes in the towns. It still kept them together — and in the long-run, it reacted even upon those ruling fighting and devastating minorities which dismissed it as sentimental nonsense. And whenever mankind had to work out a new social organization, adapted to a new phasis of development, its constructive genius always drew the elements — and the inspiration — for the new departure from that same ever-living tendency. New economic and social institutions, in so far as they were a creation of the masses, new ethical systems, and new religions, all have originated from that same source. And the ethical progress of our race, viewed in its broad lines, appears as a gradual extension of the mutual-aid principles from the tribe to always larger and larger agglomerations — so as to finally embrace some day, the whole of mankind, without respect to its diverse creeds, language

and wells."

The people of this time in history do not go back in history to get help; they boast that they are far above any people of ancient times. A "pocketless" future is before the people of this time in history, unless they wake themselves up to the fact that we are all in the Long-life now. How much there is to tell. Persons are the "pockets in which the experiences of past life is kept" you can say that. Ruskin told that Giotto painted from six to sixty. He told that Giotto was not only an artist; he was a sculptor and an architect. The shepherd boy became the best architect of his time. Only if that person had been a master architect the "yesterday" life of the Long-life of him, could he have done that remarkable work.

In this short piece of writing, I cannot go into the things that show that we are all in the Long-life now.

We need a good deal awakening. Let me show you what an awakening of the people did, one time. I go to that book, Mutual Aid, worked out during seven years of research, by Peter Kropotkin.

"At a time when the last vestiges of barbarian freedom seemed to disappear — (and Europe, fallen under the dominion of thousands of petty rulers, was marching towards the constitution of such theocracies and despotic States as had followed the barbarian stage, during previous starts of civilization, or of barbarian monarchies such as we now see in Africa) — life in Europe took a new direction! It went on on lines similar to those it once had taken in the cities of old Greece. With a unanimity that seems almost incomprehensible, and for a long time was not understood by historians, the urban agglomerations, down to the smallest burgs, began to shake off the yoke of their worldly and clerical lords. The fortified villages rose against the lord's castle, defied it first, attacked it next, and finally destroyed it. The movement spread from spot to spot, involving every town on the surface of Europe. And in less than a hundred years, free cities had been called into existence on the coasts of the Mediterranean, the North Sea, the Baltic, the Atlantic Ocean, down to the fjords of Scandinavia; at the belt of the Apennines, the Alps, the Black Forest, the Grampians and the Carpathians; on the plains of Russia, Hungary, France and Spain. Everywhere, the same revolt took place, with the same features, passing through the same phases, leading to the same results. Wherever men found, or expected to find, some protection behind their town walls, they instituted their 'co-jurations', their 'fraternities', their 'friendships' — united in one idea, and boldly marching towards a new life of mutual support and liberty. And they succeeded

85-63-14

so well, that in three or four hundred years, they had changed the very face of Europe: They had covered the country with beautiful sumptuous buildings expressing the genius of free unions of free men — unrivaled since for beauty and expressiveness. And they bequeathed to the following generations all the arts, all the industries, of which our present civilization, with all its achievements and promises for the future, is but a further development.

That is history. The people wakened themselves up, took power into their own hands, and did the things that were necessary for all the people. In each village the people did that. The thing was wide-spread. A waking up of the people did that.

Do not have fighting in your mind, you who are reading this, have a waking up from what had been like sleep. "Society" was what the people had waked up into. The people themselves were "the government". The natural resources belonged to all the people. "Society", that plan, is real democracy.

"The results of that new move which mankind made in the mediaeval city were immense. At the beginning of the eleventh century, the towns of Europe were small clusters of miserable huts adorned but with low clumsy churches, the builders of which hardly knew how to make an arch. The arts, mostly consisting of some weaving and forging, were in their infancy. Learning was found in but a few monasteries. Three hundred and fifty years later, the very face of Europe had been changed. The land was dotted with rich cities, surrounded by immense thick walls which were embellished by towers and gates, each of them a work of art. The cathedrals, conceived in a grand style and profusely decorated, lifted their bell-towers to the skies, displaying a purity of form and a boldness of imagination which we now vainly strive to attain. The crafts and arts had risen to a degree of perfection which we can hardly boast of having exceeded in many directions, if the inventive skill of the workers and the superior finish of his work be appreciated higher than the rapidity of fabrication. The navies of the free cities furrowed in all directions the Northern and the Southern Mediterranean. One effort more, and they would cross the oceans. Over large tracts of land well-being had taken the place of misery. Learning had grown and spread. The methods of reasoning had been elaborated. The basis of natural philosophy had been laid down. And the way had been paved for all the mechanical inventions of which our times are so proud. Such were the magic changes accomplished in Europe in less than four hundred years."

25-43-15

Mediaeval architecture attained its grandeur — (not only Because it was a natural development of handicraft: not only Because each building, each architectural decoration, had been devised by men who knew through the experience of their own hands what artistic effects could be obtained from stone, iron, bronze, or even from simple logs and mortar; not only because each monument was the result of the collective experience accumulated in each 'mystery' or 'craft') — it was grand, because it was born of a grand idea. Like Greek art, it sprang out of a conception of brotherhood and unity fostered by the city. It had an audacity which could only be won by audacious struggles and victories; it had that expression of vigour, because vigour permeates all the life of the city. A cathedral or communal house symbolises the grandeur of an organism of which every mason and stone-cutter was the builder. And a mediaeval building appears — not as a solitary effort to which thousands of slaves would have contributed the share assigned them by one man's imagination — all the city contributes to it."

I have to do it; I have to say this: "The invisible friend did not die, back in history, leaving us only some books to tell us about him; he is alive. Do not think of the invisible friend as being a "God". Think into that name, you who are reading this. It means high ranks, ranks so high, that worship is required. Would you want to be worshipped? Only some kind of a moron would want to be worshipped. The invisible friend is not a moron.

We people of the Earth need to be in a good deal awakening — so that we may be wanting to be in with the real living invisible friend.

Heavy responsibilities and obligations are on the persons who are in the bad impossible plan, "Contain Russia". The people of the whole Earth need to be in "Society".

"Civilization", that plan, has been tried for as long as ten thousand years. Try, for a hundred years, the plan, "Society".

In a normal family no "profiteering" is. Each person of the family wants to be and do what is good for the whole family. That is the way it is in "Society". The natural resources of the Earth belong to the people of all the Earth.

Say to ourselves, we people of the United States: "Let us get us a man for our President who wants to do right — wants that so much that he is willing to go to jail, because he wants that".

The name, Vincent Hallinan, the Progressive Party candidate for President of the United States, ought to be known by every adult person in the United States.

R. B. Hoag, M.D.

25-43-17

August 4, 1952

Dr. R. B. Hoag
Glide, Oregon

Dear Dr. Hoag:

Thank you for your letter of June 27 which I have just had the opportunity of answering.

I sympathize with most of the things that you mention, although perhaps we would disagree on some details.

I appreciate your reference to the Hottentots who cannot enjoy life and food alone, and am sure that mutual aid rather than individual initiative holds the solution of our future.

Thank you for writing me.

Very sincerely yours,

DB:lh

W.E.B. Du Bois

[HORP] [1952?]

Brisbane. California
February 23 -

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
23 West 26th St.
N.Y. 10

Dear Dr. DuBois —

Your prompt reply to my inquiry was greatly appreciated. Perhaps you may happen to get in touch with some of the members of this company some day — I fear I never shall; and then you might learn whether Lyons was lying (which I suspect to be the case). The State Dept. certainly was, if it was correctly quoted as claiming credit for sponsoring the tour. What it appears to have said was that it was not "politically timely" just then, to have the troupe go to the Soviet countries. (Never would be, probably, as it would not be desired to have it known that such capable artists can come from a race that is suppressed at home.)

I did read another article, where one young woman member of the cast was quoted as saying, while in Russia, that at home she could do anything she wished — hold any kind of job, etc. I am sure (if she did claim this) that the Russians — while, according to the writeup, showing surprise — were too polite to inquire in what cities of U.S.A. this "Porgy and Bess" company had appeared!

40-10-41

It was a surprise to find a correspondent like Lyons reporting from Russia as on the enclosed slip. Can he be getting an education abroad?

"The Word", of Glasgow, Scotland, ran some articles on conditions in the U.S. South which I thought might interest you, so I send the Dec. and Jan. issues under another cover. -The December number, by the way, fell into the hands of a Roman Cath. priest in Boston, who proclaimed it the most shocking thing he had ever seen in his whole life. (In that environment, I wouldn't wonder!)

With warm appreciation of all the splendid work you have done, and will long continue to do, let us hope,

Sincerely

Louie Harding Harr

August 15, 1952

Mr. Perry Howard
c/o Cobb, Howard & Hayes
613 F Street N.W.
Washington, D.C.

My dear Mr. Howard:

I wonder if you could tell me how to find the exact number of Negro delegates who have been seated in the Republican nominating conventions from 1868 to 1952?

I am interested in making a comparison of the actual numbers, and I would also like to get similar figures for the Democratic conventions, if you could guide me.

I trust this will find you in good health.

Very sincerely yours,

DB:lh

W.E.B. Du Bois

25-43-9

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE

GUY GEORGE GABRIELSON, CHAIRMAN

923 Fifteenth Street, N. W.
Washington 5, D. C.
Republic 7474

PERRY W. HOWARD
MEMBER FOR MISSISSIPPI

613 F STREET, N. W.
WASHINGTON 4, D. C.

August 16, 1952

Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois
23 West 26th Street
New York 10, N.Y.

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

Replying to yours of the 15th inst. I beg to state that you have taken on a huge job.

The only recourse would be the Republican National Committee and the Democrat National Committee - their research divisions.

I fear that their trouble would be in separating the colored delegates from the white.

Since you are making this effort, I would suggest that you write to the Republican National Committee, Washington Hotel, Washington, D.C. and the Democrat National Committee, Ring Building, Washington, D.C., and refer your letter to the research division. This will come more nearly getting results for you than any other way.

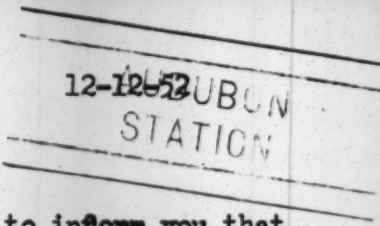
With all good wishes, I am,

Sincerely yours,

Perry W. Howard

Perry W. Howard

25-40-3



Dear Dr. DuBois,

Langston Hughes has asked me to inform you that he has mentioned your recent book IN BATTLE FOR PEACE in his column in the current issue of the CHICAGO DEFENDER, titled BOOKS FOR CHRISTMAS CAN MAKE$ GIFTS OF IMMEASURABLE VALUE.

Very sincerely yours,

Robert Hennegan

Secretary

HUGHES
20 E. 127th St.
New York 35, New York

25-35-99

THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

3 Grace Court
Bklyn N.Y.

Dr. W.E.B. Dubois
~~170-19 113th Avenue~~
~~St. Albans~~, New York

409 Edgecombe Ave.
Apt. 13-H New York 32 N.Y.

LANGSTON HUGHES [Hughes] [1952]

THE CHICAGO DEFENDER
-TO BE USED IN EMERGENCY-

For Dr. Du Bois
Sincerely
Langston Hughes

(see pg 2)

CONCERNING THE SINGING
OF SPIRITUALS TODAY

When the spirituals came into being out of the trials and tribulations, frustrations and bewilderments of slavery, they must have had an intense and immediate meaning for the people who made them up and who sang them out of their hearts in the dark hours of bondage. In the log cabins, the plantation churches, and the camp meetings those great songs like "Steal Away" and "Go Down, Moses" and "Swing Low, Sweet Chariot" must have been a comfort and a balm to the captured body and the weary soul. Modern medicine recognises the power of music as therapy for both body and mind. In the days when slaves had neither freedom nor doctors, song must have been a great factor in soothing the wounds of flesh and soul. That the spirituals today have a power beyond ordinary music is clearly visible at any concert where the artist saves until the end the now conventional groups of spirituals which most Negro concert singers use. When that group begins first a rustle then a hush comes over the audience, and then a kind of healing happiness, as if they had been waiting all the evening for the gentle touch of those songs. There is something universal and all-embracing and kind and human as love in the spirituals, even when they are arranged as art songs and sung by performers who do not know their meaning.

Because white people who have not liked us have liked the spirituals, many Negroes object to hearing the spirituals sung for white people. I do, too, under such slanted circumstances, for then the spiritual may easily become the mark of the stereotype---the ever singing Negro. But no great artist, folk or professional, really sings for anyone other than himself first.

25-54-46

When the song belongs to him first, then the song is freed as it is sung, and sent into the air, for friend or foe to enjoy impartially. Like all the common gifts of God or nature---sunshine, stars, trees, atoms, or rain--- the songs may then belong to anyone. There are, of course, many singers who are not great, either vocally or personally, and who demean any music that they sing, including the spirituals, since they sing for ego's sake, or money's sake, or something other than their own joy in songs and singing. Just as some people misuse nature, so some people misuse songs. But there is nothing wrong about the spirituals themselves. And there is no way of keeping even a Bilbo from loving them.

25-54-47

Fifty years ago in his great book, "The Souls of Black Folk," Dr. DuBois wrote a dozen of the most beautiful pages ever written about music in our country in his chapter "On the Sorrow Songs." Every young professional singer who dares perform a spiritual in public today should read this chapter. Such a singer should read, too, James Weldon Johnson's moving poem, "Oh, black and unknown bards of long ago," before he sings the songs those bards created.

Heart of what slave poured out such melody
As "Steal away to Jesus"? On its strains
His spirit must have nightly floated free,
Though still about his hands he felt his chains.
Who heard great "Jordan roll"? Whose starward eye
Saw chariot "swing low"? And who was he
That breathed that comforting, melodic sigh,
"Nobody knows de trouble I see"?

A young singer should also read Paul Laurence Dunbar's "When Malindy Sings." And Sterling Brown's fine introduction to the Folk Literature section of "The Negro Caravan" with its history and interpretation of the spirituals. Then the singer should learn to sing not just a half dozen spirituals for a

program, but dozens of the great songs preserved in "Religious Folk Songs of the Negro" or the Johnson "Book of American Negro Spirituals" or "Mellows." Then from these songs, select those that have a meaning for him and move his own soul, before singing for anybody.

Young singers whose racial and religious roots do not go as deep as those of Roland Hayes or Marian Anderson or Paul Robeson or Dorothy Maynor, and for whom the spirituals cannot have the same meaning, may unintentionally make of their singing of these songs "stereotypes," not by design, but simply through immaturity or lack of understanding. The spirituals did not begin as songs intended for entertainment. And when they are sung purely for entertainment, without an understanding of their inner meaning and content, then a little minor crime is committed---not unrelated to such major crimes as imprisoning the forces of nature in an atom bomb to blow up the world. Songs, like atoms, can be misused.

25-54-48

[1952]

PROSPECTUS

Representative Stock
Offering
of
Independent Builders
Incorporated
Martin Shepherd, Pres.
136 Madison Street
Brooklyn 2, N. Y.

33-21 Junction Blvd., Corona 72, N. Y.
HIckory 6-3672

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Back Cover — Picture of Project

PROSPECTUS

REAL ESTATE IS FUNDAMENTALLY

A SOUND INVESTMENT

INDEPENDENT BUILDERS, Inc.

OFFICERS

Herman Campbell, President
Samuel Simmons, Vice-President
Milton Swan, Secretary-Treasurer

DIRECTORS

Herman Campbell
Dr. Walter Ivey Delph
Milton F. Swan
Samuel A. Simmons
Edward B. Simon

ADVISORY BOARD

Samuel A. Simmons
Chairman of Advisory Board

Dr. Lucien M. Brown
Dr. Frederick N. Price
Mrs. Grace Sevier
Mrs. Blanche Taylor King
Att'y Aminta C. Burnet
Mrs. Ollie Porter
Edgar Verley
George Burkley
Raymond Godley
Miss Mercedes Gilbert
Winston O. Braham
Att'y Ruth T. Wadman

Main Office
33-21 Junction Blvd.
Corona 72, Long Island, New York

Phone
HIckory 6-3672

The securities of this Corporation are offered for sale to and may be purchased only by persons who are bona fide residents of the State of New York.

1952

ORGANIZATION OF I.B.I.

The Independent Builders, Inc., is a corporation organized under the laws of the State of New York, on the 8th day of October, 1947.

Its principal place of business is at 33-21 Junction Blvd., Corona, Long Island, New York — one half hour travel from Times Square by subway or fifteen minutes by car over the Triboro Bridge. It is presently an intra-state organization in so far as the sale of its stock is concerned. The corporation may, however, transact and carry on certain businesses in all states of the Union by obtaining the necessary license or permits as the case may be

The corporation was specifically empowered among other things to:

1. Manufacture, buy, sell, trade and deal in all and every kind of material, equipment, supplies, product, manufactured or unmanufactured, iron, steel, wood, brick, cement, granite, stone and other products and materials.

2. Purchase, acquire, hold and dispose of bonds, notes or choses in action of any person or persons, partnership or corporation, domestic or foreign, and to pledge them to secure the payment of collateral trust bonds or notes, and to sell or otherwise negotiate such collateral trust bonds or notes.

3. Conduct and carry on the business of builders and contractors in connection with any and all classes of building and improvements of any kind, commercial and residential.

4. Deal in all kinds of building materials.

5. Acquire, hold, manage and sell real and personal property, and to deal in conveyances on real and personal property.

THE ADVISORY BOARD

Mindful of the responsibility they had undertaken in securing a charter, the founders and officers agreed that it would be wise to invite the cooperation, the experience and the good counsel of others in the New York area possessing these qualities. They recognized also the value of a broad form of community participation.

The men and women comprising the Advisory Board possess a wealth of experience and are selected as representatives of their communities to give of their talents and experience for the welfare of the organization.

MANAGEMENT

Officers

The officers of the Company comprise President, Vice President, Secretary and Treasurer. All officers of the Company are elected annually by the Board of Directors at its meeting held immediately after the meeting of Stockholders, and hold office for the term of one year or until their successors are duly elected.

Mr. Herman Campbell, President, organized Independent Builders, Inc., in 1947, after twenty-five years of successful business activity in New York City. He is a licensed real estate broker and President of the Corona Holding Corporation. He has made an exhaustive study of the field of building and acquisition of land suitable for that purpose, and is quite familiar with the shifting markets, trends, prices, etc. Mr. Campbell has become fully aware of the need for new homes and the soundness of a program of building promotion.

Mr. Samuel A. Simmons, Vice-President, attended College of the City of New York. He is a former Federal Government employee and has been active in Real Estate in the office of the Corona Holding Corporation for several years. He is active in social and civic organizations and is one of the organizers of Independent Builders, Inc.

Mr. Milton F. Swan, the Secretary-Treasurer, is also employed by one of the largest Trucking Corporations in the city as Cashier Accountant, where he has built a reputation for hard work, earnestness and integrity.

Directors

The affairs and business of the Corporation are managed by a Board of five directors. At the annual meeting of the stockholders the five persons receiving the majority of the votes cast shall be directors and shall constitute the Board of Directors for the ensuing year. The term of office of each of the Directors is one year, and thereafter until his successor has been elected.

Dr. Walter Ivey Delph, a graduate of Howard University, and a practicing physician and surgeon in Harlem for the past 26 years, is head of the Ivey-Delph Holding Corporation, and one of the first of his race to secure a Federal Housing Administration commitment in this area to build the now famous six-story, elevator apartment building, located at 19 Hamilton Terrace, New York, known as the Ivey Terrace.

Dr. Delph brings into the organization a wealth of practical experience and a hard earned historic background. Dr. Delph has been active in the economic and civic welfare of the community and welcomes the opportunity of joining Independent Builders, Inc., to help in furthering the progressive ideas of the Corporation.

Mr. Edward B. Simon, accredited with twenty years in Federal Government service, is a Vice-President of the Equity Investment Co., Inc., of Washington, D. C. Active in civic and social organizations and he is also Manager of the Manhattan Branch of Independent Builders, Inc

25.54.406

THE BUILDING PROGRAM

Independent Builders, Inc., has set as its first major accomplishment the goal of assembling land and of constructing upon it good, substantial modern housing for moderate income families. This housing, in single units and multiple apartment developments, will be open and available for occupancy on a non-racial and non-sectarian basis. The experience of both private and public housing developers has adequately demonstrated that such a policy can be pursued efficiently, effectively and with profit.

The Corporation's wholly owned subsidiary, Independent Builders Garden Apts. Corp., a garden type apartment project with F. H. A. assistance is constructed in the beautiful St. Albans section of Queens. This project, first of a series built by Independent Builders, Inc., and carrying Federal Housing Administration insurance of $565,900 consists of two-story buildings containing eighty apartments, adequate play areas and ample garage facilities.

One of the most serious problems of American life today is that of housing. More people are inconvenienced to the point of distress by the shortage of homes than by any other condition, even including the high cost of living, the threat of war, or the vagaries of politics. Those who fortunately have apartments, or their own homes, normally adequate and sufficiently spacious, are forced by the necessity of relatives and friends to share accomodations. Those without their own places are forced to pay excessive costs or consider themselves wards of the relatives or friends with whom they live.

There must be standards set and business methods developed which create a wholesome and progressive influence in a broad and comprehensive sphere of activities. Resources must be utilized to promote and facilitate enterprise and employment. To acquire and extend credit, to advance in a sound financial vein, cooperation and modern planning are needed.

Independent Builders, Inc., is an organization which is specifically geared to assist in the solving of these many problems. A study of this corporation's history will readily disclose the sound principles upon which it was founded. There are many who have seized this opportunity for investment and an ever increasing number who see the advantages of affiliating with so progressive an organization. This points clearly to the success of Independent Builders, Inc., and the potentialities of your investment

If you are doubtful, then visit the Independent Builders Garden Apartment development in St. Albans, Long Island — see for yourself the actual facts, not a dream, but a community within a community, with its landscaped gardens and modern brick buildings with all the conveniences that the modern home contains. It stands out as a monument to collective financing.

The corporation has purchased additional land and intends to build more and more homes.

The need for additional cash as we move forward is a real one. However, we have done it before, and we will do it again, for our St. Albans Project will always be the joy and light to inspire us.

Independent Builders, Inc., offers the investor an opportunity to share in this profitable business enterprise, and, at the same time, aid in solving not only the national problem of housing, but also the more immediate problem of racial discrimination. It is a task which must be done and can be done with united effort.

FINANCING

In attempting to secure financial assistance from the Federal Housing Administration, Independent Builders, Inc., needed, not only to satisfy the authorities as to their financial and moral stability, but also to the practicability, and soundness of this enterprise; the capability of those who would have to handle the finances and those who would do the actual construction work.

It is needless to say that for an organization such as Independent Builders, Inc., to be able to secure finances for so gigantic an undertaking was an achievement in itself, and certainly an undertaking that the ordinary layman would be hesitant to attempt.

The vast and intricate machinery set in motion by our application for mortgage insurance, and the actual commitment of insurance to the bank that would finally decide on the merits or demerits of this enterprise, was the acid test of Independent Builders' career. The corporation can, without reservation, voice the highest praise to those who are entrusted with the administrative functions of the Federal Housing Administration in this district for justice and fair play, and is convinced that where an undertaking shows soundness in plans and financial stability, the color of skin need not be a barrier to obtaining their aid.

The Bank of the Manhattan Co., at 40 Wall Street, New York, N. Y., made available to the corporation, the sum of $565,900 for construction purposes. At the closing of this loan on September 17, 1951, the permanent mortgage for this sum was taken over by the Kings Highway Savings Bank.

It is often said that liberty is everyone's business. Here we find men in public life who live by that code. You, too, should subscribe to this code by purchasing the shares of Independent Builders, Inc.

The enormous growth of Independent Builders, Inc., can be readily seen in comparing financial statements for the year 1949 and the present one for 1951.

The Independent Builders, Inc., owns all the common stock of its subsidiary the Independent Builders Garden Apts. Corp.

CAPITALIZATION

The authorized capitalization of Independent Builders, Inc., consists of 40,000 shares of Class A common stock ($10.00 par value) and 10,000 shares of Class B common stock, no par value. Only holders of Class B stock may vote.

The current price of this stock is $10.50 for each Class A share and $15.50 for each Class B share. The purchaser may buy all available Class A stock and for each hundred so purchased, he is entitled to the purchase of ten Class B shares, at the price then prevailing.

Example: Ten Class A. shares @ $10.50	$105.00
One Class B share @ $15.50	15.50
Total	$120.50
Twenty Class A shares @ $10.50	$210.00
Two Class B shares @ $15.50	31.00
Total	$241.00

VOTING PRIVILEGES

The designations, preferences, privileges and voting powers of the shares of each class, and the restrictions or qualifications thereof are:

The shares of Class A stock and Class B stock shall be equal as hereinafter provided, in all respects and for all purposes, including but not limited to distribution of dividends and the division of undistributed earned surplus and all remaining assets upon dissolution or liquidation of the corporation.

Except as otherwise provided by statute, the holders of the Class B stock shall have the exclusive right to vote or consent for any purpose, and except as aforesaid, the Class B stock alone shall be entitled to classification as stock entitled to vote within the meaning of the certificate of incorporation and within the meaning of any of the provisions of the laws of the State of New York.

The holders of the Class A stock shall not be entitled to vote, for the election of directors, or at any other meeting of stockholders, nor shall the holders of such shares be entitled to vote in a proceeding for mortgaging the property and franchises of the corporation pursuant to Section 16 of the Stock Corporation Law, for authorizing any guarantee pursuant to Section 19 thereof, for sale of the franchises and property pursuant to Section 20 thereof, for consolidation pursuant to Section 86 thereof, for voluntary dissolution pursuant to Section 105 thereof or for change of name pursuant to the General Corporation Law.

The Corporation shall at all times have a lien upon the shares of stock owned by each stockholder for all indebtedness and obligation owing and to be owing by such stockholder to the corporation including debts arising from subscriptions to its stock and money loaned by the corporation to the shareholder; and if a stockholder shall be indebted to the corporation, the directors may refuse to consent to a transfer of this stock until such indebtedness is paid.

DIVIDENDS

The activities of Independent Builders, Inc., prior to August, 1950, were confined to the sale of stock and the acquisition of land that would be suitable for building purposes. There was no income at that time for the corporation, except that which resulted from a real estate transaction which involved the purchase of 12 lots in Jackson Heights, Long Island, which was later resold at a profit.

The main source of its revenue today is from its subsidiary the Independent Builders Garden Apts. Corp., a project in St. Albans, L. I., housing 80 families with garages and outdoor parking — revenue from this project commenced in July of 1951.

However, the corporation hopes to secure sufficient revenue from this and other enterprises such as stores and a super market planned to be built on land purchased fronting on Merrick Blvd., in St. Albans, New York, to be able to pay its stockholders a dividend in the very near future. The few months of operating our first project shows a significant advance towards that goal.

INDEPENDENT BUILDERS GARDEN APTS. CORP.

BALANCE SHEET

As of August 31, 1951

ASSETS

CURRENT		
Cash in Bank	$ 7,542.15	
Receivable Independent Builders, Inc.	15.00	
Prepaid Insurance	2,593.71	
Total Current Assets		$ 10,150.86
FIXED		
Buildings	498,275.11	
Land	52,297.57	
Total Fixed Assets		550,572.68
Total Assets		$560,723.54

LIABILITIES

CURRENT		
Interest on Mortgage	3,343.43	
Notes Payable	8,500.00	
Payroll Taxes Payable	78.12	
Total Current Liabilities		11,921.55
FIXED		
Mortgage Payable	489,990.11	
Deposit on Rent Payable	5,970.00	
		495,960.11
Total Liabilities		507,881.66

CAPITAL

CAPITAL STOCK		
Common	50,164.49	
Preferred	100.00	
	50,264.49	
Surplus	2,577.39	
		52,841.88
Total Liabilities and Net Worth		560,723.54

NOTE:

*Mortgage payable reflects amount advanced, as of date, by the Bank. Total committment is $565,900.00.

**Upon closing there will be adjustments made to interest on Mortgage, fuel, supplies, water and insurance which approximates about $2,000.00, which would be a further reduction in amount of expense incurred and a consequent increase of net income.

***Federal Housing Administration Estimated replacement value $731,772.00

INDEPENDENT BUILDERS, Inc.

BALANCE SHEET
As of August 31st, 1951

ASSETS

CURRENT		
Cash in Bank	$ 5,775.65	
Loan Receivable	99.66	
Total Current Assets		5,875.31
FIXED		
Investment in Garden Apt. Corp.	50,164.49	
Fixtures	812.44	
Land (cost)	25,267.53	
Total Fixed Assets		76,244.46
OTHER		
Organization Expense		1,200.00
Total Assets		83,319.77

LIABILITIES

CURRENT		
Loan Payable-Bank of Manhattan	3,000.00	
Payroll Taxes	125.10	
Total Current Liabilities		3,125.10

CAPITAL

CAPITAL STOCK A		
Capital Stock A — Issued	49,817.25	
Capital Stock A — Subscribed	63,321.02	
	113,138.27	
Less Subscriptions Receivable	37,955.70	
		75,182.57
CAPITAL STOCK B		
Capital Stock B — Issued	5,975.00	
Capital Stock B — Subscribed	5,247.60	
	11,222.60	
Less Subscriptions — Receivable	6,210.50	
		5,012.10
Total Liabilities — Capital		83,319.77

NOTE:

Land Inventory at Cost	8,762.56
Add Operating Expenses for eight months ended August 31st, 1951.	16,504.97
Land valued at cost in Fixed Asset Group above	25,267.53

INDEPENDENT BUILDERS, Inc.

1949

BALANCE SHEET
As of 3-31-49

ASSETS:

Current Assets:		
Cash in Bank		$ 2,952.96
Tax Liens Paid		4,994.20
Mimeograph Machine		45.00
Organization Expense		1,200.00
		$ 9,192.16

LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL:

Accrued Payroll Taxes		37.13
Tax Liens Payable		787.70
Capital Stock:		
Subscribed	24,860.00	
Subscriptions Due	10,345.00	14,515.00
Deficit, 1947-1948		5,615.30
Deficit, 1949		532.37
TOTAL LIABILITIES & CAPITAL		$ 9,192.16

AGENDA

The purpose of Independent Builders, Inc., is to establish an interracial organization whose policies are fundamentally sound in every respect, for investment and general business enterprises.

(A) To reduce to a minimum the disadvantages of minority groups and to create opportunities for them.

(B) To build, without discrimination, a competitive force in the field of finance.

(C) To educate those of minority groups of the need for unity and combining their resources.

(D) To create within and outside its ranks the feeling and spirit of equality in regard to our democratic way of life.

(E) To stimulate employment in the field of our enterprises.

(F) To form intra-organization subsidiaries; groups of people in every field, or trade, with the purpose of having the facilities for work and services for its members and stockholders.

(G) To cooperate with other progressive organizations towards the attainment of these aims

SUBSCRIPTION BLANK

INDEPENDENT BUILDERS, Inc.

Main Office
33-21 Junction Boulevard
Corona 72, New York

Phone
HIckory 6-3672

Date .....

Gentlemen:

I, ..., hereby subscribe to ..... Class A shares of the Common Stock of the Independent Builders, Inc., at ten dollars and fifty cents ($10.50) per share, and ..... Class B shares at fifteen dollars and fifty cents ($15.50) per share and I hereby agree to pay therefore the sum of $.....

(PLEASE FILL OUT PAYMENT YOU PREFER AND INDICATE IN WHOSE NAME STOCK CERTIFICATE IS TO BE ISSUED.)

Check one:

A. .....Enclosed please find my check or money order in the amount of $..... as payment in full of said shares.

B. .....I hereby agree to pay for said shares as follows: One half herewith, one quarter within three months, one quarter within six months.

Please issue stock certificate to:

Name .....

Address .....

Signature

Name .....

Street .....

City .....

Phone .....

Money Order
Check
Postal Order

for $.....

Make all checks payable to "Independent Builders, Inc."

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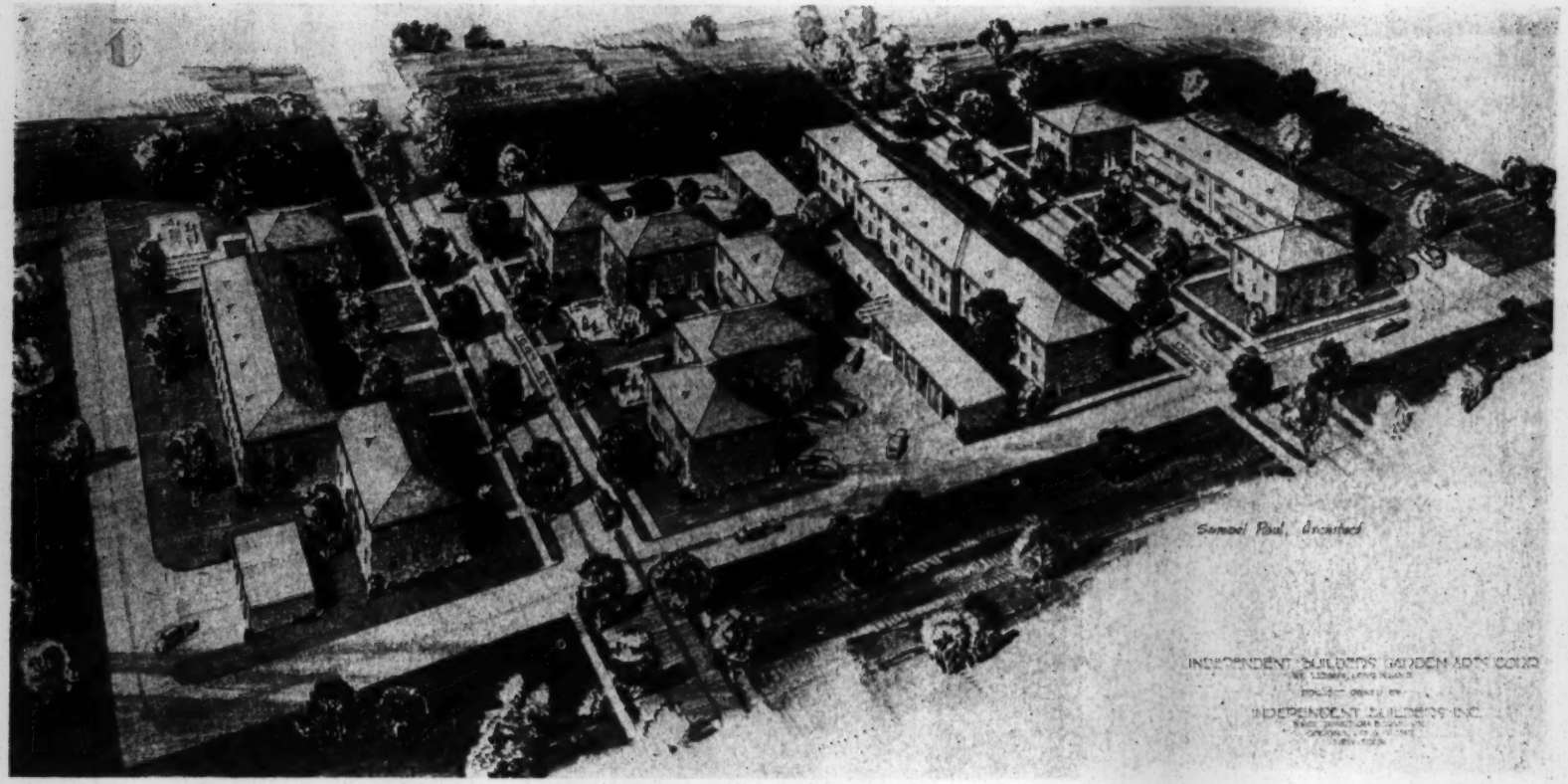

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25-38-30

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Box No. 134
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April 29, 1952

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(Partial List)

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Chicago, Ill.

Dear Friend:

On behalf of the initiating sponsors here listed, I wish to invite you to join them in endorsing the enclosed petition which concerns our government's policy toward colonial and subject peoples, especially in Africa.

This petition is intended as the expression of colored Americans on a matter which is in the forefront of world politics today. With our colored brothers in all sections of the world struggling to throw off the yoke of foreign domination which has so long kept them enslaved, we in America have a weighty moral obligation to speak out on their behalf. To keep silent on this question is to lend support to our brothers' oppressors and to court the disaster of a third World War.

We hope that you will not only endorse this petition, using the enclosed reply card and envelope, but will also contribute what you can, if only a dollar, to help toward publishing and circulating this petition widely so that it may receive the maximum attention and support of colored people throughout our land, and so that it may, at the same time, have the greatest influence upon our government.

We hope that we may have your cooperation in this, and your speedy reply.

Very truly yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

W. E. B. Du Bois
On behalf of the Initiating Sponsors

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25-23-3

23 West 26th St.
New York 10, N. Y.
March 12, 1952

The enclosed proposed petition concerns our government's policy toward colonial and subject peoples, especially in Africa, a matter which is in the forefront of world politics today and upon which we as colored Americans have a weighty moral obligation, I feel, to make our views known at the present time.

On the last page of the petition you will find the names of those who have already agreed to be sponsors of the petition. I am writing to ask that you join us as one of the initiating signers.

It is our hope that after securing about fifty or more initiating signers among Negro professional, educational, religious and civic leaders throughout the country, we may then send the petition far and wide among our people, enlisting many hundreds of additional endorsements, so that the final result will be a truly representative and non-partisan expression of Negro opinion in the United States.

I sincerely hope that you will give the petition a careful reading and will consent to join us in this undertaking.

Very truly yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois
On Behalf of the Initiating Signers

Encl.
dpowa-65

25-89-15

[ENC]

A PETITION

to the President of the United States and the United States Delegation to the United Nations

As human beings we share the world-wide concern for finding the way to peace. As Americans we share the common concern of our fellow citizens as to our country's foreign policy and where it is leading us. As Negroes we have deep bonds of sympathy, growing out of a common experience of suffering and struggle, with the two-thirds of the world that is called colored and which has been or still remains under the domination of the United States, Great Britain, France and other countries in what is called the Western World.

We address this petition to you, Mr. President, and to this government's Delegation to the United Nations, because we believe that the policy our government is pursuing with respect to these hundreds of millions of subject peoples in Africa, Asia, the Pacific and the Caribbean -- a policy reflected in the status of this country's own Negro citizens -- will decisively determine the issue of world war or world peace.

25-29-16

This petition is motivated by what in our view is the indefensible position on several important questions taken by the United States Delegation to the United Nations General Assembly meeting in Paris, and also by certain recent Presidential pronouncements.

First, we deplore the fact that the United States Delegation has again, as in previous sessions of the U.N. General Assembly, refused to support the forthright condemnation of the vicious system of racial discrimination practiced by the government of the Union of South Africa. While the majority of the U.N. members assailed South Africa's "apartheid" policy, exemplified in the Group Areas Act, and urged suspension of that law pending settlement of the South African-Indian dispute, the United States Delegation abstained.

Again, the United States, having previously joined with Great Britain and South Africa in trying to prevent Rev. Michael Scott, delegated spokesman for the Africans of Southwest Africa, from speaking before the Trusteeship Committee of the U.N. General Assembly, abstained from the majority-supported resolution expressing "admiration and gratitude" to Rev. Scott and regret that the tribal chiefs of Southwest Africa had been prevented by the South African government from appearing at the Paris U.N. meeting. It is especially noteworthy that all but two of the nine abstaining votes on this resolution came from colony-holding powers of the Western World.

Does the United States Delegation's stand on these matters perhaps arise from fear of U.N. exposure and criticism of discriminatory practices in the United States? Or is it because of the close financial ties between this country and South Africa? Dr. Malan's government, a fascist government, has lately been the beneficiary of substantial United States loans from New York banks and through the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. And were it not for the gold which the

United States takes from South Africa — not to mention manganese, uranium ore, copper and other minerals and raw materials — and were it not for the large investments of American corporations in that country, it is generally agreed that South Africa's slave-labor economy would quickly collapse.

Secondly, we deplore the major role played by the United States Delegation to the Paris U.N. General Assembly meeting in forcing through the decision of that body not to take up consideration of the Moroccan charges brought against France. According to the N.Y. Times (Dec. 4, 1951), Sir Mohammed Zafrullah Khan, Pakistani Prime Minister, told the U.N. delegates that the United States representative would have to bear responsibility for the further shedding of Moroccan blood.

The Western powers, he observed, always supported the general principle of freedom for colonial peoples but almost invariably voted against specific implementation of the principle; whereas the Eastern European countries had won the gratitude of the Asian countries by always supporting such implementation.

Did not this American support of the French on the Moroccan question result from the fact that it was with the French government, and without consultation with or the consent of the Moroccan people, that the United States government negotiated for the construction of a network of U.S. air bases in Morocco estimated to cost a half billion dollars? The London Economist (March 10, 1951) traced the outbreak of violence in Morocco and other Moslem areas to General Juin's efforts to liquidate the central national independence party of Morocco (Istiqlal) and purge the country of dissident elements "before American soldiers arrived to begin construction work on new air bases."

25-29-17

As in Morocco so in other areas United States political policy has been dictated by United States military objectives — to the detriment of the interests of the inhabitants. The N.Y. Times (Nov. 26, 1948) reported that "Considerations of military strategy . . . have determined the attitude that the U.S. Delegation has adopted on the question of the Italian colonies." And the Manchester Guardian (Nov. 14, 1949) observed that the Anglo-American solution of this question represented "a rather sorry example of the subordination . . . of native interests to Great Power interests." The U.N. grant of "independence" to Libya was in effect bought with agreements for the long-term maintainence by the United States of its Wheelus Air Base in Tripoli and for continued occupation of the territory by U.S.-British-French military forces.

Third, we are deeply disturbed, Mr. President, by the communique of January 9, 1952, on your talks with Mr. Churchill, with its reference to "a complete identity of aims between us" with regard to the Middle East, and to your agreement to "continue to work out together agreed policies to give effect to this aim." We ask whether this can mean anything except the continued application of pressure by every possible means, including the use of military force as in Egypt, in order to maintain Anglo-American influence and economic and military dominance in Iran, Egypt, and other Middle Eastern countries now striving for national independence.

"Some United States Middle Eastern experts," says Business Week (Oct. 27, 1951), "feel that the only policy that would have a chance of success now would be a barefaced return to old-fashioned gunboat imperialism — sugar-coated with a lot of economic assistance." Is this the agreed-upon Anglo-American policy, Mr. President?

A leading Negro newspaper, the Afro-American (Nov. 3, 1951), commenting editorially on our government's support of Britain in Iran and Egypt, states: "It appears that neither England nor the United States seems to be interested in the fundamental right of these darker nations to be supreme in their own territories and compel all foreigners to leave, if that is their desire."

The present state of affairs in North Africa, the Middle East, and Southeast Asia points up the urgent importance of the declaration by India's representative, Mrs. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit, to the U.N. General Assembly on October 25, 1946: "The use of troops against the national aspirations of people for the protection of imperial vested interests, and virtually as armies of occupation threatening both weaker peoples and the world peace as a whole, calls for unreserved condemnation by the United Nations, and for the demand that all such troops shall be withdrawn." Such action by the United Nations is now imperative. Will the United States support it?

Fourth, we object to the continued alliance of the United States with Britain, France, and other colonial powers in the Trusteeship Committee at the Paris U.N. Assembly meeting in opposing, as at previous sessions, various proposals for the advancement of the interests of colonial peoples. The N.Y. Times (Jan. 16, 1952) reports that a "unique" development of the Paris meeting was the fact that "the small nations took the initiative and carried a series of resolutions on dependencies that at best are unwelcome to the Western Powers."

Among the colonial resolutions opposed or not supported by the United States Delegation was one asking the nations administering U.N. trust territories to set deadlines for the independence of those areas. This has been repeatedly demanded ever since the establishment of the trusteeship system, and repeatedly opposed and defeated by the colony-holding powers. Here is one instance of what Sir Zafrullah referred to as the readiness of the Western Powers to endorse the general principle of colonial liberation while consistently opposing action on specific issues toward that end.

25-29-18

Fifth, we regard it as a deplorable backward step that the United States at the Paris U.N. meeting won its fight by the narrow margin of 30 to 24 votes, to exclude economic and social rights from the proposed U.N. Covenant of Human Rights, to be left for inclusion in a separate and later convention. The United States Delegation argued that to include economic, social and cultural rights in the same covenant with political rights would prevent some countries from ratifying the instrument because state-guaranteed economic rights tended in the direction of the welfare state.

This seems to us to be an evident effort to appease the Dixiecrat and other reactionary elements in our government who have for so long blocked enactment of effective Fair Employment Practices legislation. We believe with the opponents of the United States position that political freedom is impaired if not negated unless it is accompanied by effective guarantees of economic and social freedom. The Negro people in the United States certainly know this.

Another instance of apparent appeasement of the anti-democratic forces in the United States is the insistence of the American Delegation upon inserting a qualifying provision in the Covenant of Human Rights virtually relieving federal governments, such as the United States, of responsibility for violations of the Covenant in the component units of the federal government — for example, in the state of Florida or Mississippi.

We cannot review here the numerous weaknesses, attributable mainly to the United States Delegation and relating especially to discrimination and the rights of colonial peoples, which have been incorporated in the Declaration and Covenant of Human Rights. This circumstance led U.N. Assistant Secretary General Henri Laugier in April, 1950, to charge openly that delegates in the Commission on Human Rights were favoring a limited and weak Covenant of Human Rights.

The Negro people of the United States are deeply concerned with the achiev

ment of effective international safe-guards for human rights — for themselves and for darker peoples throughout the world who are the victims of the racist doctrine of white supremacy. From this racism stems the failure of our government to protect the lives and rights of its Negro citizens -- in Cicero, Illinois; in Groveland and Mims, Florida; and from it stems also the inhuman repression of non-white peoples in Asia and Africa by the Western powers. Those non-white peoples most assuredly want none of the "American way of life" experienced by 15 million Negro Americans. Nor can the continued rule of racism in the United States be ended as long as the enslavement of darker peoples throughout the world continues.

In your recent State of the Union Message, Mr. President, you declared, "The peoples of Asia want to be free to follow their own way of life." We agree wholeheartedly, and we would add that the peoples of Africa, the Caribbean, Latin America and other lands want the same. However, the quoted sentence in its context actually meant that the peoples of Asia must be "free" to remain within the Western sphere of influence. It seems to us truly extraordinary that in both your State of the Union and Budget Messages to Congress you could deal with the subject of the hunger and need of the Asian and other peoples without once even mentioning the root cause of their miserable condition -- namely, their long-suffering subjection to Western economic and colonial overlords.

In the above-mentioned Messages to Congress you placed great emphasis, Mr. President, upon the aid programs which the United States can provide for economically backward peoples. But, as is well known, these same peoples have a deep suspicion of this aid; long before Point Four was conceived they had a popular saying that their overlords were willing to do most anything for them except get off their backs. These peoples realize that in order to use economic or other assistance for its <u>own</u> benefit, a nation must first of all be free to determine its <u>own</u> economic and social goals. As an African leader has recently said, "Self-government and independence must be the initial capital to be invested in the non-self-governing territories."

25-29-19

We submit, Sir, that though it may be possible for the Western Powers to find and bribe puppet-spokesmen among oppressed nations, it is impossible either to bribe or coerce whole peoples whose national consciousness and will to freedom have become articulate. This is the inescapable meaning of national revolts today sweeping Asia, the Middle East, and Africa.

If America's name is not to be hated throughout the world wherever people struggle for liberty, our government must completely revise its foreign policy and give concrete evidence, through its conduct in the United Nations and in all areas of international economic, political and military relations, of its genuine and unequivocal support of the principle of national self-determination.

The policy now being pursued, the policy of bribery and coercion to make the American or Western way of life prevail, can lead only to national and international disaster. This policy if continued, we believe, will surely lead only to more Koreas. Peace cannot be won with either guns or dollars. The only conceivable world of lasting peace is a world of free peoples living together in mutual cooperation, equality, and respect.

We petition you to work to build such a world. We urge:

1. that our government go on record condemning, as a flagrant violation of human rights and serious threat to world peace, the racist program of the government of the Union of South Africa exemplified in the Group Areas Act, and that it use its full influence to press for the South African govern-

ment's adherence to the recommendations of the United Nations respecting South West Africa and the grievances of Indians in South Africa;

2. that our government seek the fullest and speediest implementation of the Charter provisions and recommendations of the United Nations relating to the advancement of the welfare and freedom of colonial peoples;

3. that our government strive for the creation and adoption of a U.N. Covenant of Human Rights which will provide truly effective protection of the economic, social, civil and political rights of all peoples in all countries.

4. that our government lend its full support to fulfillment of the demands for national self-determination voiced by subject peoples in Africa and all other areas of the world, and that it withhold assistance of any kind from any government engaged in suppressing such demands;

5. that our government and all other governments withdraw their military forces and installations from all foreign territories where their presence is not authorized by agreement of all the major powers;

6. that our government, together with the other major powers, undertake sincere and serious efforts toward reaching a general agreement so that the world of lasting peace which we seek may become a glorious reality.

25-29-20

(INITIATING SPONSORS (Partial List)

Reverend E.R. Artist
Editor, New York Messenger Magazine, of the Empire State Baptist Conventio
Dr. Phillips Brooks
Brooklyn, New York
Dr. Lucien Brown
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Felix A. Cummings
Pres., British Guiana Benevolent Association
Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
New York City
Reverend Charles C. S. England
Rector, St. Augustine Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Dr. Catherine D. Lealtad
New York City
Sidney Poitier
Star of "Cry the Beloved Country" and other screen and stage plays
Paul Robeson
New York City
Harcourt A. Tynes
New York State Chairman, Assn. for the Study of Negro Life and History

[ENC] [1952]

DR. W. E. B. DU BOIS
23 WEST 26th STREET
NEW YORK 10, NEW YORK

[ENC]

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

You may add my name among the initiating signers of the Petition to the President of the United States and the United States Delegation to the United Nations, the statement enclosed with your letter of March 12th.

(signed) . . . . . .

25-29-21

Copy

23 West 26th Street
New York 10, New York
June 27, 1952

President Harry S. Truman
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. President:

On behalf of the initiating signers and sponsors, I am transmitting to you the enclosed Petition which has been endorsed by more than one-hundred and sixty Negro clergymen, educators, doctors, lawyers, cultural, civic and labor leaders throughout the United States.

The Petition, embodying the views not only of the signers, but of a considerable section of the Negro people of our country, reviews the short-comings and failures of our government during recent months in dealing with questions of foreign policy affecting African and other subject peoples and urges the adoption by our government of six concrete courses of action which we feel would serve both toward advancing the welfare and liberation of subject and oppressed peoples, and toward providing the essential basis for lasting world peace.

We sincerely hope that these proposals and views expressed in this Petition will have the careful consideration and acceptance of your administration and will be implemented through the State Department and our Congress and the United States Delegation to the United Nations.

Respectfully yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Enclosure

Copy

23 West 26th Street
New York 10, N. Y.
June 27, 1952

Dear Mr. .....

In releasing to the press the Petition to the President of the United States and to the United States Delegation to the United Nations, which has now been transmitted to these officials, signed by more than one hundred and sixty Negro clergymen, educators, doctors, lawyers, cultural, civic, and labor leaders from 28 states and the District of Columbia, it has been thought expedient to arrange a press conference in order that such of the signers as can attend may have an opportunity of talking with press representatives.

Dr. Du Bois hopes that you, as one of the signers of the Petition, will be able to be present with him and others at this press conference which will be held

on Monday, June 30, 3:00 p.m.
at the Hotel Theresa, 7th Ave. and 125th St.,
Room 102-4, Mezzanine

Very truly yours,

Lillian Hyman
Secretary to Dr. Du Bois

25-23-17

I trust the hour indicated is convenient for you. I shall telephone on Sunday to confirm it.

Copy

23 West 26th Street
New York 10, New York
June 27, 1952

To the Editor:

A 2500-word Petition to President Truman and the United States Delegation to the United Nations, signed by more than 160 Negro religious, professional, labor, and civic leaders throughout the United States, and dealing with United States policy with regard to the Union of South Africa, colonial liberation, the Human Rights Covenant, and other questions affecting subject peoples, will be initially released to the press at a

PRESS CONFERENCE

on Monday, June 30, 3:00 p.m.
at the Hotel Theresa, 7th Ave. and 125th St.
Room 102-4, Mezzanine

Some of the initiators and signers of the Petition resident in New York will be present at the press conference to explain the importance of the Petition and answer questions from press representatives.

Very truly yours,

Lillian Hyman
Secretary to Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois

25-23-16

23 West 26th Street
New York 10, New York
July 3, 1952

Dear Friend:

As one of the initiating sponsors of the petition to President Truman and the United States Delegation to the United Nations, you will be glad to know that more than 160 endorsements of this petition by Negro men and women throughout the country have been obtained.

The petition was forwarded by Dr. Du Bois, on behalf of the sponsors and signers, to the President and to Mr. Gross, Acting Chief, U.S. Mission to the United Nations, on June 27. On Monday, June 30, the petition was publicly released at a press conference held at the Hotel Theresa in New York, at which Dr. Du Bois and other initiators of the statement were present. A copy of the prepared release, together with the printed petition and list of signers, is enclosed.

At that press conference Dr. Du Bois and others present expressed the hope that, through the newspapers and other channels of Negro life, the maximum publicity would be given to this statement. We will appreciate whatever assistance you can give in this regard.

In printing the petition and circulating it widely, a considerable expense was entailed. Many of the individuals who signed the petition sent in contributions to help cover this expense, but there remain outstanding obligations of more than $300.00. If you can help, even in a small way, in liquidating this indebtedness, it will be deeply appreciated.

Very truly yours,

Lillian Hyman
Secretary to Dr. Du Bois

Enclosures

25-23-18

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
23 West 26th Street
New York 10, New York

For Release:
Sunday, June 29, 1952
For further information
Telephone EN 9-8110

New York — More than 160 Negro clergymen, educators, doctors, lawyers, cultural, civic, and labor leaders from 28 states and the District of Columbia, have joined in signing a 2500-word Petition to President Truman, urging the United States Government's "genuine and unequivocal support of the principle of self-determination" for the ~~subject~~ peoples of Africa and other subject lands, in order to provide the essential basis for lasting world peace.

This was announced today by Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois, speaking on behalf of the Initiating Sponsors of the Petition, who said that the document had been transmitted to President Truman and to the United States Delegation to the United Nations and would also be submitted to the Platform Committees of the coming conventions of the Progressive Party, Democratic Party, and the Republican Party.

"If America's name is not to be hated throughout the world wherever people struggle for liberty," the Petition states, "our government must completely revise its foreign policy and give concrete evidence, through its conduct in the United Nations and in all areas of international economic, political and military relations, of its genuine and unequivocal support of the principle of national self-determination.

"The policy now being pursued, the policy of bribery and coercion to make the American or Western way of life prevail, can lead only to national and international disaster. This policy if continued, we believe, will surely lead only to more Koreas. Peace cannot be won with either guns or dollars. The only conceivable world of lasting peace is a world of free peoples living together in mutual cooperation, equality, and respect."

The Petition sets forth a factual, documented review of the short-comings and failures of U.S. policy as manifested by the U.S. Delegation at the last

46-9-102

Paris U.N. General Assembly meeting on the questions of South Africa, Morocco, Human Rights, and colonial liberation, as well as the collaboration of the Truman Administration with European imperialist powers on Middle-Eastern and other questions.

insert ← The petition declares:

The Negro leaders conclude their statement by urging adoption of a six-point program by the United States government; condemnation of the "racist program" of the government of the Union of South Africa as a "flagrant violation of human rights and a serious threat to world peace"; "fullest and speediest implementation" of U.N. action toward advancing the welfare and freedom of colonial peoples; support of a U.N. Human Rights Covenant providing "truly effective protection of the economic, social, civil, and political rights of all peoples in all countries"; withholding of assistance of any kind from any government engaged in suppressing the national self-determination demands of subject peoples in Africa and other lands; and withdrawal of military forces and installations by the U.S. "and all other governments from all foreign territories where their presence is not authorized by agreement of all the major powers".

The Petition concludes: "We urge that our government, together with the other major powers, undertake sincere and serious efforts toward reaching a general agreement so that the world of lasting peace which we seek may become a glorious reality."

48-9-1032

Among the Negro church leaders who signed the Petition were Bishop C.C. Alleyne, Philadelphia; Rev. James W. Eichelberger, Chicago; Rev. Edward D. McGowan, New York; Rev. David H. Brooks, A. & M. College, Tallahassee, Florida; Rev. John M. Miles, Detroit; Rev. Stacy Adams, Dallas Texas; Rev. G. Linwood Fauntleroy, California; Rev. Charles C. S. England, Brooklyn; Rev. William D. Turner, Philadelphia; and Rev. Eli L. Lofton of Baltimore.

Among the educators listed as signers were Prof. John H. Carter, Houston, Texas; Prof. Edward M. A. Chandler, Chicago; Prof. Henry D. Davidson, Princi-

"The Negro people of the United States are deeply concerned with the achievement of effective international safe-guards for human rights — for themselves and for darker peoples throughout the world who are the victims of the racist doctrine of white supremacy. From this racism stems the failure of our government to protect the lives and rights of its Negro citizens — in Cicero, Illinois; in Groveland and Mims, Florida; and from it stems also the inhuman repression of non-white peoples in Asia and Africa by the Western powers. Those non-white peoples most assuredly want none of the "American way of life" experienced by 15 million Negro Americans. Nor can the continued rule of racism in the United States be ended as long as the enslavement of darker peoples throughout the world continues."

1036

pal, Bibb Training School, Alabama; Rev. D. V. Kyle, Dean, Jackson Theological Seminary; Mrs. Maudelle B. Bousefield, retired principal, Phillips High School, Chicago; and Prof. Forest Oran Wiggins, University of Minnesota.

Among signers in the legal and medical professions were Dr. Cecil Marquez, Dr. Phillips Brooks, Dr. Lucien Brown, and Dr. Catherine D. Lealtad of New York; Dr. Eugene T. Hinson and Dr. Samuel E. Robertson of Philadelphia; Dr. H. A. Callis, Washington, D. C.; Atty. Chester K. Gillespie, Clevelahd; Atty. Earl B. Dickerson, Chicago; Dr. Alvah W. Taylor, Nashville; Atty. James W. Rowland, West Virginia; Dr. Brandon A.T. Bowlin, and Dr. Carleton B. Goodlett of California.

Allied with Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois and Paul Robeson as signers were other Negro cultural leaders, including actors Sidney Poitier and Julian Mayfield; Georgia Douglas Johnson, poet and author; Charles White, artist; writers Carlton Moss, Lloyd Brown, Frank Marshall Davis, and others.

Endorsers from the Negro labor movement included Ernest Thompson, Secretary, Fair Employment Practices Committee, UERMWA; Claybon T. Dillard, Chairman, C C & O Railway Co. Colored Workers, West Virginia; Ewart Guinier, Secretary-Treasurer, United Public Workers of America; Raymond Dennis, International Representative, International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers; and William R. Hood, Secretary, Ford Local 600, UAW-CIO and President, National Negro Labor Council; Coleman A. Young, Executive Secretary of the National Negro Labor Council and officers of local Councils of this body in New York, Boston, Cleveland, Chicago, and Los Angeles and Oakland, California.

46-9-16-4

Among Negro civic leaders were Mrs. Charlotta A. Bass, Vice-Presidential Candidate for the Progressive Party; J. Harold White, Grand Secretary, Prince Hall Grand Lodge, F. & A.M. State of Illinois; Mrs. Mary Church Terrell, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Mojeska M. Simkins, Columbia South Carolina; Mrs. Senora B. Lawson, Richmond Virginia; Willard B. Ransom, Indianapolis, Indiana; Harcourt A. Tynes, New York State Chairman, Association for the Study of Negro Life; Dr. W. A. Hunton, Secretary, Council on African Affairs, New York;

History

Louis E. Burnham, Editor of Freedom.

Also, William L. Patterson, Executive Secretary ~~of the National Office of the~~ Civil Rights Congress; Thomas Richardson, National Co-Director, National Peace Crusade; Mrs. Enid Tyler, [redacted] Co-Chairwoman of the Brooklyn Women's Council for Peace; and Mrs. Halois Moorhead, Executive Secretary, American Women for Peace.

46-9-105

(1952?)

THE INSTITUTE FOR THE STUDY OF AFRICAN PROBLEMS
(Centre d'Initiation aux Problèmes Africains)

PARIS

The Institute for the Study of African Problems (Centre d'Initiation aux Problèmes Africains) was created in Paris, in 1951, to satisfy the growing interest in the study of African affairs evinced in various American circles. This Institute was created with the assistance of several important post-graduate schools and universities, and its courses are intended especially for American students.

The Institute for the Study of African Problems will begin its second academic year on November 1, 1952.

In preparing the program - the main characteristics of which are set forth below - the organizers of the Institute have tried to utilize to their best advantage courses already being offered in various post-graduate schools in Paris, while drawing at the same time from teaching methods used in the United States. They have also taken into consideration suggestions offered by American administrative agencies as well as by American students with reference to the scope and frame-work of the courses, their length, etc.

I. Organization:

A coordinating committee, presided over by Mr. André Siegfried of the Académie Française, has been entrusted with the organization of the Institute and its curriculum. This committee is in charge of the over-all policy planning and will delegate its administrative powers to a "Director of Studies".

The coordinating committee includes representatives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Sorbonne, the "Centre des Hautes Etudes Musulmanes", the "Ecole de la France d'Outre-Mer" and the "Institut d'Etudes Politiques".

The Director of Studies will supervise the organization of special seminars - as given in American universities - which will enable students to acquire, through direct contact with professors, a more personal approach to African problems.

Admission to the Institute will give the student free access to a large number of courses concerning African affairs, offered by the following post-graduate schools and universities:

Collège de France, the Sorbonne, Faculté de Droit, Institut d'Etudes Politiques, Ecole Nationale de la France d'Outre-Mer, Ecole des Hautes Etudes Commerciales, Centre des Hautes Etudes Musulmanes.

A special study hall is available to students of the Institute for the Study of African Problems at the Institut d'Etudes Politiques (formerly the Ecole Libre des Sciences Politiques) and the library of the Institut will be open to them.

II. Admission:

Courses given at the Institute for the Study of African Problems are designed primarily for advanced students who already have a college or university

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background and wish to devote themselves to scientific research in African problems or to a career in Africa.

All courses are conducted in French and students wishing to enroll must have a sound practical knowledge of the language.

The prescribed program of study is for one year and a special diploma will be awarded to students who have satisfactorily completed the year's work.

However, because of the diversity of courses offered on an optional basis the program of the Institute for the Study of African Problems may well be of interest and advantage to State Department employees or to American administrative personnel in the fields of business and economics. It is also intended for technicians employed by private enterprises and for missionaries whose work will be in Africa.

Special arrangements have been made to enable American government employees who wish to enroll at the Institute to derive a maximum benefit from even a short stay in Paris. The courses given by Mr. Delavignette ("The French Union: its political and administrative institutions") and by Mr. Montagne ("African Sociology") are three-month courses which will last from November to January. The great majority of other courses can be completed in six months, or, for those offered at the Institut d'Etudes Politiques, in five months.

III. Enrollment, Tuition and Fellowships:

Applications for admission to the Institute for the Study of African Problems should be addressed to:

"Centre d'Initiation aux Problèmes Africains"
Cultural Services of the French Embassy
934 Fifth Avenue
New York 21, New York

Tuition for the entire academic year is 15,000 francs. This covers registration fees, admission to courses, lectures and conferences, and library privileges.

Several fellowships have been made available by the French Government for the academic year 1952-53 for specially qualified students. These fellowships cover tuition and carry a stipend of 25,000 francs per month. Application blanks and additional information may be obtained at the above address, attention Mr. Guédenet.

Applications for fellowships must be received before July 1, 1952.

IV. Program:

The Directing Committee has endeavored to establish the list of courses in a way which will allow students to make their own selections according to their individual preferences (optional courses) while providing them with a basic and unified study program (required courses). General and more specialized subjects

were chosen carefully to insure a balanced program.

Students will be free to organize their own programs and may seek advice if they wish from the Director of Studies.

Since students of the Institute will have access to a large number of post-graduate establishments, they will be able to make useful contacts with students from both the French mainland and the overseas territories, who are interested in the same problems.

I. Required Courses:

Inaugural conference by Mr. André Siegfried

1) Prof. Robequain: Initiation to research on the geography of the tropical zones (Sorbonne)

2) Prof. Barthes: The Economy of the French Union (Institut d'Etudes Politiques)

3) Prof. Delavignette: The French Union: its political and administrative institutions (Ecole Nationale de la France d'Outre-Mer)

4) Prof. Montagne: African and Near-Eastern Sociology (Ecole des Hautes Etudes Commerciales)

5) Prof. Deschamps: Peoples and Nations of Africa (Institut d'Etudes Politiques)

II. Optional Courses:

Geographic questions:

Prof. Gourou: Geography of the Tropical Zone (Collège de France)

Historic questions:

Prof. Jullien: History of western expansion in Africa (Sorbonne)

Political and Administrative questions:

Prof. Lucius: Political, administrative and economic problems of North Africa

Social and Human questions:

Prof. Montagne: African Sociology (Collège de France)
Prof. Basset: Linguistics and ethnology of North Africa
Prof. Colombe: History and Languages of Africa
------- Catholic and Protestant Missionary Work in Africa
Mme. Schaffner: African Ethnology and Arts.

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Optional Courses (Cont.)

Economic questions:

Prof. Leduc: Economic problems of North Africa (Faculté de Droit)
Prof. Torre: Economy and Planning of African territories (Ecole Nationale de la France d'Outre Mer)
Prof. Bournier: Elements of the economic situation in French Africa (Centre des Hautes Etudes Musulmanes)

V. Living Conditions:

1. A limited number of rooms are available at the Cité Universitaire, a student center located just outside Paris, with easy access by bus and métro to the city.

2. Students may live at hotels in Paris, a list of which may be obtained from the Cultural Services of the French Embassy.

3. In some cases, the Secretary of the Institute will be able to reserve rooms in advance, upon specific request, at the Cité Universitaire or at hotels. All requests for such reservations may be addressed to the Cultural Services of the French Embassy, and will be transmitted to the Secretary of the Institute in Paris.

GENERAL NOTE

Applications for admission to the Institute for the Study of African Problems and additional information on the curriculum, schedule of classes, living conditions, fellowships, room reservations, etc., may be obtained from the Cultural Services of the French Embassy, 934 Fifth Avenue, New York 21, New York.

[1952?]

DRAFT

The date for the International Conference in Defense of the Rights of Youth has now been set

At an Executive Committee meeting of the Preparatory Committee in Copenhagen, Denmark July 22nd & 23rd, it was decided to postpone the original date of September, 1952 to February, 1953 in Vienna, Austria. Some of the reasons given for this was that many countries have begun to get such an excellent response that it was felt this additional time would allow for even more young people from a host of organizations; religious young people, trade unionists, student and community youth to really have the opportunity of discussing their problems, conditions of work and desires for the future and have them made a part of the discussions and outcome of this most important world wide youth gathering, first of its kind to ever be held.

The meeting in Copenhagen brought together youth from 23 countries, amongst them prominent personalities in the field of science, literature, art and social life as well as from various youth and student organizations, trade unions and social organizations.

32-9-7

They heard a report by Mr. John Melchior Dekkers Jr. chairman of the Dutch National Initiative Committee on the convening of the International Conference. Excerpts of the accepted appeal follows:

"YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN OF ALL COUNTRIES, ORGANIZATIONS OF YOUTH AND STUDENTS, TRADE UNIONS AND OTHER SOCIAL ORGANIZATIONS, MEN OF GOOD WILL TO WHOM THE FUTURE OF THE YOUNG GENERATION IS DEAR!

In many countries the situation of the young generation continues to deteriorate.

Among young workers and office workers unemployment increases. The young people are the first to be thrown out on the stree,t unable to find new jobs. Frequently, they are unable to obtain unemployment benefit.

The young people do not receive equal pay for equal work. Opportunities for education and upgrading are extremely limited. Often job security, free medical services, annual paid holidays are lading.

Although young apprentices are often obliged to do work similar to that of adults, they earn very little and are a burden on their parents. At the same time, reduced allocations lead to the closing of numerous apprenticeship centres.

The conditions of Agricultural youth deteriorate equally. Equipment is not made available and the modernisation of the countryside is not carried out. The wages of young agricultural workers are even lower than those in industry. In many rural areas unemployment and illiteracy are widespread.

Students are in many countries faced with very difficult conditions arising from increased education fees, cuts in expenditure for education, the insufficiency or lack of state scholarships.

Many young intellectuals are unable to find work in their special field, and their work is not paid according to its worth.

Such conditions of life seriously limit opportunities for culture, sport and healthy leisure.

Many young men and women cannot set up a home owing to the lack of resources and decent houses.

In an important number of countries the political rights of youth are limited, their organizations and publications are persecuted. All means (press, radio, films, recreation etc.) are used for the demoralisation of youth and to create in them an attitude of accepting violence. The militarisation of youth is dangerously fostered.

In Colonial and under-developed countries this situation of youth is even more acute.

We believe that the preparations for war, the armament drive, the reduction of civilian expenditure, the breaking off of international economic relations create these difficult conditions for the young generation.

This is why the initiative of the Dutch youth of all opinions in proposing the convening of an International Conference in Defense of the Rights of Youth has met with such a wide response throughout the whole world, and why preparations for the International Conference have already developed in many countries.

We believe that the International Conference in Defense of the Rights of Youth should discuss and find s olutions for the burning problems which touch all sections of youth, young men and girls, workers, farmers and peasants, office workers, schoolchildren, students and intellectuals."

We know that as a student, a religious person, a worker or a young person in a social club, you too have many problems. Isn't it possible that you would like to discuss and work on these or otherwise make a study, particularly knowing that your experiences and those of others will be part of a report that you or your representative will have the opportunity of presenting to the youth of the world at this conference. Wouldn't it be gratifying to gather inspiration and strength and friendship as did the American athletes at the recent Olympics, who, despite their different opinions, were able to meet in friendship and competition that was for fellowship. And might it not be conceivable that out of the rich experiences of American youth he re and at the international conference that we can better be in a position to request answers to our needs and desires and demand the right to live happy, healthy and pe aceful lives .

These are all possible, we believe, if young people in our country, who do not want to be a "silent generation" or used in the Crusade for Youth, will demand the right to a decent life. We feel that this includes the vast majority of the young people in our country and we want to get your opinions now.

How do you feel about the spreading of information on the international conference? What are the possibilities for some local activities where you work, study, live etc.? Do you feel any young people would like to go to the Confere nce in Vienna, February, 1953 to participate and get to meet young people from all parts of the world and exchange experiences?

Our Committee is mainly made up on young people who have had the chance of traveling to other parts of the world and we feel that in the spirit of peace and friendship and an answer to our needs, other youth should know what is going on elsewhere as well as in our own country and have the opportunity of being an important part of discussions concerning the future of young people.

Please le t us hear from you by return mail. Posters on the Call by the Amsterdam youth to the International Conference are available and can be sent to you upon request.

May we also hear what your reaction generally and specifically is to the International Conference, the above "appeal" and if you have any questions whatsoever, please let us know, we certainly will try to answer them.

Sincerely,

(names of sponsors)

[Int. Fur & Leather Workers Union]

January 31, 1952

Mr. Leon Strauss

Dear Mr. Strauss:

In finishing my book I find that I have very little data concerning the dinner which the trade unions so kindly gave me.

I have the copies of telegrams which you sent me, but no copy of the program, although I do not know whether that was printed or not.

I should like the facts, if possible, concerning the origin of the dinner, the place where it was held, the number of persons attending and of unions represented, and the amount contributed to the defense fund.

I hope you can furnish me with some of these facts without too much trouble.

Very sincerely yours,

DB:lh

W.E.B. Du Bois

35-44-2

[IWT. Fur Dressers & Dyers Union]

JOINT BOARD FUR DRESSERS' and DYERS' UNIONS

International Fur & Leather Workers Union J. B. 245 Seventh Avenue, New York 1, N. Y.
CHelsea 2-5450

SAM BURT, Manager LEON STRAUS, Executive Secretary

February 21, 1952

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
23 W. 26th Street
New York City

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I am sorry that your letter of January 31st was not answered earlier than this, but it took me some time to gather the material you requested.

Enclosed you will find a copy of the program, as well as a copy of the ticket to the dinner. I am also enclosing some of the special recognition accorded to you internationally which you may not have received. In addition, enclosed herewith is the letter sent out by the sponsors to unions inviting them to come to the dinner; one of the press releases with the names of the sponsors of the dinner, copies of minutes of my own union's Anti-Discrimination Committee with its recommendation of full support to the dinner in your honor.

The origin of the dinner came about from an exchange of opinion at a meeting of fur union leaders chaired by President Ben Gold, where I reported on my work with the committee fighting on your behalf, and where we agreed, at Ben Gold's suggestion, to initiate such a trade union dinner last April or May. After consultation with some of the other trade union leaders who were in favor of this idea, we were prepared to go ahead. When the postponement of your trial took place, it was recommended that we wait until after the summer so that the dinner would be politically current and useful to the defense.

The dinner was held on Friday, December 16th, at the union headquarters of District 65, one of the sponsoring unions. Among those who attended and the sponsors were the following: International Fur & Leather Workers Union; International Longshoremen & Warehousemen's Union; United Public Workers of America; American Communications Association;

Distributive Processing & Office Workers of America; Marine Cooks & Stewards; UAW Ford Local 600; United Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers of America; Teachers Union; Packinghouse Workers Union; Dining Car Employees Union; Bakers Union; Domestic Workers Union; Furniture Workers Union; Local 107, Pulp, Sulphite & Paper Mill Workers.

The amount of money contributed out of the dinner to the defense fund was $2,300.

I hope this will serve to give you all the information you require.

Sincerely yours,

Leon Straus

Leon Straus
Executive Secretary

65/dpowa
enc.

25-38-64

[INT, Fur & Leather Workers' Union]

September 8, 1952

Gold

International Fur and Leather Workers Union
251 Fourth Avenue
New York, N.Y.

My dear Mr. Gold:

Shirley and I want to thank you very much for the most interesting trip which we have just had to White Lake.

We are especially under obligation to Jack Foner for his very efficient direction of the cultural program, and particularly the singers and actors.

It was a notable experience and we are under obligation to you for the privilege of enjoying it.

Very sincerely yours,

DB:lh

W.E.B. Du Bois

25-33-15

[INT. Fur Dressers' & Dyers' Union, Joint Board]

September 26, 1952

Mr. Leon Strauss, Executive Secretary
Joint Board Fur Dressers and Dyers Union
International Fur & Leather Workers Union
245 -- 7th Avenue
New York, 1, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Strauss:

I want to get some figures about recent efforts of the CIO and others to unionize the Southern worker.

I would like facts about the wage reduction of the textile workers in the north, the effort to unionize agricultural workers, etc.

I know a good deal of this is outside of your field, but perhaps you would tell me who would have some over-all figures that I could use.

I would be under great obligations.

Very sincerely yours,

DB:lh

W.E.B. Du Bois

25-23-29

Int. Fur & Leather Workers' Unions

JOINT BOARD FUR DRESSERS' and DYERS' UNIONS

International Fur & Leather Workers Union **J. B.** 245 Seventh Avenue, New York 1, N. Y.
CHelsea 2-5450

SAM BURT, Manager LEON STRAUS, Executive Secretary

October 10, 1952

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
23 W. 26th St.
New York City

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I am sorry that this letter has been delayed but it took me some time to get the information you wanted.

In connection with the facts concerning the wage reduction of the textile workers in the north, you should be able to get this information from the Labor Research Ass'n., 80 E. 11th St., N.Y.C. A letter from you will certainly produce the desired results.

With regard to efforts to unionize agricultural workers, you should be able to receive information on this from the Agricultural Workers Union, District 5, Room 501, 80 E. 11th St., N.Y.C. You can contact Mr. Newton J. Hustead who is the Director of Organization for this union. A letter from you will there too, I am sure, accomplish the same result.

I am sorry I can't provide this information myself, but I do not have any available.

Fraternally yours,

Leon Straus

Leon Straus
Executive Secretary

dpowa

[Int'l Fur & Leather Workers Union]

JOINT BOARD FUR DRESSERS' and DYERS' UNIONS

International Fur & Leather Workers Union J. B. 245 Seventh Avenue, New York 1, N. Y.
CHelsea 2-5450

SAM BURT, Manager LEON STRAUS, Executive Secretary

November 18, 1952

Dr. & Mrs. DuBois
31 Grace Court
Bklyn 2, N.Y.

25-23-33

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I want to thank you very much for the invitation to attend the first anniversay celebration of the Five Defenders for Peace's acquittal.

I am very sorry but I will not be able to be present because of a local membership meeting in my Union on that night. But once again, please accept my congratulations for the heroic fight of the Five Defenders of Peace led by Dr. Dubois. This was a noteworthy contribution in the fight for peace.

Fraternally yours,
Leon Straus
Leon Straus
Executive Secretary

dpowa

INTERNATIONAL LONGSHOREMEN'S & WAREHOUSEMEN'S UNION

930 F Street Northwest, Washington 4, D. C. National 8779

Harry Bridges, President
J. R. Robertson, First Vice-President
Germain Bulcke, Second Vice-President
Louis Goldblatt, Secretary-Treasurer

September 26, 1952

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois
23 West 26 Street
New York, N. Y.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I attended the banquet at the Astor on Wednesday night and was more than pleased that you decided to use so much of the material on the ILWU in your own very fine address. I am enclosing two recent issues of the ILWU newspaper in which you might be interested.

One of the most detailed histories of the activities of the ILWU in Hawaii was prepared by the union for presentation before the District Court in Honolulu when we requested that the trial of Jack Hall, ILWU regional director, under the Smith Act be held separately from that of the other victims. I am enclosing a copy of this motion for a separate trial because I think that if you do have the leisure to read it you will find it is a fascinating report on the history and accomplishments of this union. It certainly explains why we have been under attack for so long.

Very truly yours,

William Glazier

William Glazier
Washington Representative

-5-

WG:s
Enc.

25-37-38

[Internat.'l Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union]

NORTHERN CALIFORNIA DISTRICT COUNCIL—ILWU

150 GOLDEN GATE AVENUE, SAN FRANCISCO

PROSPECT 5-0533

100

September 29, 1952

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 2, New York

25-40-19

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

On Sunday, October 12th, the Northern California District Council of the International Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union is honoring Harry Bridges, J.R. Robertson and Henry Schmidt at a banquet.

The occasion of this banquet is to highlight the contribution of these men and their union to American democracy and democratic trade unionism. But, of course, it is also an occasion where we hope to focus the attention on the coming appeal to the Supreme Court of the Bridges-Robertson-Schmidt case, as well as to raise vital finances which both the legal costs and the mass campaign demand.

Knowing that you cannot attend because of the distance, I would like to ask you to send either a letter or a telegram of greeting and, of course, if possible a contribution from yourself or the organization you represent.

I know the time is short in which to act on this, but please give it your full attention.

Fraternally yours,

Jeff Kibre

Jeff Kibre
Northern California District Council

JK:nw
uopwa 34

[Internat'l Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union]

October 2, 1952

Mr. Jeff Kibre
Northern California District Council
150 Golden Gate Avenue
San Francisco, Calif.

Dear Mr. Kibre:

I am sorry I cannot be present at the banquet in honor of Harry Bridges, J.R. Robertson and Henry Schmidt.

I want to congratulate them on their leadership in the fight of trade unionism to re-establish American democracy. I know what it is costing them in time and money, but in the long run either they will be repaid or future generations will realize what they have sacrificed.

Very sincerely yours,

DB:lh

W.E.B. Du Bois

-25-41-8

(INTERNATIONAL LONGSHOREMENS...)

BRIDGES-ROBERTSON-SCHMIDT
DEFENSE COMMITTEE

150 Golden Gate Ave., San Francisco 2, Calif. PRospect 5-0533 • PRospect 6-4815

October 22, 1952

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
23 West 26 Street
New York 10, New York

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

On behalf of the Bridges-Robertson-Schmidt Defense Committee, I want to thank you for your warm message of support on the occasion of the banquet honoring Harry Bridges, J. R. Robertson and Henry Schmidt.

The affair was extremely successful and indicated real trade union and community support.

25-30-1

I have taken the liberty of getting a copy of your remarks at the recent banquet in New York, where you spoke about Bridges and the ILWU. It was reproduced and sent to leading figures and newspapers throughout the country.

Finally, let us on this occasion express to you our thanks for the support you have given this fight over the years.

Sincerely yours,

David Jenkins

David Jenkins
For the Committee

DJ/nw
uopwa-34

100

INTERNATIONAL UNION OF MINE, MILL AND SMELTER WORKERS

FOUNDED IN 1893

Suite 412 — Tabor Building 16th and Curtis Denver 2, Colorado Keystone 7211

JOHN CLARK, President • ORVILLE LARSON, Vice President • CHARLES H. WILSON, Vice President • M. E. TRAVIS, Secretary-Treasurer

July 30, 1952

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
c/o Council on African Affairs
53 West 125th Street
New York 27, N. Y.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

The International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers will hold its Forty-eighth Convention at the Governor Clinton Hotel in New York City beginning September 8, 1952. On behalf of our union, which is composed of the metal miners, smeltermen and brass fabricating workers of the United States and Canada, I am highly honored to extend an invitation to you to be a guest of our convention and to address our delegates on Tuesday, September 9.

25-30-22

Our convention is the highest body of our union and our delegates will be formulating policies for our organization for the ensuing year.

Our convention will concern itself with political and economic factors that affect the welfare of our membership and we know that your participation in our deliberations will be highly valued by the delegates.

We hope that your schedule will permit you to accept our invitation and afford our delegates this splendid opportunity to become personally acquainted with you.

Sincerely,

John Clark

John Clark
President

jc/v

August 4th, 1952

Mr. John Clark
International Union of
Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers
Suite 412 Tabor Bldg.
16th and Curtis
Denver 2, Colorado

Dear Mr. Clark:

Answering your letter of July 30th, may I say that I should be very glad to address your 48th Convention at the Governor Clinton Hotel September 9th. I should be glad to have you tell me what subject within my knowledge the union would like to have me treat.

Moreover, may I say that by that time my new book, "In Battle for Peace; the Story of my 83rd Birthday" will be in print, and I think the union and its members will be interested in it. It is a book of 200 pages, well printed, and will sell for the popular price of $1.

I have asked the publishers to write you about it.

Very sincerely yours,

W.E.B. Du Bois

DB:lh
cc/Aptheker

25-30-23

INTERNATIONAL UNION OF MINE, MILL AND SMELTER WORKERS

FOUNDED IN 1893

Suite 412 — Tabor Building 16th and Curtis Denver 2, Colorado Keystone 7211

JOHN CLARK, President • ORVILLE LARSON, Vice President • CHARLES H. WILSON, Vice President • M. E. TRAVIS, Secretary-Treasurer

August 13, 1952

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
23 West 26th Street
New York 10, N. Y.

25-30-25

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

I was very glad to receive your letter of the 4th informing me that you would be able to participate in our International Union Convention on September 9.

I am asking our Executive Board Member, Albert Pezzati, who is located in New York, to get in touch with you and discuss the subject of your address to our convention.

I look forward to seeing you in New York City early next month.

Sincerely,

John Clark

John Clark
President

JC/v

INTERNATIONAL UNION OF MINE, MILL AND SMELTER WORKERS

FOUNDED IN 1893

Suite 412 — Tabor Building | 16th and Curtis | Denver 2, Colorado | Keystone 7211

JOHN CLARK, President • ORVILLE LARSON, Vice President • CHARLES H. WILSON, Vice President • M. E. TRAVIS, Secretary-Treasurer

September 29, 1952

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
31 Grace Court,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

Dear Dr. DuBois:-

This is just a note of warm appreciation for the splendid contribution which you made during our Convention. We are very grateful for the time and trouble you took, and your words had a deep impact on the delegates there.

This Convention will be long remembered by our delegates as one of the most positive and fruitful we have ever had. I thought you would like to know that you helped make it so.

With warmest regards and fraternal best wishes,

Sincerely,

M. E. Travis

M. E. Travis,
Secretary-Treasurer.

MET/mt

25-30-21

December 4th, 1952

Mr. M. E. Travis
International Union of
Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers
Taber Building, Suite 412
16th and Curtis St.
Denver 2, Colorado

Dear Mr. Travis:

My wife, Shirley Graham, and myself are lecturing in the middle west and California during the month of February.

It occurred to me that perhaps your union and the public would like to arrange a lecture in Denver or elsewhere during this trip. The lectures could be arranged possibly before February 14th or early in March.

We would talk on "The Revolt in Africa and Asia and World Peace". The total charge for both of us would be $250 and hotel expenses.

If you think anything could be arranged, I shall be glad to hear from you.

Very sincerely yours,

DB:lh

W.E.B. Du Bois

25-46-9

INTERNATIONAL UNION OF MINE, MILL AND SMELTER WORKERS

FOUNDED IN 1893

Suite 412 – Tabor Building 16th and Curtis Denver 2, Colorado Keystone 7211

JOHN CLARK, President • ORVILLE LARSON, Vice President • CHARLES H. WILSON, Vice President • M. E. TRAVIS, Secretary-Treasurer

December 16, 1952

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
23 West 26th Street,
New York 10, N. Y.

Dear Dr. DuBois:-

I have your letter of December 4th, outlining your lecture tour in the Middle West and California during the month of February.

In view of the tremendous success of the meeting you addressed here in September 1951 to a crowd of 2,000 people, I think it would be wonderful if you could again come to Denver and speak.

The International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, however, has very little membership to speak of in Denver, and it would be difficult for us to promote such a meeting. Therefore, it occurred to me that the best results could be obtained if you contacted the Denver Chapter of the NAACP, who sponsored your appearance last year.

You might write a letter very similar to the one which you wrote me, to the President, W. F. Turner. The address of the NAACP office here in Denver is 2603 Welton, and the residence of Mr. Turner is 2532 Downing.

If arrangements can then be made for the NAACP to bring you to Denver, we would cooperate in every way possible to make the meeting a success.

With warmest regards to Miss Graham and yourself, I remain

Sincerely,

M. E. Travis,
Secretary-Treasurer.

MET/mt

25-46-8

[Int. Union of Students]

Jan. 3, 1952.

Mr. Josef Grohman, Pres.
Int. Union of Students
Praha II, Voitesska 12,
Czechoslovakia

25-3-7-21

My dear Mr. Grohman:

Will you kindly convey to the International Union of Students my best wishes for their coming anniversary, and hope that the International Day of Solidarity of Youth and Students against Colonialism will be fittingly celebrated, and that you will strive to let the youth of the world know how necessary it is that the current attempt to revive Colonial Imperialism be made clear to all the world, and that all youth join in opposing it.

Very sincerely yours,

DB:lh

W.E.B. Du Bois

[Internat.] Union of Students]

INTERNATIONAL UNION OF STUDENTS
МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫЙ СОЮЗ СТУДЕНТОВ
UNION INTERNATIONALE DES ETUDIANTS
UNION INTERNACIONAL DE ESTUDIANTES
MEZINÁRODNÍ SVAZ STUDENTSTVA
世界學生聯合會

PRAHA II, VOJTĚŠSKÁ 12. ČSR TEL.: 450-47, 487-97, 485-79, 466-01 TELEGR.: STUDINFOR PRAHA

DEPT.: BSFAC/KTS/ss 1856 PRAHA, 25 1. 1952
Ref: CL

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
23 West 26th Street,
New York 10, N.Y.,
U.S.A.

Dear Sir,

Please find enclosed a letter from the Secretary of the Group of Nigerian Students studying in the German Democratic Republic. This letter was sent to us as the senders did not know your address.

Yours truly,

pp Ko Tsai Shuo,
Head of the B.F.A.C,
I.U.S.

January 31, 1952

Mr. Ko Tsai Shuo
International Union of Students
Praha II
Vojtesska 12 ČSR
Prague, Czechoslovakia

DEPT. BSFAC/WTS/ss 1156
Ref: CL

Dear Mr. Shuo:

I have your letter of January 25, but I regret to say that the letter from the Nigerian Students was not enclosed.

I shall be glad to have it.

Very sincerely yours,

DB:lh

W.E.B. Du Bois

[Int. Union of Students]

INTERNATIONAL UNION OF STUDENTS
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PRAHA II, VOJTĚŠSKÁ 12. ČSR TEL.: 450-47, 487-97, 485-79, 466-01 TELEGR.: STUDINFOR PRAHA

DEPT.: Sec/JG/ln 2060 PRAHA, 17. II.

Mr. W.E.B. Du Bois,
23 West 26th Street
New York 10, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Du Bois,

We have received your message for the occasion of February 21st - International Day of Solidarity with Youth and Students against Colonialism - with deep thanks and great pleasure.

We are sure that your message will inspire the students and youth in the colonial and dependent countries where all forms of oppression which constitute the gravest danger to peace are still prevailing.

We are highly obliged to express our thanks for your strong support and solidarity with the people of these countries who are struggling for their national independence, freedom and world peace.

With warm greetings,

On Behalf of

the I.U.S. Secretariat

Yours sincerely,

Joseph Grohman,

IUS President.

IUS PRAHA

[Internat.'l Union of Students]

INTERNATIONAL UNION OF STUDENTS
МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫЙ СОЮЗ СТУДЕНТОВ
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世界學生聯合會

PRAHA II, VOJTĚŠSKÁ 12. ČSR TEL.: 450-47, 487-97, 485-79, 466-01 TELEGR.: STUDINFOR PRAHA

8 III 1952

DEPT.: IID/ER/ss 2337 PRAHA,
Ref: WSN

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
23, West 26th Street,
New York, 10, N.Y.,
U.S.A.

Dear Friend,

We have pleasure in sending you copies of World Student News No. 2, in which a contribution by yourself appears.

With best wishes,

Yours sincerely,

Edgar Rose

Edgar Rose,
English Editor of
World Student News.

ROCKWELL KENT GENERAL PRESIDENT PETER SHIPKA GENERAL SECRETARY-TREASURER

CHARTERED BY THE INSURANCE DEPARTMENT OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK

INTERNATIONAL WORKERS ORDER

80 FIFTH AVENUE FRATERNAL SOCIETY INCORPORATED 1930 NEW YORK 11, N.Y. • OR 5-5700

In view of the fact that the Supreme Court of the State of New York has upheld the petition of the Superintendent of Insurance for liquidation of the IWO and the matter is now pending on appeal, this call is issued solely upon the responsibility of the Executive Committee of the IWO and is issued without approval or agreement of the Superintendent of Insurance of the State of New York with contents herein.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

You may be aware through newspaper reports that the Superintendent of Insurance of this state has petitioned the New York Supreme Court for an order liquidating the International Workers Order, Inc., a solvent fraternal benefit society of more than 160,000 members, the majority of them working men and women; 55,000 of whom are residents of New York State. On June 27, 1951, an order was entered granting the Superintendent's petition, but staying liquidation pending appeal to the highest courts.

We are certain that you will be deeply concerned with the profound issues which are raised by this attempt to liquidate a solvent fraternal benefit organization. We enclose an informational bulletin which states our interpretation of the issues involved. We urge you to consider the implications for all organizations in this novel attempt to censor the opinions of officers and members of a fraternal benefit society.

The International Workers Order has had only the most limited opportunity to present its case to the public through the columns of the press.

We wish to submit to you a report of the proceedings of the trial in Judge Greenberg's court, as well as our estimate of the reasons for the decision to liquidate a fraternal society which during its 20 years of life has served Labor and the people.

We hope to enlist your support for the appeal which we are now preparing to submit to the higher court of the State of New York. After you hear all the facts in the case, we hope that you will endorse the actions which may be taken by the conference to prevent the liquidation of a people's fraternal organization.

We appeal to you in the interest of 160,000 American families who face the loss of their insurance, the loss of their freedom of association, to attend a Conference of Organizations to hear our case.

The Conference will be held

Saturday, January 26, 1952
From 1 to 6 P.M.
Carnival Room - Capitol Hotel
51 Street & 8th Avenue, N.Y.C.

We invite your attendance and participation in the Conference and ask you to inform us in advance, on the blank below, that you will attend.

With fraternal greetings,

INTERNATIONAL WORKERS ORDER, INC.

Rockwell Kent,
President

Peter Shipka,
Secretary-Treasurer

To International Workers Order
80 Fifth Avenue, New York 11, N.Y.

I will attend the January 26th Conference.

Name _____

Address _____

City & State _____

dpowa 65

In view of the fact that the Supreme Court of the State of New York has upheld the petition of the Superintendent of Insurance for liquidation of the IWO and the matter is now pending on appeal, this Informational Bulletin is issued solely upon the responsibility of the Executive Committee of the IWO and is issued without the approval or agreement of the Superintendent of Insurance of the State of New York with the contents herein.

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INFORMATIONAL BULLETIN
on
LIQUIDATION PROCEEDINGS AGAINST THE INTERNATIONAL WORKERS ORDER

Issued by: Executive Committee
International Workers Order, Inc.

25-37-59

I. FACTS ABOUT THE IWO

The International Workers Order is a fraternal benefit society incorporated in New York in 1930.

The IWO is comprised of about 1,600 lodges throughout the United States. At the institution of this proceeding it was licensed to do business in 18 states and the District of Columbia.

Its membership at the institution of the present proceeding was 162,000.

It has over six million dollars in assets. It has in force insurance amounting to more than $110 million.

It has paid out during its existence over $13 million in benefits.

It offers low cost insurance and sick benefits designed to meet the needs of working families.

It is an interracial organization including 15 separate nationality societies, including Jewish, Italian, Ukrainian, Polish and Hungarian societies, as well as over 4,000 Negro members.

II. THE LIQUIDATION PROCEEDING

In May 1950, the Superintendent of Insurance of the State of New York instituted a proceeding to liquidate the IWO and dissolve its corporate existence. After a 10 week trial before the New York Supreme Court, Justice Henry Clay Greenberg handed down an opinion on June 25, 1951, ordering the IWO liquidated. The judge stayed actual liquidation while the IWO appeals the decision to the higher courts. The first appeal will be taken before the Appellate Division of the New York Supreme Court.

III. THE IWO'S ANALYSIS OF THE ISSUES

The judge stated in his opinion that the IWO "is concededly solvent and in a sound financial condition at this time." Nevertheless, liquidation was ordered. In its briefs submitted to the Court, the IWO argued that the Insurance Law does not permit the destruction of a flourishing and sound fraternal benefit society because an Administrator or a Court may think that the opinions and beliefs of its officers or members are "hazardous." The IWO pointed out that this proceeding was wholly unprecedented in the history of the country and that never before has any administrative agency or court claimed the right to censor the opinions and ideas of officers or members of fraternal benefit societies or insurance companies. The IWO argued that the Insurance Law of the State of New York in no way authorizes or permits the destruction of a concededly solvent fraternal benefit society on solely political grounds. The IWO charged that the Superintendent and the Court were attempting to usurp legislative power in violation of the State and Federal Constitution and that in addition, the proposed liquidation was a flagrant infringement upon the guarantees of press, speech and assembly. In support of its argument, the IWO showed that the term "hazardous" as used in the Insurance Law was intended to refer solely to financial and insurance problems. The IWO further demonstrated that liquidation would destroy the savings and the insurance protection of the 162,000 American families.

In the opinion of the IWO, neither the Insurance Department nor the judge attempted to meet the IWO's arguments that liquidation was totally illegal and unauthorized by law. The IWO further charged that the Superintendent of Insurance was disregarding definitive rulings of the highest courts of the land and was resting his plea for liquidation upon the present war hysteria. The IWO argued that the Insurance Law was never intended to be used as an instrument for political censorship and that the Superintendent relied upon such external conditions as "the precarious situations in France and Italy" and the "losses of Latvia, Lithuania, Esthonia, Poland, Hungary, Roumania, Bulgaria, East Germany, Czechoslovakia, China and North Korea" as justifications for over-riding all previous legal precedent. The IWO further maintained that the extent to which the Superintendent of Insurance relied upon the current war hysteria was evidenced by his speculation that liquidation was necessary because in the event of war with Russia, the officers of the IWO might turn all the funds over to the Soviet Union.

IV. NEXT STEPS IN THE FIGHT AGAINST THE ORDER OF LIQUIDATION

The order of the court does not require the immediate liquidation of the IWO. Liquidation has been stayed pending all appeals. The IWO has announced its intention to appeal this decision if needs be to the highest court of the land. The next appeal will be taken to the Appellate Division of the New York Supreme Court. In the meantime the IWO continues to function and operate under the joint supervision of its officers and the New York State Insurance Department.

* * *

dpowa
11/51

[Internat'l Workers' Order]

January 16, 1952

25-37-35

Mr. Peter Shipka, Sec-Treas.
International Workers Order
80 Fifth Avenue
New York 11, N. Y.

My dear Mr. Shipka:

I cannot attend the January 26th Conference of the International Workers Order because of necessary dental work, but you have my every sympathy.

Very sincerely yours,

DB: lh

W.E.B. Du Bois

October 26, 1952

Mrs. Joan Isserman
39 West 67 Street
New York, N.Y.

My dear Mrs. Isserman:

After hearing the good news this morning I assume that no statement on the Rosenberg case is necessary, at least at present.

If it is, kindly let me know.

Very sincerely yours,

DB:lh

W.E.B. Du Bois

W.E.B. Du Bois Oct. 17, 1952

THE ROSENBERGS

I am appalled at the refusal of the Supreme Court to review the case of the Rosenbergs. There are fifty thousand other Americans whose names are appended who are equally distressed, and we believe hosts of others who would sign with us if there were time to ask. We are not demanding that the guilty go free, nor are we insensible of the danger of espionage and treason in times of trouble; but we are asking whether Julius and Ethel Rosenberg were really guilty as accused. We are alarmed to think that in this day of war and fear of war innocent persons may suffer for crime which they never committed or be punished beyond their desert.

We ask first of all if the trial of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg was fair. This is the fundamental question which has deeply troubled thousands of Americans. To ascertain this is the demand and the only demand which we make on the Court. It is, we admit, a grave matter to ask a high court already crowded beyond its normal capacity to review cases from lower tribunals save under exceptional circumstances. This case we earnestly believe is exceptional. It is a matter of life or shameful death, for a father and mother of young children, who never before have been accused even of misdemeanor. More than this, the case involves obscure but burning questions of race and religion and of almost hysterical public reaction in time of war and reaction.

When, in such circumstances, two Americans of good repute are given an unprecedented sentence, is it too much to ask the highest tribunal of the nation at least to inquire into the facts of this trial so as to be sure and to reassure the public that this is not a miscarriage of justice? Never before in time of peace has a civil court condemned accused persons to death on a charge like this. This in itself and alone

should give us pause, to make certain that there is no reasonable doubt of guilt. Too often in our day, citizens have been condemned on suspicion when doubt of guilt was clear; so often that we face a real danger of changing the old and tried maxim of law and morals, that no person must be punished if real doubt of his guilt exists.

In this case again, the use of testimony of self-confessed criminals, certainly inescapable at times, must always be received with reserve, and particularly when as in this case the use of this testimony leads to a fantastic disparity in the punishment allotted.

First of all, was a crime ever committed? Was the information alleged to have been disclosed really a secret in any true sense? If what was revealed was really a secret, should the informers, self-confessed criminals, escape with light sentences while their unsupported testimony convicts persons who may be entirely innocent? Such testimony certainly may have been bought by definite promise of immunity. Whether or not this is true must be carefully considered. Was it so considered in the trial, or was the harsh verdict dictated by prejudice or hysterical public opinion? It cannot be forgotten that at the time of the alleged crime the Soviet Union was our ally and not our enemy.

These are difficult times for all Americans, for all the world; but no plea of inconvenience nor suspicion of bias or indifference must let us smear our souls with the blood of the innocent or punish a lesser crime more vindictively than it deserves.

Cannot the Supreme Court of the United States at least assure us that Julius and Ethel Rosenberg have had a just trial? We firmly believe as the moral sense of mankind has agreed for centuries, that it would be far better that ten guilty traitors escaped punishment than that one innocent couple should be hanged for a crime they did not commit.

W.E.B. Du Bois

December 12, 1952

Mrs. Esther Jackson
911 St. Marks Av.
Brooklyn, N.Y.

My dear Esther:

This manuscript about your husband is very touching and informing.

I have read it with deep interest, and I hope you can secure its publication.

Yours, with love,

W.E.B. Du Bois

DB:lh
enc.

25-23-33

September 16, 1952

Mr. Henry Black, Librarian
Jefferson School
575 Sixth Avenue
New York, N.Y.

My dear Mr. Black:

I wonder if you could help me with regard to the following matters:

1. The status of the textile workers, particularly in Massachusetts; the way in which their wages have been forced down recently because of cheap labor in the south.

2. The subsidies which the South received (a) during World War I for military camps, arms and other matters, and (2) in World War II for military camps, arms, manufacturing - like rubber, loans from RFC etc.

I If you get me some overall general figures which would be illuminating I would be very glad, and will pay you for your trouble.

Very sincerely yours,

DB:lh

W.E.B. Du Bois

25-45-18

[Jefferson School]

September 26, 1950

Mr. Henry Black, Librarian
Jefferson School
575 Sixth Avenue
New York, N.Y.

My dear Mr. Black:

Have you been able to do anything concerning the textile workers and subsidies given to the south, which I wrote to you about September 16?

I would be glad to hear from you.

Very sincerely yours,

DB:lh

W.E.B. Du Bois

THE JEFFERSON SCHOOL *of Social Science*

575 AVENUE OF THE AMERICAS, NEW YORK 11, N. Y. • WATKINS 9-1600

DR. HOWARD SELSAM, Director
DAVID GOLDWAY, Executive Secretary

L

October 8, 1952

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
23 West 26th Street
New York, N.Y.

25-46.28

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

The Jefferson School is planning to celebrate the 35th Anniversary of the Soviet Union with a series of lectures, Forums, Exhibits and other activities during the period from November 3rd to November 16th, 1952. As part of this celebration, we are planning a Sunday evening Forum for November 9th at 8 p.m. at our School on "Soviet Education." We know that you have expressed interest in this subject and we would be most pleased if you could accept our invitation to speak at this Forum on "Soviet Education." We would plan the Forum with you as the main and only speaker and we believe that such a Forum would be an outstanding event in the life of our School. We are arranging for an Exhibit of Children in the Soviet Union, including educational life which will be also on display during the Forum.

Our auditorium seats about 200 people and we believe that there would be a full audience that evening. In view of our limited accomodations and income, we could only provide a nominal fee of $25.00 for your engagement although we fully recognize that this does not begin to meet the importance of your speaking here.

Hoping that you can accept our invitation and with best regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

Howard Selsam

HOWARD SELSAM,
Director

[Jefferson School]

October 9, 1952

Dr. Howard Selsam
Jefferson School
575 Avenue of the Americas
New York 11, N.Y.

Dear Dr. Selsam:

Dr. Du Bois is out of town on a speaking tour for the Progressive Party.

When he returns I will call his attention to your letter concerning the Sunday evening Forum.

Sincerely yours,

Lillian Hyman
Secretary to Dr. Du Bois

October 13, 1952

Mr. Howard Selsam, Director
The Jefferson School
575 Avenue of the Americas
New York 11, N.Y.

Dear Dr. Selsam:

I am sorry that I cannot speak for you November 9th.

First, I am going to be out of town that weekend in Washington, D.C., and secondly, my knowledge of Soviet Education is not complete enough for a lecture.

I am sorry not to serve you, and hope that I can do so some time in the future.

Very sincerely yours,

DB:lh

W.E.B. Du Bois

November 11, 1952

Dr. Doxey Wilkerson
Jefferson School
575 Sixth Avenue
New York, N.Y.

My dear Dr. Wilkerson:

I have neglected to thank you for your very appreciative review of my book in "Masses and Mainstream." You read it very thoroughly, and I agree with your judgment.

There is one other thing I have been thinking about. It has not been practical for me to help Jefferson School very much, but if my health keeps good I am playing with the idea of offering to give at your school, certainly for the first semester of 1953, a course on the history of Africa. I would like to have it, if possible, in the nature of a seminar, so that we could all study along together.

I know how pressed you are for funds and would be satisfied with your usual remuneration.

Very sincerely yours,

DB:lh

W.E.B. Du Bois

25-30-55

THE JEFFERSON SCHOOL *of Social Science*

575 AVENUE OF THE AMERICAS, NEW YORK 11, N. Y. • WATKINS 9-1600

THE LIBRARY
HENRY BLACK, Librarian

DR. HOWARD SELSAM, Director
DAVID GOLDWAY, Executive Secretary

8 December 1952

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

It is several weeks since you asked me to send you a memorandum on the charges for the two jobs of research on labor and wages in the south and in the textile industry which we did for you in August and September, but the pressure of other work and a period of illness have forced me to delay.

The two jobs were six dollars each (Four hours at $1.50 per hour), a total of $12.00. When it is convenient could you send me a check for this?

Sincerely,

Henry Black.

Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois
23 West 26th street
New York City/

35-47.9

December 17, 1952

Mr. Henry Black, Librarian
Jefferson School
575 Sixth Avenue
New York 11, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Black:

Dr. Du Bois has asked me to send you the enclosed check for $12, in payment of the research which you did for him.

It was greatly appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

Lillian Hyman
Secretary to Dr. Du Bois

25-47-23

THE JEFFERSON SCHOOL *of Social Science*

575 AVENUE OF THE AMERICAS, NEW YORK 11, N. Y. • WATKINS 9-1600

DR. HOWARD SELSAM, Director
DAVID GOLDWAY, Executive Secretary

December 31, 1952

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn, N. Y.

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

We think that your absence from town for four weeks, and possibly six, poses no serious problem for the seminar you are to lead on "Background of African Liberation Struggles." During the first four sessions of the seminar, you can lay the basis for and organize individual and group research projects which students can work on during your absence. Moreover, arrangements can be made for the seminar to meet two or more times while you are away, under the leadership of a chairman chosen from the group, for check-up on projects under way and discussion of questions you may care to assign.

25-30-54

We like very much your suggestion that the seminar continue through the winter and spring terms, normally for 20 sessions. As you will note from the appended form letter, we are inviting students to enroll on this basis.

We can arrange to compensate you for your services at the nominal rate of $15.00 per session, payable at the end of each term, or at more frequent intervals, or in one lump sum, depending on your preference. We hope this is acceptable, and regret that we are not in position more nearly to approximate a professional level of compensation.

Your seminar will meet in Room 705, beginnig Monday, January 12, at 7:00 P.M. Our description of the course appears on pages 18-19 of the enclosed catalogue.

We consider it a great event for our students and for Marxist education generally that you find it possible to work with us during the period ahead. Thanks.

Sincerely yours,

Doxey A. Wilkerson
Director of Faculty and Curriculum

June 23, 1952

Mr. V.J. Jerome
320 Second Avenue
New York 3, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Jerome:

I am returning to you the poem which you left with me.

I am glad I had a chance to read it because in listening to your reading I missed the extent to which Shakespeare was being blamed for omissions.

On reading it now I am much impressed with its truth and beauty, and I think you ought by all means to try to have it published. You might try the following periodicals:

The Editor of Phylon, Atlanta University, Atlanta, Ga.

The Editor of the Quarterly Magazine, Central College, Wilberforce, Ohio

The Editor of the Literary Magazine, Hampton Institute, Hamptom, Virginia

Very sincerely yours,

DB:lh
enc.

W.E.B. Du Bois

25-23-32

EDITORIAL BOARD:
ALICE CITRON
MOSES MILLER
PAUL NOVICK
SAM PEVZNER
MORRIS U. SCHAPPES
LOUIS HARAP
Managing Editor

Jewish Life
A PROGRESSIVE MONTHLY

22 17
~~35~~ EAST ~~12th~~ STREET
NEW YORK 3, N. Y.
~~Telephone~~ Rm 601
~~ALgonquin 4-0458~~
~~CABLE ADDRESS~~
~~XXXXXXXXXX~~.

AM. 16

February 13, 1952.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 2, N.Y.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

You are no doubt acquainted with the progressive monthly, JEWISH LIFE. We are planning to hold a concert-meeting in "Tribute to the Warsaw Ghetto Fighters" on the ninth anniversary of the Warsaw Ghetto Uprising, April 16, at 8:00 P.M. at the Hotel Diplomat.

We plan to have music by a Jewish youth chorus, instrumental music, dance, poetry, etc., and a speech by Morris U. Schappes of our editorial board. The theme of the meeting would be the meaning of the Ghetto battle for our own day.

We are planning to have Negro participation in the concert part of the program. We should be honored if you would consent to speak - perhaps for fifteen minutes - on the significance of the ghetto fight for the Negro people in the United States today in relation to cooperation with their allies, the Jewish people and the common people of America. We are sure that you can make a significant contribution to this important concept and guide to action in these precarious days, and we should very much hope to print the speech that you would make at the meeting, in the magazine.

You are, we know, extremely busy and have many calls upon you. However, would you not agree that such an occasion is a challenge to the social imagination and is an important vehicle for expressing important ideas? We very much hope that you will consent to speak at this meeting. Will you let us know if you accept this invitation?

Cordially yours,

Louis Harap

Louis Harap
Managing Editor

25-25-29

[Jewish Life]

February 18, 1952

Mr. Louis Harap, Managing Editor
Jewish Life , Room 601
22 East 17 Street
New York 3, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Harap:

Dr. Du Bois has just left the city for a month's vacation.

He asks me to say that if he can speak plainly with his new teeth, he will talk 15 minutes for your organization on April 16.

Very sincerely yours,

Secretary to Dr. Du Bois

EDITORIAL BOARD:
LOUIS HARAP
Managing Editor
ALICE CITRON
HERSHL HARTMAN
SAM PEVZNER
MORRIS U. SCHAPPES
LEO LINZER
Business Manager

Jewish Life
A Progressive Monthly

22 EAST 17TH STREET
ROOM 601
NEW YORK 3, N. Y.
Telephone:
WATKINS 4-5740-1

April 2, 1952.

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 2, New York.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I received your letter of March 30 regarding a $25 fee for your talk at our Tribute to the Warsaw Ghetto Fighters on April 16.

I'm sorry that you had to go to the trouble of writing especially on this matter because we had of course intended to give you this fee. To tell the truth, I was little embarrassed at bringing up this matter with you. The greatness of your contributions through your distinguished voice are such that one finds it difficult to discuss such a matter with you.

We look forward very much to your participation in our affair. I had hoped that perhaps you could give us the text of your talk in time for publication in the May issue. But I assume that you are too pressed to write your speech so far in advance.

Cordially yours,

Louis Harap

Louis Harap
Managing Editor

CAMPAIGN TALK

We Shall Meet

It is a long time since the editors and management committee of JEWISH LIFE have had the opportunity to meet an assemblage of readers and friends of the magazine. This opportunity comes at last with the Tribute to the Warsaw Ghetto Fighters conducted by the magazine on Wednesday, April 16th, 8:15 P.M. at Hotel Diplomat in New York. The program is a distinguished one with Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, Albert E. Kahn and Morris U. Schappes as speakers. The artists who will appear are the renowned actor Morris Carnovsky, Lucy Brown—pianist, Hilda Haynes—actress, and two ensembles which will present vital material dedicated to the fighters of the Warsaw ghetto; the Mitlshul Dance Group under the direction of Edith Segal and the 80-voice Jewish Young Folk Singers conducted by Bob de Cormier. Louis Harap will also speak.

The entire program will be dramatized through a script written by Hershl Hartman, editorial board member. Readers and friends of the magazine are urged to promote this great event in their organizations. Tickets, priced at $1.20, should be picked up at the JEWISH LIFE office, Room 601, 22 East 17 Street, New York 3. We shall meet—yes?

Campaign Landmark

The Warsaw Ghetto Tribute will also be the climax of the $25,000 campaign for JEWISH LIFE. Organizations and groups are urged to pep up their campaign—so that they can come to the Hotel Diplomat affair with a good record. One of the best tributes to the fighters of the ghetto would be to make sure that the magazine which fights in the tradition of the Jewish heroes of Warsaw shall be able to continue.

What Ho! Chicago!

There is a fellow in Chicago who is beginning to write the kind of letter that gladdens the hearts of JEWISH LIFE devotees. He is a leader of the JL Committee in the Windy City and his letters are brief but to the point. For example, "Enclosed you will find checks in the amount of $151.00, for 36 subs to JL and the remainder a donation." Then, with a desperation nothing short of heroic, he writes "I would like to have 500 more subscription blanks! Please!" This same fellow assures us that the Chicago committee quota of $1500 will be achieved. We believe him. But with campaign time a-flying we would like to see more of the green just to be sure everything is going according to plan.

In Our Detroit Corner

Get acquainted with someone who carries the ball for JL in Detroit. Her name is Ida and it seems that she refuses to rest until she makes Detroit a big JL city, just as it is a giant of American industry. She and her committee, knowing that the authoritative, progressive voice of JL is essential to all Jewish community leaders, whether they agree with everything the magazine stands for or not, has given gift subscriptions to a number of leading rabbis in the city. In addition Detroit regularly sends in a batch of subs. They are also working on the financial campaign. Other cities ought to consider that gift subscription idea. Get the magazine into the hands of those who wield influence in the American Jewish community.

(Jewish Life)

Good News From Cleveland

Ruth, new director of JEWISH LIFE activity in Cleveland, writes: "I'd like to tell you that there are still signs of the enthusiasm which Morris Schappes was able to instill in so many people in Cleveland. We were so fortunate in having such a devoted fighter for peace in our city for several days and we are looking forward to another visit from him." Ruth and her committee have just begun to work—and it looks good. Her letter in-

We are grateful to JEWISH LIFE for guidance in fighting for a better life for all of us.

EMMA LAZARUS CLUB
MIAMI BEACH, FLA.

We greet the memory of the heroes of the Warsaw Ghetto. Let us work together for a better world of peace and equality

EMMA LAZARUS CLUB
of MIAMI, FLA.

FRATERNAL GREETINGS
Members of
LODGE 367
JPFO, IWO San Francisco, Calif.

GREETINGS
Eastside Jewish Youth Chorus
Jewish Young Fraternalists, Los Angeles
LEE WINTNER, Director

GREETINGS
from
MINNIE *and* HARRY
Ocean Park, California

We, members of Wendell Phillips Lodge, will never forget the heroes of the Warsaw Ghetto. We also join the many in wishing JEWISH LIFE success in its struggle for peace and freedom.

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cluded a number of new subs and a starting bundle order for 50 copies with the hope that this will be increased very soon. Go to it, Ruth and committee, you have made a good start.

And now, Philly too

It was good to hear from Philadelphia that it has set up a JL commitee at last. Mrs. Sylvia B. is chairman of the committee and already there is action in a city which has been all too inactive on building the magazine for a long time. The committee has met and set itself goals, planning parties and other events to assure achievement. The best sign is the increase in bundle orders and subs from Philly.

Big Doings in L. A.

In every issue we point with pride to the Los Angeles JEWISH LIFE Committee. It conducted a conference on JL on March 1st with Paul Novick, editor of the *Morning Freiheit*, and Joe Johnson, Negro labor leader and Port Agent of the Marine Cooks and Stewards, as guest speakers. All local JEWISH LIFE committees and a number of organizations sent delegates, including landsmanshaften, trade unions and various cultural organizations. The conference agreed to conduct a JL campaign for $4000 and 500 subs. JL committees are being built in different parts of the city, with one of the West Side already working and others being planned on the East Side and in the Valley.

On February 24th the West Side Committee ran a highly successful symposium on Samuel Ornitz' novel *Bride of the Sabbath*, a book which has stirred much controversy. Four prominent L. A. Jewish leaders took part: Rabbi Franklin Cohn of Kadimah Temple; Alvin Wilder, news commentator and columnist; Mrs. Sylvia Miller, active clubwoman; and Dr. Stanford Goldner, cultural director of the Jewish People's Fraternal Order. The report from Clara Lutz, executive secretary of the JL committee states that Kadimah Temple was jammed with 500 people. Many were turned back due to lack of space.

A whole series of forums, symposia and lectures are now being planned by L. A.

Emma Lazarus Clubs

June Gordon, executive director of the Emma Lazarus Federation of Jewish Women's Clubs, sent a letter to all clubs recommending JEWISH LIFE as a guide to educational directors and other leaders. In addition it was suggested that clubs get bundles of the magazine and subs. The recognition by this very active women's organization of the value of JEWISH LIFE for its members is appreciated by JL and is matched only by the warm regard JL has for the splendid educational and community work carried on by the Federation. An almost immediate response was received from the Emma Lazarus chapters of New England, which placed a bundle order for the March issue.

Campaign Talk gives Passover greetings to all our committees and readers.

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Members of
LODGE 600
JPFO—IWO
Bronx, N. Y.

FROM THE FOUR CORNERS

(*Continued from page 2*)

bucks, American money."

"Representatives of 60 leading organizations of various faiths and racial backgrounds" met in Miami early in February and formed a Dade County Council on Community Relations, according to a Jewish Telegraphic Agency dispatch. E. Herman Fisher, president of the Coral Gables Jewish Center, was one of the representatives. Details of the groups, including Negro, are unknown to this editor.

Jacob S. Potofsky, president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, sharply warned in mid-February that hooliganism reminiscent of nazi Germany might emerge if the law was not enforced in places like Florida. He demanded prompt, vigorous action by federal authorities against Florida terror. Otherwise, he said, "religious and civil liberties will be lost to all." . . . On March 5, Potofsky denounced the death sentences on the nine leaders of the Barcelona general strike last year.

A. L. Sachar, president of Brandeis University, criticised at Ford Hall Forum in Boston early in February the attempt by American college faculty members to "play safe" at a time when an orthodoxy of ideas was being imposed on the country and many people were taking advantage of anti-communist feeling to label the unorthodox or liberal as "subversive."

Jimcrow against performers in Constitution Hall in Washington, D.C., DAR headquarters, was broken for the first time since 1939 on February 17, when Dorothy Maynor, noted Negro artist, gave a concert there.

EUROPE

Rabbi Peter Levinson, an American who has been the sole rabbi in East and West Berlin for the past 18 months, warned on February 23 of the danger of a resurgence of anti-Semitism and nazism in Germany. If this happened, he said, the western powers would have a great responsibility for it because of their backing of rightists. He himself had been a victim of anti-Semitic attacks recently, he said.

10,000 German officers will be invited to come to the United States for "special training" this summer, according to a correspondent of the conservative Milan newspaper *Il Corriere Della Sera* early in March. He also said that Generals Heusinger and Speidel, slated to head a revived Wehrmacht, will visit the United States this summer.

Disorders occurred in Rome early in March when *The Desert Fox,* Hollywood film glorification of nazi General Rommel, was shown in that city.

Showing of an anti-fascist film in Rome early in February was followed by anti-Semitic manifestations by neo-fascist groups. Rome's Chief Rabbi Elio Toaff brought this to the attention of Interior Minister Mario Scelba, as well as the fact that he (the rabbi) had received threatening phone calls and that garbage had been thrown around a memorial to Jewish Italian veterans of World War I.

An appeal was made early in March by 12 democratic organizations in Osnabruck (West Germany) to local movie owners not to show anti-Semitic Veit Harlan's film. . . . 200 university students in Freiburg demonstrated against the showing of Harlan's movie early in February. An anti-Jewish crowd attacked the students and hurled anti-Semitic epithets as the police pitched into the students with their clubs. The state of South Baden later banned the showing of the film.

Photostated documents were produced by *German Democratic Report,* an English paper published in East Berlin, to show that Dr. Robert Lehr, minister of the interior in Adenauer's government, signed orders in 1933 while he was mayor of Duesseldorf forbidding purchases by the city from Jews and cutting off all Jewish lawyers from practice for the city.

Anti-Semitic, neo-fascist papers in Paris number 28 and have a combined circulation of 400,000, according to a survey, *Le Neo-Vichyisme,* published recently by Comite de l'Action de la Resistance, a Jewish resistance group.

Jewish men and women veterans were warned at a veterans (Ajex) rally in London late in January that they must prepare to meet the danger of a revival of fascist and anti-Semiitc activity in England. Fascist slogans are appearing in increasing number on walls in the East End of London.

ISRAEL

Israel participation in the forthcoming Moscow conference in April on East-West trade was prepared by a committee elected at the end of February, among whom are Shlomo Rosen, chairman of the Israel Agricultural State Bank; Dr. Moshe Sneh; Aaron Zisling and Mordecai Bentov, former ministers of agriculture and labor, respectively. Interest in the conference was shown by Prof. Hyman, of the Haifa Technical High School, and Joseph Asriel, owner of one of Israel's largest printing plants. *The Israel Weekly Economic Review,* English organ of Israeli industrialists, in February emphasized that normal trade relations between Israel and the socialist countries was very important and that Israel could benefit substantially from the economic and technical aid from the Soviet Union and the people's democracies. *Kol Haam,* Communist daily, wrote editorially on February 8, that the solution of Israel's present economic crisis depends in large measure on the international economic conference being held in Moscow and on Israel's active participation in that conference. The paper pointed out that Israel could buy oil from Rumania for 15 million dollars for which she would have to pay 45 million dollars if bought from the Gulf of Mexico. The executive committee of the Histadrut rejected an invitation to the Moscow economic conference over the objection of the left in the labor movement.

Two Mapam Deputies in the Knesset, Mrs. Hanna Lamdan and David Lifshitz, resigned from the Mapam Party because they regarded it as "indistinguishable" from the Communist Party. (While Mapam has a similar position to the CP on a number of issues, the two parties still have basic differences and Mapam has repeatedly refused the offer of the CP to join in a common election slate.) The two deputies have been expelled from Mapam, which now holds 13 seats in the Knesset.

The new valuation of the Israeli pound (one change is that foreign investors will be able to pay only $1.00 for a pound as against $2.80 before) is a symptom of a serious economic crisis in Israel. A new economic program instituted by the government in February has started prices rising. Already the cost of bread has gone up 15 per cent, the price of some vegetables and other foods has risen, fares went up 25 per cent, shoes increased 60 per cent, etc. One immediate effect of the new economic program was an increase in unemployment (for instance, 1000 government workers were laid off). Israeli manufacturers welcomed the new program but the masses are resentful, for it means a still lower standard of living for them. Wage increases are, as the phrase for speed-up goes, "tied to output and efficiency" and the work week was increased from 43 to 47 hours per week.

The marriage rate In Israel is the highest of all states in the world that keep marriage statistics. The rate is 15 per thousand in the population. The rate in the United States was 11 per thousand in 1950.

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February 7, 1952

I

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
23 W. 26 St.
New York, N.Y.

[Jewish Peoples' Fraternal Order]

Dear Doctor Du Bois:-

On Friday February 29th 1952 members of two lodges of the Jewish Peoples' Fraternal Order (807 & 608) are holding a joint meeting celebrating brotherhood week.

In holding this meeting we desire not only to give lip service to the meaning of brotherhood week but to implement it with something much more concrete.

For that reason we have prepared an effective program for the evening that would get the maximum results possible and need only arrange for a speaker for the evening. In connection with this we are fervently hoping that Shirley Graham or (and we know

II

how busy you must be) yourself might give us the high honor of being able to welcome her (or you) as our guest speaker on this subject.

Permit me to outline the program for the evening so that you may get some idea of what to expect:-

Our hall holds about 200 people seated and we hope to have a fairly good-sized proportion of those seats filled and perhaps all. The meeting will start at about 9 P.M.

There will be no admission but a collection speech of about 5 or 10 minutes will be made, the proceeds from which to be donated to the National Negro Labor Council. In addition, NLC petitions for FEPC will be circulated by individual members before, during and after the meeting.

We are also endeavoring to obtain the services of the Harry Heloff Dramatic Workshop to put on a half-hour show dealing with the subject of brotherhood.

Expenses for mailing & publicity will be borne & donated by members of the two lodges and we want to be

III

able to turn over a sizable amount to the National Negro Labor Council as well.

We feel sure that the presence of either yourself or Shirley Graham will guarantee the complete fulfillment of our goals for this event and we anxiously await an early reply to this earnest request on our part.

Sincerely & Fraternally

Wm Stone
chairman, meeting committee

25-23-45
25-23-46
25-23-47

[Johnson, E.A.]

Seattle, Wash.
1704 E. 150th Street,
Firland Sanatorium,
Oct. 12, 1952.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Your great and timely book "The Battle For Peace" touched me deeply and inspired me to work harder than ever so that we one day may realize and enjoy "Peace On Earth, Good Will to All Men." I am badly restricted by my illness which keeps me on strict bed rest so that I can do only a small part of what I would like to do. I can write letters, talk to people around me and telephone occasionly. Wish I could do more but I have the misfortune of having T. B.. Surgury two months from now will cure me, I hope. More people every day around me are coming to your and my point of view, many of them with reservations of course. I am circulating your book to as many as I can get to read it. Of course some of

are so prejudiced by the present wave of hysteria that they will not read anything I offer them and in discussions I have with them expose that they are completely bankrupt intellectually. Something of ~~and~~ an egoist, am I not?

There is a poor, unfortunate Negro man in our Ward from Mississipi by the name of Rossie Jernagin, an unusual name. When I read your "Battle for the Peace" I noticed that one of the honorary chairmen of the sponsoring group at the testimonial dinner to you, Dr. DuBois. I noticed that among them was a Dr. William H. Jernagin and we would like to know if possibly there is a relationship between the two men. Is Dr. William H. Jernagin a Negro? Is he a Dr. of Divinity? Rossie says he had an Uncle William H. Jernagin who was a minister in Washington D.C., he thought. Would you be so kind as to let

me know the address of Dr. William H. Jernagin if he is a Negro. I hope very much there is a relationship as I am trying to build Ressie's morale as much as I can to help him to recover from his T.B. Morale is quite a factor in the cure of disease, I firmly believe and perhaps my egotism is showing again but I think I have helped Ressie quite a good deal in this respect. I also think that his knowing he was related to a distinguished man or man of prominence would help.

-43

You are a very busy man I know but I hope I have not unduly troubled and possibly bored you with this letter.

With sincerest best wishes and a pledge to keep on fighting for Peace,

Your sincere admirer,

Edgar A. Johnson

October 31, 1952

Mr. Edgar A. Johnson
1704 East 150 St.
Seattle, Washington

Dear Mr. Johnson:

My reply has been delayed because you did not give your full address.

You have my sympathy in your fight for health, which I hope will be successful, and I thank you for your kind words concerning my book.

There is in Washington a Dr. William H. Jernagin, colored Baptist clergyman who is well known. I am not sure where he was born or when, but I am sure that he is from the south. A letter directed to him in care of Howard University would be pretty sure to reach him.

I also think that if he knew a Bessie Jernagin and could help, he would.

Very sincerely yours,

DB:lh

W. E. B. Du Bois

Georgia Douglas Johnson

Halfway House

1461 S Street, N. W. Washington, D. C.

9/15/52

Dear Doctor:

This note is for Shirley also, for to me she is really a part of you and to her I feel so deeply grateful that she was fine and big enough, as well as, kindly enough to be by your side when it was the right and perfect moment.

42-13-126

I do appreciate this new book "Peace" and feel that it is an answer to questions long asked by men in general. Not that you needed to set forth these facts to those who already knew of the integrity of your purpose but that strangers(if there be any such) could understand and appreciate fully the wonderful and self-sacrificing stand you have always taken for the "Mantled", as well as, their presecutors.

While sometimes stars go out in our sky, still the phenomenon has come about that a perfectly new star appears, outshining all the rest. For you I feel that the years ahead are perfecting such a star to shine in your heavens, however, be that it may, you are now and always will be the bright particular light of our present-day frustrated world. Think of me always and grateful that I knew you well enough to appreciate you.

Sincerely your friend,

G.D.J

Georgia

[Johnson, Hewlett]

The Deanery
Canterbury

29.7.52.

Dear Mr. Du Bois,

It is most kind of you to write and I value it very highly, both your letter and your encouragement. I am not at all sorry for the tremendous outburst in the press because it helps to cut our bridges behind us. How can we ever tolerate germ warfare after all we have said so self-righteously about it?

I rejoice in your work and I know that thereare millions like you trying to fight for peace and to secure sanity in your country as in ours. Peace, I feel sure, will win.

Yours very truly,

Hewlett Johnson

25-23-31

[Johnson, Hewlett]

The Deanery
Canterbury

1.10.52.

Dear Mr. Du Bois,

For years I have followed your valliant fight and it has been an encouragement to me and hundreds of thousands besides me.

All good wishes to you.

Yours very truly,

Hewlett Johnson

25-23-30

11330 Linden st., Lynwood, Calif. 5:19-52.

[Johnson, W.E]

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

I have heard you speak in Chicago and am now reading "Black Reconstruction in America." It is one of the greatest books I have ever read. I have been in California 8 mo. and I like the climate, which has helped my health a great deal. A few years ago I thought the climate down south would be better than southern Ill., so I took a trip to Ala. I made some statements about how the ignorant and superstitious whites down there treated the colored people and I found out

25-23-36

that one could get himself killed pretty easily down there if he said very much for the colored people. In Chicago and here the people are more sensible and liberal. My wife and I are living with her sister, a nurse, who was in the army and has traveled far and a very sensible woman. She and I get into some arguments. I made the statement that the colored people have the same right to vote as the whites but are not allowed to do so by the whites down south. She said she didn't believe a word of that. She has considerable be-

lief in educated people. I thought that a statement from you would have weight. I believe the southern states are 11 in number. Of course I suppose that the colored people are allowed to vote in some of the border states. Please tell me where they vote and where they don't. I have run across a good many people in Southern Illinois who believe that the Southern Negros vote down there just the same as whites. They will say to me: "you know it is in the constitution that Negroes have the same right to vote that the whites have." I believe Pres.

25-2332

Truman is the only president
we have ever had that had the
nerve to say he was in favor of
social justice. And the South at
once rebelled - is what I called
it. I was very ill for some time
along there and I don't know just
how it came out. I would be glad
you would tell me who were those
southern candidates for Pres. &
vice and how many votes they re-
ceived. I would like to know how
many votes each candidate receiv-
ed - You know John Maxwell was
a candidate and Bernard Mac-
fadden was in '44. Tell me how
many votes they got. What is a

Galloping goose, a collapsible silk hat, will glass decay, what is the name of the pocket-like places on the outside of the ear of a dog and cat? Please tell me how many students and teachers in your University. Are the teachers and students all Negroes? How old is the institution and how many buildings? I suppose you are its president. I am sure the 3 learned professions are taugh. What degrees are conferred? I am an old codger, 77, and just love to learn things. I read that H. L. Menekon said that Atlanta is the most beautiful city in the country and that Los Angeles is the ugliest. Had you

25-23-38

ever had your attention called to that? Are there any Negroes in Congress now? I had been wondering for some time just how the 4,000,000 Negroes fared just after the Civil War. They had no money, & a good deal of their property had been destroyed. There they were among their worst enemies. One person said = "these whites were not the worst enemies to the Negroes." Well, if a man held me as a slave I could hardly call him a friend. Your book helps me to clear up the matter. I am thankful that you wrote it. After the South rebelled in '48 I have doubts about

electing a Southerner President.
It sure exasperates me to see
colored people huddle back in
one corner of a bus or rail road
station and then take a back seat in
bus or car. There couldn't be a great-
er injustice that to make a colored
man go to war and refuse to let him
vote, hold office, or serve on juries,
or other privileges guaranteed him
by the constitution. Sometimes I
almost believe that the race ques-
tion will again get serious in this
country. As education increases
among the colored people they will
be less and less satisfied with
this injustice. I imagine the Russians
will try to influence the Negroes

25-2-3-39

turn against the whites if we get into a war with them. Another question I want to ask, Can a person believe without evidence? Dr. Charles W. Eliot in his lecture on "The Religion of the Future" said: "The religion of the future will have nothing to do with the supernatural". Do you think he was right? I was explaining to a friend of mine about objects of different weights falling with the same velocity. He denied it. He said you can shoot an arrow up and when it comes down the heavy end come first. He had

me stumped. Do you know about how many colored people are eligible to vote in this country according to the constitution and how many actually vote? I appologize for this too long letter. I hope you will be patient with me.

Yours,

W.E. Johnson.

25-23-40

SPANISH REFUGEE APPEAL *of the*

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25-44-5

February 21, 1952

Dear Friend,

I urgently call to your attention the fact that Mayor Lawrence of Pittsburgh, as president of the United States Conference of Mayors, has invited the Mayor of Madrid to be "official guest" of the conference here in May, and that Mayor Impellitteri of New York has offered to play host to him during the conference.

It seems inconceivable that the City of New York and the elected mayors of the United States could honor a man who never was elected by the people of Madrid, but who was appointed by Dictator Francisco Franco as a reward for his part in overthrowing the Republic of Spain and its democratic institutions. It indicates the political atmosphere that an alliance with the Franco regime will produce in our own country.

Jose Moreno Torres - the Count of Santa Marta de Babio - rules a city that has no right to vote for mayor or anything else of consequence. He rules a city that flatly forbids free, democratic unions and where Protestants and Jews must worship in secret.

Enclosed is a copy of my letter to Mayor Impellitteri. (A similar one was sent to Mayor Lawrence.) This letter outlines the record of the Madrid Mayor. The Mayor's reply confirms the invitations but seeks to place the blame on the Conference and the State Department.

Only the most urgent expression will save us from the appalling spectacle of the elected mayors of the United States gathering to honor one who was picked by Franco to tyrannize the people of Madrid.

Won't you speak out publicly? Won't you communicate with Mayors Impellitteri and Lawrence, with mayors in all cities, large and small, all of whom are members of the Conference, and with the State Department?

Sincerely yours,

Mark Straus

Mark Straus, M. D.

ms:fc
enc

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CARL ZIGROSSER

(FULL TEXT OF LETTER)

February 13, 1952.

Honorable Vincent R. Impellitteri,
Mayor of the City of New York,
City Hall,
New York, New York.

Dear Mr. Mayor:

I write to urge you to reconsider the invitation you were reported to have extended to the Mayor of Madrid to be your guest during the month of May.

I respectfully ask you to reconsider this invitation because the Mayor of Madrid is no public official in the accepted and democratic sense.

Jose Moreno Torres, the Count of Santa Marta de Babio, who rules Madrid as mayor was never elected by the people of Madrid. He was appointed by the fascist dictator of Spain, Generalissimo Franco, in March, 1946, and he has ruled ever since by virtue of this appointment and the might of the military police force controlled by Franco. The people of Madrid are not permitted to vote as people do in American cities.

The Mayor of Madrid served as a Lieutenant-Colonel (Engineers) in the Franco Falangist Army. This rebel force, with the open assistance of Mussolini's fascist troops and Nazi air forces, assaulted and after three years overthrew the Republic. For 32 months the people of Madrid withstood the siege; the toll in lives and property was beyond belief. But unaided, the brave people of Madrid could not meet the combined power of the three Axis powers. The Count of Santa Marta de Babio was rewarded for his part in the destruction of Madrid and its people. Franco gave him a medal, the Grand Cross of Military Merit, and Franco gave him the mayorship. It is easy to understand why the people of Madrid would never elect this man if they had the right to vote.

In 1939 Franco also rewarded the count by giving him the post of Director-General of Devastated Areas, which he held until six months ago. In this post, he engaged in large-scale black market operations, an activity common to all Franco appointees. The Mayor of Madrid holds directorships in three electric power corporations and in CHADE, a giant electrical trust controlled by American interests.

The poverty, misery and oppression of the great mass of the 1,800,000 citizens of Madrid have been perpetuated by the Mayor. In the outskirts, 400,000 Madrilenos live in caves and mud huts dug out of the earth. Closer to the center of the city, the squalor is almost as bad. More anxious for tourist trade than for the welfare of his people, the Mayor of Madrid last fall ordered the erection of a barrier -- eight feet high and eight feet wide -- to screen off the unsightliness of a whole section of town Behind the barrier are endless rows of tiny, miserable huts, supported by the ruins that still stand as momentos of Franco's and the Mayor's war against the people of Madrid.

Almost 75% of the children of Madrid are tubercular; fewer than half of them attend school, owing to lack of facilities, poverty and chronic illness. The quality of Madrid milk, when mothers can buy it, can be judged by the recent claim of the Mayor that he was helpless to deal with the fact that more milk was sold than was shipped into the city; i.e., diluted.

-more-

The latest available statistics on the 200,000 political prisoners behind Spanish prison bars show that 7,700 are held in the city of Madrid, including 1,300 women, many of them mothers whose children know nothing of life beyond prison walls.

Madrid is a city where free, democratic trade unions are flatly forbidden and where a worker must work half a day to pay for a loaf of bread. It is a city where Protestants and Jews must worship in secret.

In short, Mr. Mayor, the Mayor of Madrid is the fascist ruler of a fascist capital.

The people of New York City are too jealous of their city's democratic traditions to play host, through their Mayor, to this man who rules Madrid for Franco, or to make his visit "informative and enjoyable," as you reportedly wrote him. Neither will they suffer it to be known throughout the nation and the world that our great, democratic city, through its elected mayor, invited this fascist official "to join in a practical demonstration of international understanding and cooperation."

This is why we respectfully call upon you, Mr. Mayor, in all urgency, to cancel your invitation to the Mayor of Madrid and to inform him in all candor why he is not welcome. It is the one way to demonstrate the true friendship of the people of New York for the great and brave people of Madrid. We also urge you, Mr. Mayor, to vote as a member of the U.S. Conference of Mayors to withdraw the invitation it extended to the Count of Santa Marta de Babio to be "official guest" at its meeting in New York City in May.

Citizens throughout the nation will find it far too offensive to tolerate the spectacle of the mayors they elected gathering to honor one who was picked by Franco to tyrannize the people of Madrid.

I would appreciate the courtesy of a reply.

Sincerely yours,

Mark Straus, M. D.

dpowa/65

[Jones] 9-29-52

N Redondo Calif-

Dr W E B Dubois

c/o naacp Los Angeles

25-23-34

Will you please
come out to my
house I am confined
to the house I
want to see you on
business Hoping to hear from you

Yours
2017 Graham av
No Redondo Calif

October 16, 1952

Miss C. G. Jones
2017 Graham Avenue
No. Rudondo, Calif.

Dear Miss Jones:

I regret to say that I am not in California, and therefore cannot have the pleasure of calling on you.

Very sincerely yours,

DB:lh

W.E.B. Du Bois

[-Jones]

March 10, 1952

Mrs. Mildred Bryant-Jones
4809 Indiana Avenue
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Mildred:

Shirley and I have just returned from three weeks in the Virgin Islands. It was a beautiful rest, and we several times thought how nice it would be for you to go there and spend a month or so during the winter. I do not think you ever ought again to endure a Chicago winter.

25-35-7

The sunshine is continuous in the Virgin Islands, and the sea beautiful, and the flowers everywhere. Of course, it is costly. Outside of the travel, you will have to pay from $5 - $25 a day, depending upon the accommodations. If you pay from $10 - $15 a day you should be perfectly comfortable.

I trust this will find you well, and not overcome by the severe weather.

Truman Gibson, Jr., and his family were down there. Also Robert Taylor and his wife; and Judge Moore is the United States Judge. All were polite but a little scared.

I was invited to speak to the Chamber of Commerce along with Drew Pearson. My speech was published in the local paper.

Shirley and I join in love. Let us hear from you soon.

Very sincerely yours,

W.E.B. Du Bois

DB:lh
dpowa/65

May 7, 1952

MRS. MILDRED BRYANT-JONES
4809 INDIANA AVENUE
CHICAGO 15, ILLINOIS

MY DEAR MILDRED:

I WAS SO GLAD TO SEE YOU AGAIN AND TO FIND YOU IN GOOD HEALTH, BUT I AM STILL ALARMED AT YOUR LIVING ALONE, OR AT ANY PLANS FOR MAKING A TRIP ALONE. YOU REMEMBER FOR HOW LONG A TIME I ADVISED YOUR RESIGNING FROM SCHOOL WORK. I AM MAKING THE SAME EMPHASIS NOW ON YOUR LIVING CONDITIONS.

WHAT YOU OUGHT TO DO IS TO GET YOUR BUSINESS IN ORDER, TURN ALL YOUR PROPERTY INTO CASH, RENT YOUR HOUSE, AND SECURE TWO ROOMS AND A BATH IN A GOOD, QUIET HOTEL IN OR NEAR CHICAGO. THEN JUST LIVE THERE IN COMFORT AND QUIET. YOU WOULD NOT BE BOTHERED THEN WITH PETTY BUSINESS, BUYING AND PREPARING FOOD, OR RECEIVING ANY VISITORS WHOM YOU DID NOT WANT TO SEE. THIS WOULD ADD AT LEAST TEN YEARS TO YOUR LIFE.

IN THE WINTER YOU OUGHT TO MAKE SOME OTHER ARRANGEMENTS IN SOME WARM CLIMATE. YOU OUGHT NOT TO ATTEMPT TO TRAVEL FROM PLACE TO PLACE SIGHTSEEING. THAT IS TOO DANGEROUS WITH THE PRESENT CONDITION OF YOUR EYES AND GENERAL HEALTH. ON THE OTHER HAND, YOU CAN BE VERY COMFORTABLE IF YOU FOLLOW THIS ADVICE.

SHIRLEY AND I ARE COMING TO CHICAGO EARLY IN JULY AND WE SHALL BE SURE TO LOOK YOU UP.

WITH LOVE FROM BOTH OF US,

DB:lh

W.E.B. Du BOIS

["Kaboutare - Solh"]

KABOUTARE-SOLH
Bongahe Sepehr-Teheran.

June 14, 1952

Mr.W.E.B.DuBois
23 West 26th Street
NEW YORK 10,N.Y.

Dear Sir,

We are very pleased at the fact that we have at last managed to contact American friends by correspondence.

The"Kaboutare-Solh"monthly review willbe hereafter sent to your address.In the forthcoming issue there will appear a passage from your writing under the heading:"Peace is Dangerous".

I should appreciate letters again from American friends.

Respectfully yours
J.BEHROUZ
Editor"Kaboutare-Solh" review.

J. Behrouz

35-55-3

["Kaboutare-Solh"]

June 20, 1952

Mr. J. Behrous
Kaboutare-Solh
Bongahe Sepehr-Teheran

Dear Mr. Behrous:

I should be glad to see your monthly review when it comes. Thank you for reprinting a passage from "Peace is Dangerous".

We are eager to have news from Iran.

Very sincerely yours,

DB:lh

W. E. B. Du Bois

ALBERT E. KAHN

GLENGARY ROAD
CROTON-ON-HUDSON, N. Y.

January 4, 1952

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
23 West 26th Street
New York 10, N.Y.

Dear Dr. Du Bois,

I do not know whether Rogge's book Our Vanishing Civil Liberties can be characterized as dealing with "capitalism and monopoly." However, I believe it is the only book that he has ever written (that is, the only book that has ever been ghost-written for him); and since it does touch upon various aspects of American imperialism, I am assuming that it is the book you are referring to and am sending you my own copy under separate cover.

As for the other four items you mention, I do not happen to have them in my files but I have discussed them with Elizabeth Moos and she and Gloria Agrin will arrange to provide you with them.

I am enclosing a copy of an article I have just finished on Rogge, which will appear in the February issue of Masses and Mainstream. It may contain some material of interest to you. I am also enclosing a copy of my pamphlet dealing with the case, in the event that you do not happen to have it.

Best regards,

Albert

Albert E. Kahn

AEK:C
encls - 2

25-23-27

I'm also enclosing a copy of Acheson's statement and a copy of a letter Rockwell Kent and I sent Acheson after our return from Stockholm.

Could you please return these materials for my files when you are through with them? Thanks.

May 23, 1952

Mr. Albert E. Kahn
Glengary Road
Croton-on-Hudson
New York

Dear Mr. Kahn:

Dr. Du Bois asked me to return your book, "Our Vanishing Civil Liberties", which you so kindly loaned him.

He regrets having kept it so long.

Very sincerely yours,

Lillian Hyman
Secretary to Dr. Du Bois

June 12, 1952

Mr. Albert Kahn
Glengary Road
Croton-on-Hudson
New York

Dear Mr. Kahn:

Here are some notes of yours which Shirley inadvertently walked off with last night.

May I thank you again for your fine words and efficient effort.

Very sincerely yours,

DB:lh

W.E.B. Du Bois

NATHAN KAPLAN, D.D.S., F.I.C.A.
1031 GATES AVENUE
BROOKLYN 21, N. Y.

PHONE GLENMORE 2-1307

6.16.52.

Dear Dr DuBois:

I am just a citizen of this country, but one who has followed your career with avid interest. Would that we had a great many more men like you with your intrepid love of freedom & willingness to keep America free, democratic & great. The cause for which you fight should be brought to as many of the people as possible, it is on this account too that I write you.

It happens that I am a member of the Masonic Order, Victoria Chapter # 1037. Also that I am president of the →

23-23-29

Fellowcraft Club which is a club within the chapter. At regular intervals during the year we bring to our club various eminent & famous peoples who bring to us the messages they have to bear. Could I prevail upon you to come before our organisation in the fall of this year & tell us about your fight to keep America democratic & free as our forefathers intended it. It would be a regual, glorious occasion for me & I am anxious that the men of the club shall hear you. I hope you will consent to this & I will set the date more specifically when I hear from you.

With kindest regards. I am

Sincerely,

Nat Caplan

P.S. Never before has a president brought a negro to our club and I am anxious that I be the first.

June 20, 1952

Dr. & Mrs. Nathan Kaplan
1031 Gates Avenue
Brooklyn 21, N.Y.

My dear Dr. Kaplan:

I cannot undertake any lectures until after the election.

Then I will be willing to deliver a few addresses at my regular fee of $50.

If you are interested I shall be glad to hear from you again.

Very sincerely yours,

DB:lh

W.E.B. Du Bois

20 East 109 Street, apt. 4-B
New York, N. Y.,
September 7, 1952

Dear Dr. and Mrs. Dubois,-

I have written a work showing through documents and facts the source of the oppression of the Negro woman in America and her struggles for freedom. At least I have tried to do that.

The manuscript is in fifteen chapters now. Dr. Hunton read an earlier draft and gave me some valuable suggestions.

Would it be possible for you and Mrs. Dubois to read the manuscript and give your opinion. If so, I shall bring it to you.

Sincerely yours,
Maude White Katz

25-23-27

September 9, 1952

Miss Maude White Katz
20 East 109 Street
New York, N.Y. Apt. 4B

Dear Miss Katz:

I have your letter of September 7, but regret very much that on account of engagements to speak for the Progressive Party and our own literary work it will be quite impossible for us to read and criticise your manuscript.

I am sorry.

Very sincerely yours,

W.E.B. Du Bois

DB:lh

20 East 109th Street
New York 29, N.Y.
December 7, 1952.

Dr. W.E.B. Dubois
23 West 26th St.
New York City

Dear Dr. Dubois;

As I read Shirley's Comment in your book "In Battle For Peace" I thought "I, too, have been inspired by your writings and activities over the years."

It was in the spring of 1927 that Eleanor Goldsmith, my white high school teacher in McKeesport, Penn., wrote to you about the ousting of Negro girls from the glee club. You answered her letter and advised that she contact the Pittsburg branch of the NAACP.

Consequently, I began to read and study your works. I started with the small book "The Negro", and read "Black Folk, Now and Then", "Dusk of Dawn", "Souls of Black Folk","The Philadelphia Negro", "Suppression of the Slave Trade", "Black Reconstruction","Bibliography of the Negro", "Quest of the Silver Fleece", "Dark Water", "Color and Democracy", "The World and Africa", and "In Battle For Peace". Ten of the thirteen books mentioned above I own.

Then I had the opportunity of talking with you about Mrs Ingram, which resulted in the Dr. Dubois Brief on the Ingram Case. The Ingram "Brief" compelled me to reread many of your books, and in doing so I discovered your deep love for our women, your profound understanding of our manifold problems and your hope in our future.

When the Ingram Committee concluded its work in September 1950, my mind was already set on writing something on Negro women en masse, not about individual Negro women. In October, 1950, I began research on this project and I have accumulated a considerable amount of new material which is now in manuscript form. I am still in the process of revising, reorganizing, and giving more interpretation to this material. But it seems natural that you should read what I have done so far, incomplete as it may be, because your works have done so much to inspire it.

I would like about ten minutes of your time to give more explanation. I sincerely hope you will comply with my request.

Sincerely Yours,

Maude White Katz

Maude White Katz

25-23-28

December 11, 1952

35-23-25

Mrs. Maude White Katz
20 East 109 St.
New York 29, N.Y.

Dear Mrs. Katz:

As I have no way of securing publication for manuscripts, I have given up reading and criticising them.

In addition to that, I have so much work of my own just now that it is quite impossible for me to criticise effectively.

I am sorry not to be able to serve you.

Very sincerely yours,

DB:lh

W.E.B. Du Bois

41 King Street
New York 14, N.Y.
7 December 1952

Dear Dr. Dubois:

The compassionate understanding of your reference to us in your column, "On a nation going mad," in this week's Guardian has touched us very much. For almost six years we have met with much inhumanity and then, suddenly and most unexpectedly, a man whom we greatly revere lets his light shine upon us as he has on so many others. It was, as Beatrice and Sydney Webb said in their preface to Soviet Communism -- A New Civilization?, a work of supererogation on your part, much more than we could ever have asked for. And because the tribute was spontaneous, we value it the more deeply.

In these dark days when most of the people we respect are as sore beset as we, I have often thought that we should all show each other more love and give more evidence of the human warmth we all feel but are sometimes too shy or self-conscious to show. I have never forgotten something a young French woman who had participated in the Resistance said to me in 1946. During the occupation, she said, it was a dreadful time for all French patriots, but it was also a time of great tenderness and affection between friends who never knew whether they would see each other again after each meeting. "And now," she added, "just 15 months after liberation, we are forgetting to be warm and understanding with each other, just as if the need for tenderness ceased to exist with the end of the immediate peril." One element in her sadness was that she knew, as well as I, that the danger to the national interests of her country had not ended with the liberation, and we both knew, too, from what quarter the new danger would come.

This is the period of our American resistance against the onslaught that threatens to sweep away many of the liberties won by our ancestors and kept alive only by the struggles of each new generation. Your voice has been one of the clearest and strongest in sounding the tocsin to resistance and to struggle for more freedom and more democracy. That you had the instinct to hail us in passing, because you recognized in our persecution a symptom of the insane cruelty of our times, gives us renewed faith in man and renewed courage.

With appreciation and affection,

Mary Lane and Philip Keeney

25-30-51

Sept.3, 1952

Miss Claire Kennedy
2403 E. St. N.E.
Washington, D.C.

Received for Petitions: $10.00

W.E.B. Du Bois

February 18, 1952

Mr. Rockwell Kent
Ausable Forks
New York

Dear Mr. Kent:

Dr. & Mrs. Du Bois have just left the city on vacation for a month.

They asked me to send you this copy of a letter just received from the Department of State.

Very sincer ly yours,

enc.

Secretary to Dr. Du Bois

AUSABLE FORKS
NEW YORK

February 21, 1952

Miss Lillian Hyman
Secretary to Dr. Du Bois
23 West 26th. Street
New York 10, New York

Dear Miss Hyman:

Thank you for your note of February 18th., with its enclosure informing Dr. Du Bois of the State Department's refusal of passports to himself and Mrs. Du Bois.

There is obviously no limit to what this Government will do to suppress the people's will for peace. Failing to cage the dove, they clip its wings.

Faithfully yours,

Rockwell Kent

RK/s

Rockwell Kent

25-23-26

[Kent, Rockwell ////]

ROCKWELL KENT

never held

Seventieth Birthday Testimonial Committee

80 EAST 11th STREET, NEW YORK 3, N. Y. ROOM 336

Co-Chairmen
LOUISE T. PATTERSON
RUBIN SALTZMAN

DAVE GREENE, *Secretary*
HUGO GELLERT, *Treasurer*

August 4, 1952

Dear Dr. DuBois:

We invite you to join with us in honoring an outstanding American, Rockwell Kent, on the occasion of his 70th Birthday.

We are tendering a dinner in his honor on Tuesday, August 26th, in the air-cooled banquet hall of the Hotel Statler, 7th Avenue at 33rd Street, New York City.

Rockwell Kent has a long and proud record in the labor and progressive movement. He is one of America's outstanding artists and writers; a founder and former President of the Artists Union who has always associated himself with the struggles of labor and the people.

Since 1938 he has been associated with the IWO, a multi-national inter-racial peoples' fraternal society and has served as its elected president since 1944.

His greatest contribution in this past period, in addition to his participation in the fight for the life of the IWO, is in the fight for peace. Rockwell Kent attended the World Peace Congress in Stockholm and has devoted his talents, time and energy to the struggle for peace and friendship among nations.

We feel sure you will join us in paying tribute to this great man! Please use the enclosed registration form.

Fraternally yours,

Louise T. Patterson, Co-Chairman
Rubin Saltzman, Co-Chairman
Dave Greene, Secretary
Hugo Gellert, Treasurer

DG:al
dpowa

[Khikmet]

1952 JUN 9 PM 5:20

25-38-28

N

ACR64/MWM21

MOSCOU 60 JUNE 9 1952 2303 ETAT URSSGOVT

DU BOIS ROBERT MORRS LOWETTE 125 WEST DASH 72 END STREET NEWYORK

DEAR BELOVED PROFESSOR DU BOIS STOP MAN WHO FIGHTS FOR PEACE FRIENDSHIP AND HAPPINESS OF PEOPLES POSSESSES ELEXIR OF ETERNAL YOUTH STOP ON BEHALF OF TURKISH PEOPLE I CONGRATULATE YOU YOUNG AND WISE FIGHTER FOR PEACE AND WISH

35-38-29

ACR64/ MWM21 PAGE 2/10

YOU LONG LIFE AND FRUITFUL WORK STOP YOURS NAZIM

KHIKMET

[Kimura]

January 3, 1952

Mr. Kikuya Kimura
125, Kita-andoh-choh
Shizuoka City, Japan

My dear Mr. Kimura:

You will find the outline of my life and writings in the British "Who's Who" or the American "Who's Who in America".

I regret to say that most of my works are out of print except "The World and Africa" published by the Viking Press.

Some of my books, and especially the Atlanta University studies, were in the library of the University of Tokyo when I was there in 1936. You will probably still find them.

I wish I could help you further, but I am afraid I cannot.

Very sincerely yours,

DB:lh

W.E.B. Du Bois

[Kimura]

May 8, 1952

Mr. Kikuya Kimura
Kita-Ando-Cho, No. 125
Shizuoka - Shi
Japan

Dear Mr. Kimura:

You will find my estimate of Dr. Aptheker's "History of the Negro People in the U.S.A." in the preface, which I wrote.

Very sincerely yours,

DB:lh

W.E.B. Du Bois

[Kojima]

No. 1

Jan. 9., 1952

509 3 Chome Itabashicho
Itabashiku Tokyo Japan

Dear Comrade,

I am a Japanese teacher of High School in Tokyo. Lately I have read Mr. Howard Fast's brilliant novel "Freedom Road", and "An Anthology of American Negro Literature" (Modern Library Edition), and has been impressed seriously.

In Japan there remains cruel discrimination because of family origin since its fendalistic area, which is called "Buraku" (pariah community).

For example, marriage with "Buraku" people is almost always put down by "common" ones in order to avoid worldly prejudicial attack. Their living conditions are extremely low. They are shut down nearly all the professions in suitable society.

This contradicts with Constitution without doubt, but is rampant in various parts of Japan.

Studying about the struggle of your people toward liberation, I found in your writings the most courageous democratic spirit. I have received many lessons.

I wanted to introduce your works before "Buraku" people; no, before all Japanese people.

No. 2

Now I am translating your "Revolution" in "An Anthology of American Negro Literature" (M. L. Edition). If you permit me to publish that translation, I would like to do so as quickly as I can.

In the monthly periodical "Buraku" (the organ of The National Buraku Emancipation Committee), I have shown the outline of it.

Especially I am interested in the Literature of Negro People, but having no other materials (I have once read Mr. Langston Hughes' poems and was struck with wonder), I can not realize what works are to be introduced before Ridgway-occupied Japanese people. Please teach me about that if you can.

I want to close this letter by wishing your health and success.

Sincerely Yours,

Kojima Shozo

25-23-14

January 16, 1952

Mr. Kojima Shozo
509 3 Chome Itabashicho
Itabashiku Tokyo, Japan

My dear Mr. Shozo:

I thank you for your letter of January 9. You are at liberty to reprint and distribute any of my works that you may be able to find. The University of Tokyo in 1936 had several copies. All of my books now, (except "The World and Africa") are out of print, and I cannot send you any of them.

I am sending you two pamphlets which may help. My wife, Shirley Graham, is also sending you one of her books.

I have never heard of the "Buraku" people, and shall be glad to have any further information about them.

The leading American Negro writers are the following:

Phillis Wheatley	Frederick Douglass	Paul Laurence Dunbar
David Walker	Booker T. Washington	James Weldon Johnson
Alexander Crummell	Charles W. Chesnutt	Jesse Fauset
Alain Locke	Richard Wright	Frank Yerby
		Ann Petry

I hope this will be of some assistance.

Very sincerely yours,

DB:lh

W.E.B. Du Bois

enc.
(Agents of Peace
Peace is Dangerous)

[Kojima]

February 23. 1952.

509, 3 Chome, Itabashicho
Itabashiku, Tokyo, Japan.

Dear Comrade Du Bois, —

I have received your kind unforgettable letter of January 16, and am very sorry to have delayed this reply.

With great astonishment I have known your case about Peace Information Center. "How cruel!", I was crying.

Mr. Kahn's "Agents of Peace" tells us quite unknown things in Japan. Occupying forces are now with Japanese treacherous villains oppressing almost all activities of Japanese people, including information section.

I have made public your case in the organ "Buraku" and then was informed by "World Student's News" (No.11-1951) that you were freed. Wholeheartedly could not help I rejoice.

From "An Anthology of American Negro Literature" I am translating now your selected autobiography, and publicating it in "Buraku". By the form of book I can not yet publish your writings. But soon I will find the publisher.

About "Buraku" people.

They are called by another name: "Ettah class".
"Ettah" means lowly, dirty, or disgraceful. Their origin came from various professions — chiefey of handicraft.
For instance; leather dealer, barber, well-sinker, pottery-maker, plasterer, tanner, keeper of bath-house, etc. — in feudalistic area.
When their manual training was necessary for governing classes, they were exploitated.
When their manual training was defeated by industrial development, they were shutt out from factories and confined in their communities ("Buraku").
They are also called by one more name: "Hinnin"
"Hinnin" literally means inhuman, that is beastlike.
After 1868 revolution, the name of social position "Ettah" "Hinnin" was abolished legally in 28th, August, 1871.

But social discrimination continued and still exists.
In 1906 Japanese modern writer, most well-known poet, Toson Shimazaki published his epoch-making novel "Hakai" (meaning "violation of warning").
In this novel Toson carried on the theme of "Buraku" discrimination. One teacher of primary school in Nagano prefecture was hiding by the warning of his father the fact that he was born in "Buraku". Ushimatsu Segawa (name of that teacher) has become conscious about his social standing by the democratic movement and before his pupils confesses his belief for human equality. Oppressed by bosses he must leave his school.....
In 1922, the "Suihei-sha" (Levellers) was founded in Kyoto, and became the antecedent of the National Buraku Emancipation (1946). Their slogan was "absolute emancipation of Buraku people." Since then a self-reliant movement has begun.
Now in Japan 3,000,000 peoples of "Buraku" are enforced to live in poverty, ignorance, disease and unclean housing.
Mr. Hugh Deane (who was in Japan till 1950 as the correspondent of World Labor News) has written reportages about "Buraku" people. He has written also reportage in Masses & Mainstream, I guess.

I am now awaiting your dear Graham's book with earnest expectation. If I buy the book of $5.00, I must lose two fifth of my salary. But from this year I subscribed for Masses & Mainstream with the help of my friends — Mr. Atsushi Yamada and Keimatsu Sato (who are both translating Mr. Howard Fast's novels and stories).

I am very sorry to miss the greetings at your birthday from Japanese people. Forever be healthy toward liberation, sir! Though too late, I am sending here the truest respect ~~that~~ the human mind can embrace.

Sincerely Yours, Shozo Kojima

25-23-15

P.S.

By inverted order Japanese name is placed. So my name is different from my first letter in order.

Which of the pronounciations is correct on your name: ([illegible] dybwa) or (djubɔ:is)?

[Krumbein]

Cables: IMPUBPRODS
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Imported Publications & Products
22 EAST 17th STREET • NEW YORK 3, N. Y.

October 24th 1952

To Dr. and Mrs. W.E.B. Du Bois
(Miss Shirley Graham).

To two people whom I admire deeply for their staunch and steadfast stand on such profound and significant principles.

Affectionately

Margaret Krumbein

(Mrs.) Margaret Krumbein

Separately I am sending you a book

THE STORY OF A REAL MAN

which I am sure you will enjoy because it is about people.

M.K.

25-38-33 [KUO MO-JO]

EG

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1952 JUN 9 PM 8:01

PEKING 72/71 JUNE 9 1952 2340

DR DU BOIS CAREOF ROBERT MORSS LOVETT 125 WEST 72 STREET

NEWYORK

ON OCCASION OF YOUR EIGHTYFOURTH BIRTHDAY I SEND YOU MY HEARTIEST CONGRATULATIONS STOP CHINESE PEOPLE HAVE ALWAYS ADMIRED YOUR CONTRIBUTION TO SCIENCE AND LITERATURE ALSO YOUR UNDAUNTED SPIRIT IN THE STRUGGLE FOR PEACE AND HUMAN PROGRESS STOP WE SHALL BE ALWAYS WITH YOU IN OUR COMMON EFFORTS TO SAVEGUARD PEACE AND PROGRESS STOP WISH YOU BEST OF HEALTH

KUOMOJO

October 13, 1952

Labor Research Ass'n.
80 East 11 Street
New York, N.Y.

Gentlemen:

Could you give me data concerning the present condition of the textile workers in the north, their reduction in wages, unemployment, etc.?

I wish to publicize their plight, and the fight against labor unions in the south.

I shall be under great obligations.

Very sincerely yours,

DB:lh

W.E.B. Du Bois

Labor Unions

ROBERT W. DUNN
Executive Secretary

Labor Research Association

ROOM 634
80 EAST 11TH STREET
NEW YORK 3, N. Y.

Telephone:
GRamercy 3-1042

Oct. 14, 1952.

Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois
Council on African Affairs
23 West 26 St.
New York, 10, N.Y.

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

In answer to your inquiry about conditions of textile workers in the North we are enclosing some clippings from our files dealing largely with unemployment and speed-up. Although the job situation has improved somewhat since last spring the latest figures show that in June, 1952, there were 1,085,000 workers in the textile-mill products industry compared with 1,205,000 in the previous June.

The report on the woolen industry enclosed is a special study clipped from our file copy of the BLS "Employment and Payrolls" for August, 1952.

If you need data on the fight against labor unions in the South I assume you will be seeing the Report of the Senate Subcommittee on Labor and Labor Management dealing with "Labor Management Relations in the Southern Textile Industry" which can be obtained from Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey, the Chairman.

Also the Economic Outlook of the CIO in its latest issue (Sept. 1952) has a report of the NLRB on employers tactics under Taft Hartley in the South.

I would suggest that for detailed wage material on North or South you might contact Solomon Barkin, research man for the Textile Workers Union of America, at 34 East 12th St., N.Y.C. He prepares briefs on the industry which would be quite useful.

We should appreciate return of these clippings just as soon as you have made use of them.

Cordially,

Robert W. Dunn

Robert W. Dunn

October 16, 1952

Mr. Robert W. Dunn
Labor Research Ass'n.
80 East 11 St.
New York 3, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Dunn:

Thank you very much for the information and clippings which you so kindly loaned me.

I am returning the clippings herewith.

Very sincerely yours,

W.E.B. Du Bois

DB:lh

enc.

January 3, 1952.

Rev. William Latham
5830 South Wentworth Av.
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Rev. Latham:

Thank you for your telegram of greeting and good-will.

I regret to say that in February I plan to be out of the country on vacation.

Very sincerely yours,

W.E.B. Du Bois

DB:lh

[Law]

217 E. 4 St.
Law November 6, 1952
Book sent Nov 11/5-

Dear Dr. Du Bois -

Here is the $1.00 and I hope you have sent me the book -

As soon as I get more settled I want you both for dinner - Perhaps we might go to the Stanley afterwards - Tell Shirley I was sorry not to talk to her but I hope she will call me sometime - I have an unlisted number so it must be written down - but I can be reached at Spring-7-7694 -

25-22-20

Harry left about three weeks ago but I have had several letters from him and a tape - I now have a machine so we correspond by tape rather than letters - which is much simpler and a great pleasure as we feel as if we were really talking together - I gather St. Thomas is the same as ever -

I have found it hard adjusting to New York - (which I never liked) and am still not sure just what I will do -

Do get in touch with me when you have a little spare time - My best to both of you -

Sincerely,
Julia Law

25-22-21

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Through unforeseen circumstances (specifically, my assignment to a special job which I found out about only this morning) it will not be possible for me to complete the research you just assigned me on the industrial production of the South.

In order not to leave you high and dry, I have asked Mr. Henry Black, librarian of the Jefferson School, to take over that job, and he will start work on it at once. He will get in touch with you Wednesday or Thursday; in any case his phone number is Watkins 9-1600, or, at night, Watkins 9-1604. He is a professional librarian and research worker, and you might, if you wish, call on him in the future also.

I'd like to continue working with you, but for a while only on technical work which I can knock off quickly. I'm assigned to write another pamphlet at once and I'd like any research work I do to go into that. At the same time I will need a little more money, and if you have any purely technical work such as typing, etc., I'd be glad to continue doing it. I can be reached at the Civil Rights Congress. For a few months, I'd like not to do any research work except in connection with my own forthcoming pamphlet.

I hope I haven't caused you any difficulty. I think you will find Mr. Black very satisfactory.

Yours sincerely,

Elizabeth Lawson

The Lehigh Valley Progressive Forum

721 Hamilton Street
Easton, Pennsylvania
6 August 1952

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
% Progressive Party
17 W. 45th Street
New York 36, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

The Lehigh Valley is a populous industrial area of Pennsylvania embracing a quarter of a million people, including 25,000 Bethlehem Steel workers and their families. Progressive activity hereabouts has been only sporadic since 1948. Recently, the Lehigh Valley Progressive Forum was established in order to obtain a public hearing for progressive views in a region where labor and its allies have frequently challenged reaction. Considering the currently serious attack upon democratic rights, the area acquires special significance when it is realized that this is the home of Congressman Francis E. Walter, co-author of the notorious McCarran-Walter Immigration Act, who boasts that he will be the next chairman of the House Un-American Committee.

Owing to the imperative need to arouse public sentiment against the forces Walter represents and for the support of the victims of his coterie, we beg you to consider whether you can find the time to address our Forum. We would like the occasion to be a large public meeting on civil rights with particular attention to the fantastic 20-year sentence recently meted out by a Pittsburgh court to the Communist Steve Nelson.

If you will consider coming, please state your terms and requirements.

The date of the meeting would be necessarily contingent upon your availability, but we are thinking in terms of a September 6 meeting.

Because our organization is new and consequently unknown to you, we are happy to be able to refer you to Mr. Z. H. Garfield, Director of the Progressive Party of Pennsylvania, 1215 Walnut Street, Philadelphia 7, Pa.; and to Mrs. Elizabeth Franklin, President of the Easton NAACP, 624 W. Nesquehoning Street, Easton, Pa.

Sincerely yours,

James C. Lipsett

James C. Lipsett, secretary

David Karol, president
Lehigh Valley Progressive Forum
739 N. Muhlenberg Street
Allentown, Pa.

25-30-10

August 12, 1952

Mr. James C. Lipsett
Lehigh Valley Progressive Forum
721 Hamilton St.
Easton, Pa.

My dear Mr. Lipsett:

Answering your letter of August 6, may I say that I could speak for you September 6th, provided that would not conflict in any way with the meeting of the Progressive Party in Philadelphia September 13th, where I am to speak.

My charge would be $100, railway expenses, and board [redacted]lodging for one day.

Very sincerely yours,

DB:lh

W.E.B. Du Bois

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This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol above or preceding the address.

WESTERN UNION

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

FX-1201

SYMBOLS
DL=Day Letter
NL=Night Letter
LT=Int'l Letter Telegram
VLT=Int'l Victory Ltr.

The filing time shown in the date line on telegrams and day letters is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

85-30-102

,PA118

1952 AUG 14 PM 6 EB

P EDA337 NL PD=EASTON PENN 14=

[Lehigh Valley Progressive Forum]

DR E B DUBOIS=

23 WEST 26 ST NYK=

WE THANK YOU FOR YOUR KINDLY RESPONSE PLEASE GIVE US UNTIL AUGUST TWENTIETH TO CONFIRM SEPT SIXTH ENGAGEMENT WITH LEHIGH VALLEY PROGRESSING FORUM=.

JAMES C LIPSETT SECRETARY LEHIGH VALLEY PROGRESSIVE FORUM 721 HAMILTON ST=..

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol above or preceding the address.

WESTERN UNION

1952 AUG 20 AM 11 52

(47)

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

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NA239 PD=EASTON PENN 20 1051A=

1952 AUG 20 AM 11 50

DR W E B DUBOIS=

23 WEST 26 ST=

[Lehigh Valley Progressive Forum]

WE HAVE THE HONOR TO CONFIRM SEPTEMBER 6TH ENGAGEMENT ON YOUR TERMS. IF YOU HAVE THEM PLEASE SEND IMMEDIATELY BIOGRAPHICAL SUMMARY FOR PRESS AND 3 MATS OR SHINNY PRINTS OF PHOTO=

JAMES C LIPSETT=

SHINNY=

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

August 20, 1952

Mr. James C. Lipsett
Lehigh Valley Progressive Forum
721 Hamilton Street
Easton, Pennsylvania

Dear Mr. Lipsett:

As you request in today's telegram, enclosed is a biographical sketch of Dr. Du Bois, and a photograph.

Sincerely,

Lillian Hyman
Secretary to Dr. Du Bois

[Lehigh Valley Progressive FORUM]

721 Hamilton
Easton, Pa
30 Aug 1952

Dear Doctor Du Bois:

It was kind of you to agree to postpone your engagement with our Forum until Oct 4.

I tried to call you. Being unable to reach you, I consulted Mrs. Baldwin who promised to take our case to you — and it is clear that she did.

We are determined to have the most successful meeting possible. That is why we besought you for a postponement. With extra time we are certain we can expand the sponsorship of the meeting to include several community groups. We believe this will ensure an attendance worthy of the occasion.

I have been preparing publicity material to release to some 25 newspapers with important circulation in the area. I am awed by the simple enumeration of your accomplishments. They arouse our awareness of what a very great privilege it is to have you address our Forum.

Sincerely yours,

James C. Lipsett, Ph. D.
Secretary
Lehigh Valley Progressive Forum

L

721 Hamilton
Easton, Pa
20 Sept 1952

Dr. WeE.B. Du Bois
23 W 26
New York 10, NY

Dear Doctor Du Bois:

Concerning your engagement in the Lehigh Valley on Saturday, Oct 4: We have been successful in broadening the base of the meeting. The Negro community is taking a part. In fact, the meeting is going to be held in the Shiloh Baptist Church, a colored church in Easton. Thus, we have switched the scene of the meeting from Bethlehem to Easton, a change of some ten miles but still in the same general area.

I am enclosing a copy of the publicity which is being released to 25-odd papers that are read in the Valley. Mats from your picture are being supplied to the three main dailies. It's a splendid photograph, you know.

25-30-8

Please let me know whom I should write to for quantities of your new book-- and other literature that ought to be on sale at the meeting.

I can't say I enjoyed Belfrage's artless babble about your "obituary" in his review in the latest Guardian. When I look over your books, I find it impossible to focus upon your possible demise. Until Negroes achieve equal rights and whites emerge from their own sad serfdom, your books will breathe the fire of youth and you will be ageless...

When it is time to come to Easton, please let me know the time of the train or bus, so that you can be met.

Please instruct me in any matter that will assist you in this meeting.

Sincerely yours,

James C. Lipsett

James C. Lipsett, Ph. D.

September 23, 1952

Dr. James C. Lipsett
721 Hamilton
Easton, Pa.

Dear Dr. Lipsett:

I have your letter of September 20. I shall come to Easton by train, and should be glad to have you let me know the best train from New York and the railway.

For copies of my book, "In Battle for Peace", please write to Masses and Mainstream, 832 Broadway, N.Y.C. I am sending them a letter telling them that you will contact them.

I am glad to hear of your activities for the meeting.

Very sincerely yours,

DB:lh

W.E.B. Du Bois

September 24, 1952

Dr. James C. Lipsett
721 Hamilton
Easton, Pa.

Dear Dr. Lipsett:

I plan to travel as follows:

I shall leave here Saturday, October 4th by the Lehigh Valley Railroad at 4:30p.m. Eastern Standard Time, arriving at Easton 6:19 p.m. I shall have had supper before arriving.

I shall spend the night, and wish to leave Easton on Sunday morning to get to Philadelphia if I can arrive there by noon. If not, I will return directly to New York.

Please let me know if this itinerary is feasible.

Very sincerely yours,

DB:lh

W.E.B. Du Bois

[Lehigh Valley Progressive Pty]

721 Hamilton
Easton, Pa
30 Sept 1952

Dear Doctor Du Bois:

Enclosed here is the publicity release, or that portion of it which got into the Easton paper. We expect at least this much coverage in the Allentown paper. The Bethlehem paper is on strike. For our paper, this is pretty fair.

I hope we have a good turnout for the meeting.

Be that as it may, I am looking forward to being with you on Saturday.

Sincerely yours,

James C. Lipsett

October 1, 1952

Dr. James C. Lipsett
721 Hamilton
Easton, Pa.

Dear Dr. Lipsett:

Please excuse this barrage of letters.

Do not arrange for my return to New York on the night of the 4th. I shall spend the night in Easton and go Sunday either to New York or to Philadelphia.

Very sincerely yours,

DB:lh

W.E.B. Du Bois

[Lehigh Valley Progressive Forum]

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DR. DU BOIS TO SPEAK ON CIVIL RIGHTS IN EASTON

Dr. William E. B. Du Bois, renowned historian, generally regarded as America's foremost Negro leader, will speak on Civil Rights at the Shiloh Baptist Church, Mauch Chunk and Reynolds Streets, in Easton on October 4th. His appearance in the area is sponsored by an interracial committee of the Lehigh Valley. The public is warmly invited.

For more than a half century, Dr. Du Bois has been active as scholar, teacher and social scientist. He is best known to professional historians for his researches on the immense contributions of the Negro people to civilization in America and Africa. Many of his books expose the bias and distortion of Negro history handed down to us from the era of the slave-owners. Two of the most widely known are "Black Reconstruction in America" (1935) and "The World and Africa" (1947).

Educated at Fisk and Harvard Universities, he studied also at the University of Berlin. He taught at Wilberforce and Atlanta Universities. Before going South, he was attached to the University of Pennsylvania as a researcher working on a survey of the Negro community of Philadelphia. When this project was completed and printed as "The Philadelphia Negro" (1899), it was praised far and wide as a model study; it became a classic in the field of sociology.

In addition to works on history and sociology, he has written novels, plays and poetry.

He is a former U. S. Minister to Liberia. As a member of the

Dr. Du Bois (cont.)

U. S. delegation, he attended the San Francisco Conference of the United Nations in 1945.

An earlier Negro leader, Booker T. Washington, held that Negro advancement must be a slow evolution dependent on the benevolence of the dominant white race. In sharp disagreement with this view, many Negroes believed that they must themselves lead in the struggle for equality. It was on this principle that the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People was founded in 1910; one of the founders was Dr. Du Bois. For more than a half century, he has been a hero to the Negro people; in the words of the librarian Dr. Lawrence Reddick: "...an intellectual hero--a champion of the spoken and written word; one who had the brains to know and the 'guts' to say what he knew to be true".

In recent years Dr. Du Bois has not been content with an academic role but has engaged actively in the political awakening of the Negro people. His most recent work is "In Battle for Peace", subtitled "The Story of My 83rd Birthday".

He is married to the distinguished Negro writer and biographer, Shirley Graham. They live in Brooklyn, New York.

The interracial committee, which has the honor of presenting Dr. Du Bois, was established this year in order to afford people of the area an opportunity to hear progressive views on such topics as peace, civil rights, labor, politics and art. Mr. David Karol, of Allentown, is the chairman.

David Karol
739 N Muhlenberg
Allentown, Pa

* * * * * * * * * * * * * *

November 13, 1952

Dr. Arno Lehmann
Halle (Saale) C2
Senefelderstrafe 3
Germany

25-22-13

Dear Dr. Lehmann:

I have your kind letter of October 28th, and I am very sorry that I cannot send you a copy of my book, "The World and Africa". I regret to say that it is out of print, and cannot at present be bought on the market.

I hope some time it may be reprinted.

Very sincerely yours,

DB:lh

W.E.B. Du Bois

HARRY J. JOHNSON, M. D.
DIRECTOR
J. RAMSER CRAWFORD, M. D.
ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR

FREDERICK A. FETHEROLF, M. D.
MICHAEL ISERMAN, M. D.
ASSOCIATE DIRECTORS

LIFE EXTENSION EXAMINERS

LIFE EXTENSION BUILDING
11 EAST 44TH STREET, NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

ROBERT L. GETTE
BUSINESS MANAGER

Mr. W.E.B.DuBois
23 W. 26th Street
New York,N.Y.

April 14, 1952

My dear Mr. Bu Bois:

After a busy winter most of us are now at our low health point. This would be the ideal time for your health examination which, according to our records, is overdue.

Call us for an appointment when you can or fill in the enclosed card.

Very truly yours,

Harry J Johnson M.D.

ST-F

[Life Ext. Examiners]

LIFE EXTENSION EXAMINERS

11 EAST 44TH STREET, NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

HARRY J. JOHNSON, M.D.
Director

J. RAMSER CRAWFORD, M.D.
Associate Director

Mr. W. E. B. DuBois
23 W. 26th Street
New York,N.Y.

Findings on Physical Examination of June 24, 1952

The term Negative means normal on physical examination

AGE 84 HEIGHT 65" WEIGHT 167 lbs.

EYES Vision impaired
Glasses satisfactory for near vision
EARS Negative

NOSE AND THROAT Negative

ORAL CAVITY Dentures

CIRCULATORY SYSTEM: Blood Pressure Systolic 150 Diastolic 98 Pulse 90
Heart Negative

LUNGS Negative

ABDOMEN Scar of kidney operation

RECTUM Negative

INGUINAL REGION Slight herniae in groins

GENITALIA Prostate gland enlarged and boggy

25-22-3

URINALYSIS:
Specific Gravity 1016 Albumin none Sugar none
Microscopic Moderate number of red and white blood cells

The above is a detailed report of the findings disclosed by your physical examination which were discussed with you at the time you were in this office.

We are pleased to state that no abnormalities were noted in your heart, lungs or abdomen.

It is suggested that you bring to your doctor's attention the report of the urinalysis. He will advise you as to the necessity for further observation of the urinary tract.

J.D.Frame, M.D.
Examiner

Harry J. Johnson M.D.
Director

The enclosed booklet has been prepared to help you in understanding and interpreting your report.

515-A

ADELE S. LITHAUER
150 WEST 95TH STREET
NEW YORK 25, NEW YORK

Dec. 7, 1952

Dear Mr. DuBois,

I am writing you as a member of the planning committee for an educational conference which will be attended by the staff members and some of the parents of about thirty of the leading private schools in the city. At our last meeting a few days ago your name was placed at the top of our list of proposed key note speakers. Those of us who have heard you speak many times feel that you have a

25-22-7

ADELE S. LITHAUER
150 WEST 95TH STREET
NEW YORK 25, NEW YORK

great deal to contribute to this conference and hope that you will accept our invitation to be with us.

25-22-8

People who attended the educational conference at the Brooklyn Community School last spring are still talking about the inspiration they got from your address.

The dates we have chosen tentatively are Tuesday, February third and Tuesday, February tenth, preferably the third. Your address would be scheduled for about five o'clock.

If I hear from you that you will

ADELE S. LITHAUER
150 WEST 95TH STREET
NEW YORK 25, NEW YORK

25-82-9

be with us I shall arrange to speak to you in person, or on the phone, or write to you — which ever you prefer — to tell you about the theme and plans for the conference.

Sincerely yours,

Adele S. Lithauer

December 8, 1952

Mrs. Adele S. Lithauer
150 West 95 Street
New York 25, N.Y.

Dear Mrs. Lithauer:

I have your letter of December 7th.

I can speak for you Tuesday, February 3rd, but I am compelled to charge a fee for my lectures.

If this is satisfactory, I would be glad to talk with you at any time.

Very sincerely yours,

DB:lh

W.E.B. Du Bois

[Lochard]

January 3, 1952.

Mr. Metz T. Lochard
Chicago Globe
8170 South Parkway
Chicago 15, Ill.

My dear Lochard:

I thank you so much for your kind letter of December 17.

It was a notable victory, although it cost a great deal in time, effort and money.

I am returning the clippings, which I thank you for letting me see.

Best love from Shirley and myself, to you and Julia,

DB:lh

W.E.B. Du Bois

[Lochard]

CHICAGO GLOBE
5170 SOUTH PARKWAY
CHICAGO 15, ILLINOIS

METZ T. P. LOCHARD

April 18
1 9 5 2

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
23 West 26th Street
New York 10
New York

25-37-14

Dear Dr. Du Bois: Just a note. Things are not going at all well for me. The last two years have been the most trying of my life. I had entertained the hope of republishing the Globe in time to contribute its weight to the impending political struggle. The chances of realizing this hope are slim and remote. Many promises were made by politicians who were eager to return to power. However, since the April Primary in Illinois the losers are no longer interested in my project; the winners, well, are suddenly afflicted with amnesia.

I must confess that I am bewildered. I know not where to turn for solace, whether to God or to Mammon. My difficulties are too numerous to catalogue them even for self-introspection. You understand, I am sure.

Remember me to Mrs. Du Bois.

Cordially Yours,

Metz

June 27, 1952

Dr. Metz T. P. Lochard
5170 South Parkway
Chicago 15, Ill.

My dear Dr. Lochard:

Shirley and I are coming to Chicago for the Progressive Party convention. We arrive on the 2nd of July and leave on the 7th.

We shall be stopping at the Hotel Sheraton, North Michigan Avenue. We want you to come and have a meal with us sometime while we are there.

Telephone me if I do not get hold of you.

With love to you and Julia from both of us,

Very sincerely yours,

DB:lh

W. E. B. Du Bois

25-22-4

[1932?]

August 15

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Beanie is feeling sentimental about his party last night and would like to keep in his "memento chest" the original of your speech last night.

I, therefore, had one of our girls type a reasonable facsimile of what you gave me and am enclosing a copy. OK ???????

Vi Lonski

46-4-75

[Lovett]

800 South Halsted Street
Chicago 7, Illinois
December 12, 1952

Editor, Chicago Sun Times
211 West Wacker Drive
Chicago 6, Illinois

Dear Sir:

The article by Mr. Clifton Utley in your issue of December 12 deserves consideration by all friends of peace. His suggestion that we should seek an end of the war in Korea through China is an anticipation of the plan which Eisenhower and Dulles will have to follow, for it is the only way out except increased military action which will precipitate a third world war.

The colossal error committed by Truman and Acheson was the loss of China through persistence in refusing that great power a seat in the United Nations. A yielding on this point, as Mr. Utley suggests, is the price we shall have to pay for a cease-fire in Korea. It is the price we should have paid two years ago, to avoid the senseless expense of blood and treasure, as President Truman surely realizes.

25-38-1

It was difficult for the present administration to pay it after its surrender to the China lobby and after throwing the country into hysteria in regard to communism. Eisenhower and Dulles can make a new start.

Undoubtedly there will be the cry of appeasement. The task for those who have so earnestly sought for an end in the Korean War is clearly to defend the approach to China from the implications in this distasteful word, and bring to its support the great mass of citizens in following the only road to peace in Korea and the world.

Very truly yours,

Robert Morss Lovett

Ludwick

2820 Summit St., Oakland 9, California
June5, 1952

Dr. W.E.B.Du Bois
Care I. P. P.
17 West 45th St., New York 36

Dear Dr.Du Bois:
Heard you speak at Oakland Auditorium Theater some time since. Contributed my "buck" and wished it were a thousand instead. Am 82 years old. A few notes on genealogy will perhaps aid you to better understanding.
My mother's people started coming to America in 1630--1636--1638 landing at Plymouth Rock ten years after Mayflower. (Poor old Mayflower! Loaded to the gunnels as she must have been according to alleged descendants of passengers, wonder she didn't sink!!!)
My people settled "Massachusetts Bay Colony", one having been member of Board of Governors,"admitted Freeman of the Colony"! (I had to write to Mass. Hist. Society to find out what that meant!) "Free to go anywhere in the Colony!"
They helped settle Mass., Conn., New Hampshire, and many western states. Always liberal and giving a hand to the underdog.
And always against slavery.
My father's people were Quakers. Amongst founders of Philadelphia. (Bet they have turned over in their graves many a time during recent years over the goings-on in that"city of Brotherly Love"!)
My young Quaker grandmother trekked with her family to North Carolina, married my grandfather whose father had given him a plantation with a number of slaves. Grandfather never had believed slavery was right. After he married the Quaker girl they freed the slaves and trekked to Ohio through Cumberland Gap, freed slaves accompanying them and settling around them in Highland Co. not far NE of Cincinnati. My grandfather Phillip W. Sparguk became county judge for many years: AND HE AND HIS QUAKER WIFE KEPT A STATION ON THE UNDERGROUND RAILROAD AND HELPED MANY SLAVES ESCAPE TO CANADA. Incidentally, my grandfather himself became a Quaker. Their descendants helped settle Kansas (FreeSoilers) Iowa, Oregon, Nevada and California. My parents and grandparents crossed the plains in covered wagons, fought Indians, were burned out by them, my aunt Mollie Long born in "fort" in Jacksonville three days after outbreak when they narrowly escaped with their lives.
AND YET MY YANKEE GRANDMOTHER WAS ALWAYS GOOD TO INDIANS, SAID THE GREATEST AND WORST FIGHTERS AMONGST INDIANS WERE THE REAL PATRIOTS!
I was a Socialist from time I read "Looking Backward " by Edw. Bellamy but there was no organization then. I became a Populist because we had to work with what we had but none of us shared Tom Watson's bitter prejudice against colored people. Nearly all the things we worked for are features of our lives today: 8-hr day;abolition of child labor (still room for improvement); the initiative and referendum which if used would ameliorate intolerable condions; and other planks in our platform. Then a member of Socialist Party for years and secy.of most locals I belonged to; but after awhile I found their yoke too tight and too heavy for an individualist. This was due to fanatics and illiterates and a few jealous individuals.

Some of my best and most effective propagabda the locals would not have allowed me to do So I have been a "lone wolf" for ~~long~~ a long time but always at the end of the vista of the years, "far as human eye can see," I have caught the vision of the CO-OPERATIVE COMMONWEALTH with its gleaming towers and beauty and plenty and peace.
I am no speaker but I have done my share at least in written propaganda. Much of it is still usable. I AM NOT A COMMUNIST. I believe in getting results through political action and by non-violence as the English are doing, although so slowly! and prejudices
We have only to look at the South today where hatreds/engendered by the Civil War are still smouldering in the great-grandchildren and even the great-great-grandchildren of the slave-owners.
That war could hardly have been avoided but we can avoid a civil war between the Haves and ~~h~~avenots today even if the process takes somewhat longer.

Naturally, I am a PACIFIST. And against this "police action" in Korea. My son was in the aviation in World War 1. One of my grandsons on a submarine for the whole four years of World War 2. And now they have taken my youngest grandson, and best beloved (not through injustice on my part, but because he needed love and sympathy more than the rest.)A member of the California Nat'l Guard he was still drafter into infantry,

Years ago as I watched the little children go to school one September morning, I was struck with the fact that perhaps in a few years these little ones might be fighting as my own son had been compeled to fight, perhaps fighting each other! So I wrote the enclosed poem, or rather, the beginning of it. I have added to the stanzas during the second World War and the "Korean indident."
But I have nit been able to get it published in any national newspaper or magazine or even in any of our liberal publication, shocking as that is!! They tell me it is too long! One ed. says I should "condense to five or six verses"! Can you beat that? I'd like to see them condense some of their articles and editorials to five or six paragraphs! I never asked any remuneration for this or any other work for humanity and I would cheerfully see it published even without my name as author if it could reach a wide audience.
The president of the Natl. Wonen's Clubs complimented me highly on it, also many other prominent women: but none have done anything toward publication.
Probably 30,000,000 women voters in the U.S. Take out 5,000,000 Catholic women. They are against war but the Hierarchy is for the war in ~~Korea~~ "godless Korea" so they vote as they are told by the higher-ups. I have never seen a woman read or hear this poem without tears and most men sniff and clear their throats.
If 25,000,000 women could read or hear it, it might prevent another war. I FULLY BELIEVE IT AND I HAVE DOBE A LOT OF PROPAGANDA IN MY DAY.
Maybe you can do something with it. I'm about ready to give up.

I'm out of stamps or wou,d encl. one for reply. KEEP THE POEM ANYHOW with my best personal regards.

Kathleen Ludwick

Broke my back several years ago.
3 yrs. ago fell dowbstairs abd broke left ankle, small bone left leg and left kneecap!

[ENC]

Kathleen Ludwick
2820 Summit St.
Oakland 9, California

THE LITTLE CHILDREN GO TO SCHOOL

By Kathleen Ludwick

The little children go to school
In every land of earth;
With rosy cheeks and sparkling eyes
And lips upcurved in mirth.

By city streets, through country lanes,
They go, with fond goodbyes;
O'er all the world the mothers stand
To watch, with misty eyes.

Around the world, in chorus sweet,
Their childish voices ring;
Like music made by happy brooks
The little songs they sing.

In every land they go to school
As well as this of ours,
/tiny In ~~little~~ garments rainbow-hued
Like groups of lovely flowers.

The little children go to school
In all earth's far-flung lands,
With little arms in love entwined
And fondly clasping hands.

What horror should we feel today
If, in their childish hands,
Were placed the tools to wound and slay
At some War Lord's commands!

With gas and shell and cruel sword
To maim, to burn, to blind;
To disembowel, to behead,
To mutilate their kind!

Poor little lads whose maimed forms lie
In Flanders Fields today,
Once kissed their mothers joyously
And sped to,school away.

And many a homesick, frightened lad,
In tre nches foul from rain,
With pale and tearwet cheeks sobbed out
His loneliness and pain;

Longing to rest his weary he ad
If but a moment's space
Upon his mother's breast and feel
The nearness of her face!

At twenty-one your son and mine
Are only children still:
Shall they be armed against their kind
To slaughter and to kill?

That loving eyes may blinded be,
That tender flesh may feel,
The agong of rending ~~xtss~~ shell,
The fearful thrust of steel;

To make of life a frightful hell
To further Greed's foul ends,
For happy beings like themselves
Who might have been their friends.

And these , our children, crazed by fear,
In Okinawa's hell,
Cried out their mothers' names in vain,
And screaming, sobbing, fell!

"Christians," we call ourselves, and then
With screaming shell and bomb,
Surpass all savage cruelties with
Flame-thrower and napalm!

And far Korea's ancient soil
Grows richer where they bled:
While brokenhearted mothers mourn
Our slaughtered, dear young dead!

O, WOMEN OF THE WORLD, UNITE!
PROTECT THE ONES YOU BORE
AND USE YOUR BOUNDLESS MOTHER MIGHT
THAT WAR SHALL BE NO MORE!

35-32-4

Think on the blood-soaked soil of France,
The crosses in the grass,
And say to powers of Lust and Greed:
"Stand back! You shall not pass!

"Never again the precious forms
We bore in awful pain,
Be caught in cruel trap of War,
The blood-flecked jaws of Gain!

"Never again our flesh and blood
Be rent by bursting shell!
Never again our sons shall know
An Argonne's splintery hell!

"Never again the A-bomb cause
A Hiroshima's sorrows
With all its ghastly aftermath,
The mutant's dreadful horrors!

"Never the deadly flares shall flame,
No more the great guns roar!
WE WOMEN IN OUR MIGHT PROCLAIM
THAT WAR SHALL BE NO MORE!"

The End.

25-32-5

August 4, 1952

Mrs. Kathleen Ludwick
2820 Summit Street
Oakland 9, Calif.

Dear Mrs. Ludwick:

Thank you for your letter of June 5th and the story of your family and your own life.

This is a day when most people will not read poetry, which explains a good deal concerning our situation.

I should be glad to keep your poem, and if I see a chance to get it published I shall do so.

My sympathies with your position.

Very sincerely yours,

DB:lh

W.E.B. Du Bois

Jan. 3, 1952

Miss Florence Luscomb
29 Bowdoin St.
Cambridge, Mass.

25-31-34

My dear Miss Luscomb:

Thank you very much for your kind letter of December 17.

The Peace Information Center really lives again in the American Peace Crusade, which has offices at 125 West 72 Street, New York City. The joint secretaries are Thomas Richardson and Willard Uphaus.

The Peace Information Center was a temporary organisation which planned to let Americans know of peace movements abroad, so that a real American peace movement could be started. This was accomplished before the PIC stopped its activities, first in the shape of a sponsoring committee, and finally in the organization of the American Peace Crusade, which held its first congress in Chicago last June.

I should recommend your getting in touch with the present secretaries.

Very sincerely yours,

DB:lh

W.E.B. Du Bois

POST CARD

THE ADDRESS TO BE WRITTEN ON THIS SIDE

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
31 Grace Ct.,
Brooklyn,
N. Y.

140 Huron Ave.
Cambridge 38, Mass.
Sept. 19, 52.

25-35-13

I have mailed you under separate cover five copies of your Boston speech. I would be happy to supply you with as many more as you would like.

Florence H. Luscomb

September 26, 1952

Miss Florence H. Luscomb
140 Huron Avenue
Cambridge 38, Mass.

Dear Miss Luscomb:

Thank you very much for the copies of my speech which you so kindly sent me.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

DB:lh

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol above or preceding the address.

WESTERN UNION

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

1201

261

SYMBOLS
DL=Day Letter
NL=Night Letter
LT=Int'l Letter Telegram
VLT=Int'l Victory Ltr.

The filing time shown in the date line on telegrams and day letters is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

NA133 PD=MADISON WIS 18 309P=

1952 APR 18 PM 5 33

[Madison Peace Council]

DR WEB DUBOIS, CARE APC=

125 WEST 72 ST=

REQUEST ANSWER ON AVAILABILITY TO ADDRESS AUDIENCE OF MADISON TOWNS PEOPLE NIGHT OF APRIL 26TH OR 27TH MEETING WILL PROBABLY BE SPONSORED BY LOCAL NAACP OR CO-SPONSORED BY A CHURCH AND MADISON PEACE COUNCIL COULD USE MATERIAL FOR NEWS RELEASE INCLUDING PHOTOGRAPH

=S M PECK=

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol above or preceding the address.

WESTERN UNION

1201

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

:(391).

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NA151 PD=MADISON WIS 22 453P=

1942 APR 22 PM 6 49

DR W E B DUBOIS=

CARE APC 125 WEST 72 ST= [Madison Peace Council]

25-25-94

:PLEASE SEND AIRMAIL SPECIAL NEW RELEASE MATERIAL INCLUDING PHOTOGRAPH MAT. PLANS PROCEEDING FOR SUNDAY MEETING=

:S M PECK 1104 W JOHNSON MADISON WIS=

Sc.
Clyde Hayes
2 6147 60.000 00
Elsa Ling more
Detroit 3.

~~Ann Vander~~ Vander
212 N. Lake

Van der Zand

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

[Madison Peace Council]

April 23, 1952

Mr. S. M. Peck
1104 W. Johnson St.
Madison, Wisconsin

My dear Mr. Peck:

You will find a satisfactory account of my life in "Who's Who in America" or the British "Who's Who".

I am enclosing a photograph.

Very sincerely yours,

W.E.B. Du Bois

DB:lh
dpowa/65
enc.

Madison, Wisconsin [Madison Peace Council]

YOU ARE INVITED TO HEAR

DR. W.E.B. DUBOIS

WORLD RENOWNED SCHOLAR, TEACHER, WRITER

FOUNDER OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION
FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

EDITOR ATLANTA UNIVERSITY MONOGRAPHS: "STUDIES IN THE NEGRO PROBLEM"

EDITOR OF THE CRISIS (1910 - 1948)

in an address entitled:

I SPEAK FOR HUMAN RIGHTS & PEACE

AT THE A.M.E. METHODIST CHURCH
631 EAST DAYTON ST. 4:30 P.M.
SUNDAY, APRIL 27 ADMISSION FREE

Sponsored By Madison Peace Council

25-25-97

PROGRAM - SUNDAY, APRIL 27

INVOCATION: Reverend W. R. Souder
Assistant Pastor, A.M.E. Methodist Church

THE NEGRO NATIONAL ANTHEM
SELECTION BY THE A.M.E. METHODIST CHOIR

INTRODUCTION OF SPEAKER: Reverend Harry E. Johnson
Pastor, A.M.E. Methodist Church

I SPEAK FOR HUMAN RIGHTS AND PEACE
Dr. W. E. B. DuBois

APPEAL: Mrs. John Davis

SELECTION BY THE CHOIR

BENEDICTION: Reverend Joseph Washington
Pastor, Mt. Zion Baptist Church

Immediately following the close of the program, there will be a reception for Dr. DuBois in the Church Parlor, in the basement.

IF YOU W OULD LIKE TO RECEIVE NOTICES OF THE MEETINGS AND ACTIVITIES OF THE MADISON PEACE COUNCIL, KINDLY FILL IN AND RETURN THIS BLANK.

_____
Name

_____
Address

_____
Telephone

April 30, 1952

Mr. S. M. Peck
1104 W. Johnson St.
Madison, Wisconsin

Dear Mr. Peck:

I have reached home safely, and I want to thank you for the opportunity which you gave me to speak in Madison.

Your arrangements were excellent, and my dinner with Mrs. Ross was very pleasant.

Very sincerely yours,

DB:lh
dpowa/65

W.E.B. Du Bois

[Maier]

Mr DuBois

I am sending you what I fear you may consider a rather insignif icent,and,or futile means of spreading the belief ~~in~~ and faith in God, in place of gun's and bombs. I could not go out and speak in public,so,after much thought and prayer decided to use this means of saying what I wanted to say. In the last two and a half or so years I have distributed nearly 20,000 of these prayers. I had them printed on the gummed paper because that way they could be STUCK TO things,and could not blow, or be thrown away the way the ordinary leaflet is more often then not. That this DOES GET READ I KNOW by the fact that with but a few exceptions they get torn off,or defaced---showing they are NOT agreed wit---AT THE TIME, but,a seed,once planted MAY GROW in spite of oppisition. It would take too long to tell all of the places where I have stuck them. Places where the public could not help see them.

I have even put a few of them into collection envelopes at church. WISH I could have seen and heard what happened when they were found.

Just recently I had stuck one of them in such an envelope and put it back in the rack where the song books were. I was alone in the seat at the time. Later a man and woman sat down next to me,and the man JUST HAPPENED to pick up the envelope and find the sticker,and he sat for a long time and looked at it, then stuck it in his pocket. I wished I would have dared to ask him what he thought of it, but, so far I have not let MANY people know that I am the one who has been distributing them----BECAUSE I have been told it was AGAINST THE LAW to put them in the places where I have been puting them.

A friend sent me one of your pamphlets entitled Peace is dangerous. I WISH I had the money to get several hundred copies to distribute,but,

25-38-23

I am neither young,nor---well to do, nor very well. But even so, I sent a little to help pay for your defence. I agree whole heartedly with all you say. It is HARD TO BELIEVE that the things that are BEING DONE by our government COULD BE DONE <u>IN America.</u>

I am not of your race, but----OF ONE BLOOD created He ALL races.

I WISH I could get more others to distribute the prayer. IT IS but a small thing, but, great oaks from little acorns grow.

Sincerely. Naomi Maier

787 Cypress St. Colton California

June 20, 1952

Miss Naomi Maier
737 Cypress St.
Colton, California

Dear Miss Maier:

I thank you for your letter without date, and I am glad of the work that you are trying to do for Peace.

I am sure that every effort of this sort has its influence.

Very sincerely yours,

DB:lh

W.E.B. Du Bois

[Maier].

Aug 6 1952

Mr Dubois.

Dear Sir.

I have recently read two of your books, but can not recall the titles of them. The one was an autobiograpy(I think) and in regards to what you said (repeatedly) about having been ' born within the veil'(of a darker color) and its trials and tribulations,its fraustrations and griefs; I feel that IN REALITY they are not as much greater than are the trials and tribulations,fraustrations and griefs of ALL HUMANITY, as you felt they were when you wrote the book---maybe still do.
I feel that ALL of us are born WITHIN THE VEIL---of the FLESH,regardless of the COLOR of the skin covering it. We are ALL BROTHERS UNDER THE SKIN.

IF that were not so, then would not all those of a lighter(SO CALLED WHITE) color would be far happier than the majority(or all)of them are.

I am even begining to wonder if there really are any TRUELY HAPPY,TRUELY SATISFIED with their lot, people in the world. I certainly can not say that I KNOW MANY---really not any, personally. I do occasionaly READ ABOUT some that are---or have been,but,as I said, I do not know any personally.
Which, naturally includes myself. I have had neither the worst, nor the best in life. I have seen others who have had less,yet were no less dissatisfied than I often am---mostly over my---LIMITATIONS, my inability to DO the things I would LIKE TO DO---particularly things to make life better for future generations---the perminent ending of war IN PARTICULAR,as well as the ending of racial discrimination,of the which the lighter colored ones are (however) NOT THE ONLY ONES that are guilty of it. Is it not true that whenever,and wherever the darker colored peoples have HAD THE UPPER HAND the lighter colored ones were treated very like the way the darker colored are treated where the lighter colored have the upper hand ?

And is it not true that AS A RACE the negro is BY NATURE(generally)far happier than the white race(generally speaking) is ?

I have seen others who have had far less than I have had but were NO LESS happy,and, I have seen others who have had FAR MORE of everything that we generally feel we need to make us happy,who were NEVERTHELESS MUCH LESS happy, satisfied with life than I am. SO, it would seem that it is neither the color of our skin,nor, what we have or do not have,or what we can do or not do that really makes,and KEEPS us happy,or satisfied. God,and God alone can do that. HOW ? HOPE that (BY NOW) you KNOW,even much better than I do---because I still too often permit myself to become dissatisfied,unhappy.
THINK MORE, MUCH MORE about God, and others, or, rather, God IN others in place of thinking about SELF is what it TAKES to keep us from feeling the way you must have been feeling when you wrote those books.
Agains I say I HOPE you no longer feel that way---despite the all too abundent reasons you have had for doing so.
Sincerely. Naomi Maier 757 Cypress St. Colton Cal

Mandel, Bernard

1769 Elberon Rd.
E. Cleveland 12, Ohio

September 5, 1952

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois
2417 N. Pulaski Rd.
Baltimore, Maryland

Dear Sir:

I am working on a biography of Samuel Gompers. In going through his correspondence this summer I came across the following letter addressed to you, under date of January 5, 1903:

"....

"I should say that your statement is neither fair nor accurate. After careful perusal of the summing up of the attitude of the A.F. of L. toward colored workmen, I should say that you are inclined, not only to be pessimistic upon the subject, but you are even unwilling to give credit where credit is due. Let me say further, that I have more important work to attend to than correct 'copy' for your paper."

25-38-25

This rather astonishing reply caused me to make a diligent search for the letter which occasioned it, but I was unable to locate it. Now, if you could send me a copy of your letter, together with a copy of the article which was enclosed, I would be very grateful. If photostats are necessary, naturally I shall be happy to repay the expense involved.

I am particularly interested in making a thorough study of the attitude of Gompers and the A.F. of L. towards the Negro workers, not only because of the importance of the subject, but also because of the very interesting fact that the subject is completely ignored by him in his autobiography and also by his biographer (Harvey) and by Reed, who made a study of Gompers' philosophy. Therefore, I would be doubly indebted to you if there is any other information that you can supply me with.

Thanking you in advance for any assistance you can afford me in this matter, I am

Very respectfully yours,

Bernard Mandel

Bernard Mandel

P.S. You might be interested to know that my doctoral dissertation was on THE WORKING CLASS AND THE ABOLITION OF SLAVERY. It has not yet been published, but there are copies in the Western Reserve University library.

October 2, 1952

Mr. Bernard Mandel
1769 Elberon Road
E. Cleveland, 12
Ohio

Dear Mr. Mandel:

Answering your letter of September 5th, may I say that in 1903 I was making at Atlanta University a study of the Negro in the trade unions. I knew that many unions of the AFL refused to admit Negroes, no matter what their classifications, either by constitutional prevention or by customary action; but it was difficult to get the various unions to admit this.

I remember trying especially in the case of Mr. Gompers, to get from him an admission of bias against Negroes, and made a statement in that line. This was his final answer.

If I had time I presume that I could look up the whole of the correspondence, but this would be impossible just now.

You will probably find in the Cleveland Public Library copies of the Atlanta University studies, which were issued annually between 1896 and 1910. Two of these have to do with the Negro artisan, and each of these studies takes up the relation of Negroes to trade unions.

Very sincerely yours,

DB:lh

W.E.B. Du Bois

October 3, 1952

Mr. Bernard Mandel
1769 Elberon Road
E. Cleveland, 12, Ohio

Dear Mr. Mandel:

Following my letter of yesterday, I looked last night at my printed copies of the Atlanta University Studies.

In the "Negro Artisan", 1902, #7 of the series, you will find on Pages 153-158 the statement concerning the AFL which I sent to Gompers for his criticism.

Also, on Page 177 his reply is printed.

I am sure you can get copies of this series in the public library.

Very sincerely yours,

DB:lh

W.E.B. Du Bois

1769 Elberon Rd.
E. Cleveland 12, Ohio

October 6, 1952

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois
23 West 26th St.
New York 10, N.Y.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Thank you kindly for your prompt and very helpful replies to my letter concerning Gompers.

I hope that I will have an opportunity to meet you in the near future, when we can perhaps discuss these matters further.

Sincerely yours,

Bernard Mandel

Bernard Mandel

25-38-23

February 1, 1952

Mr. William Mandel
545 West 164 St.
New York, N. Y.

My dear Mr. Mandel:

I am very much ashamed at not having thanked you long before this for the most interesting poem which you sent me on the court case.

I wrote you December 17, and not having your address, the letter has laid around here and has not been sent. Please accept my apology.

Appreciatively,

DB/65

W. E. B. Du Bois

WILLIAM M. MANDEL
345 WEST 164TH STREET
NEW YORK 32, N. Y.
LORRAINE 8-4369

Oct. 26, 1952

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn, N.Y.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I have just come to the passage in your current book referring to the effort by a N.Y. Times editor to censor my reference to your indictment in a letter I had written them on a problem of my own. The reference appears on page 73 of In Battle for Peace.

You may be interested in a sequel. On February 14th of this year I appeared before the McCarran Committee investigation of the Institute of Pacific Relations, under subpoena. One of the thoughts in my mind as I traveled to Washington was that this was Negro History Week, and that one of the individuals on the Subcommittee was Senator Eastland of Mississippi. I decided to find some way, in my testimony, to relate my defense of free scholarship and advocacy of a foreign policy of peace to the struggle of the Negro people for equality and freedom.

Two opportunities offered themselves. First, when asked my opinion as to whether the 11 convicted Communists had had a fair trial, I replied in the negative, citing the exclusion of "working people, Negroes and other minorities" from the juries in New York - or, to be more precise, the weighting of juries against them.

I was then asked if I had contributed to the Alger Hiss defense fund, in an obvious effort to create an atmosphere of disloyalty. I replied in the negative, and immediately sought an opportunity to defend the right to contribute financially to the victims of government witch hunting. The following exchange ensued:

Q. "Have you contributed to any other trials?"
A. "...Yes. There was a trial recently of Dr. W.E.B. DuBois and his associates. If my memory serves me correctly, I made some contribution to that."
Q. "What were they charged with?" (!!!)
A. "My memory is that they were charged with failure to register under the Foreign Agents' Registration Law. They were acquitted, or the charge was dropped."

The paragraph in my letter to the Times to which you refer in your book was then read to me, and I was asked:

Q. "Is that a fair statement of what you said?"
A. "That is exactly what I said."
Q. "Do you think the government has been unfair in the prosecution of those men mentioned in that letter?"
A. "Yes, sir, certainly. And, as far as Dr. DuBois is concerned, the fact that the judge threw the case out of court would tend to indicate that there is some substance to my belief."

I believe I sent you or your wife a copy of my testimony, in pamphlet form, some time ago.

Very best wishes to Mrs. Du Bois and yourself.
William Mandel

25-38-27

[Manning]

3517 Rowland Ave., Burbank, Calif.

May 28, 1952

Dr. W.E.B.DuBois,
Peace Information Center
799 Broadway, New York 3, N.Y.

Dear Dr. DuBois;-

Probably you have read the enclosed letter of Private Paul Schnur P.O.W. in Korea and know of his mother's trip to New York to try for an audience with Trygve Lie.

Mrs. Schnur has tried at N.Y.papers to get them to print the letter "To the American People" But had only a cold shoulder. From Times, Tribune, etc. Also wire services- AP Ass P UP etc.

Now therefore, how about a reprint of the letter as a hand-out and get people to stand in front of news-stands where the paper is sold, a circular naming the papers and stating "This is the letter the Herald-Tribune refused to print- facts Korean Prisoners of War want you to know" or something of that sort ?

25-38-20

Paul Robeson had a wonderful meeting here on his birthday; the Embassy Auditorium was packed and crowds unable to get in

I trust you are well and know that you and Shirley are carrying on your splendid work

Very truly yours,

John Manning

Newspaper clipping — Peace

MANUMIT . . . A SCHOOL ON A FARM

ONE OCTOBER DAY a news cameraman came to visit Manumit School in the hills near Pawling, N. Y. The children had seen him before; he was "Tom's father." So no one noticed that he was snapping pictures. Everyone went about his work and no one posed.

All of these activity pictures are the result of his short visit. A different month—even a different week—would show other kinds of enterprise, for life on a well-planned subsistence farm offers more various work than any occupation in the world. Perhaps that is why children love it so and learn so much from it.

Danbury Fair was on that week. The Manumit children always have an exhibit and usually a prize-winner. This year's ribbon is proudly worn by the ox with the cucumber horns and cloven beet hoofs.

RESPONSIBILITY FOR ANIMALS, mastery over machines, partnership with the earth —these things give a child unshakeable security in his world. Again and again, Manumit has proved this. Children often come here frightened by family disaster or upheaval, shrill from the concussions of city living, or simply little square pegs who have never known anything but round holes. Life at Manumit gives them peace and a sense of accomplishment, sound sleep and happy-hearted courage.

FARM PROJECTS make classroom study come alive. The amount of arithmetic involved in profitable poultry-raising would daunt many a grown-up. But the children take it in their stride, for every element in every problem is real and fascinating. Baby chicks, bran, mash, fencing, lumber and cement for the new chicken house, eggs for breakfast and fragrant stew for Sunday dinner—these are what the children see when they look at the figures on the blackboard. John and Eloise, breathlessly watching the bubble in that carpenter's level, are unconsciously acquiring basic concepts that will relate geometry to the world outside the schoolroom.

FIRST-HAND EXPERIENCE is what Manumit seeks to give children. Orchestra and chorus, rhythms, poetry and original dramatics, painting and clay, nature study and collecting, printing and carpentry... Manumit offers all these as fully as its funds permit. Even when means must be improvised, the eager experimental spirit of Manumit children often does quite remarkable things. And their records in New York State Regents' examinations show far-above-average academic competence.

THE OLD FARMHOUSE at Manumit, for all its hospitable wide-flung ells, has reached the limit of its capacity. Additions have been built on to the central structure until there is no more space for them to crowd in. The newer "mill house" across the road is just as full, and the little Clark house and Ravine Cottage up the brook sometimes look like illustrations for the Old Woman Who Lived in a Shoe.

Another building will give Manumit's kind of happy living to 40 more children—to 100 instead of the present 60. Forty more children given the old-fashioned country childhood which has always meant so much to American character—the free-spirited progressive education on which so much of all our hope for the future is based!

The new building—part dormitory, part classrooms—and the necessary additions in equipment and staff, require $50,000.

Those who know the school best feel that this investment in Manumit is an investment in resourceful human futures.

Checks may be drawn to Manumit School Fund, and should be addressed to Mr. Bates McKee, National City Bank, 17 East 42nd Street, New York, N. Y.

Contributions may be deducted from income taxes.

EDUCATIONAL DIRECTORS

WILLIAM MANN FINCKE MILDRED GIGNOUX FINCKE

Post Office address: Pawling, New York

Pictures, text and layout for this folder contributed by parents of Manumit children.

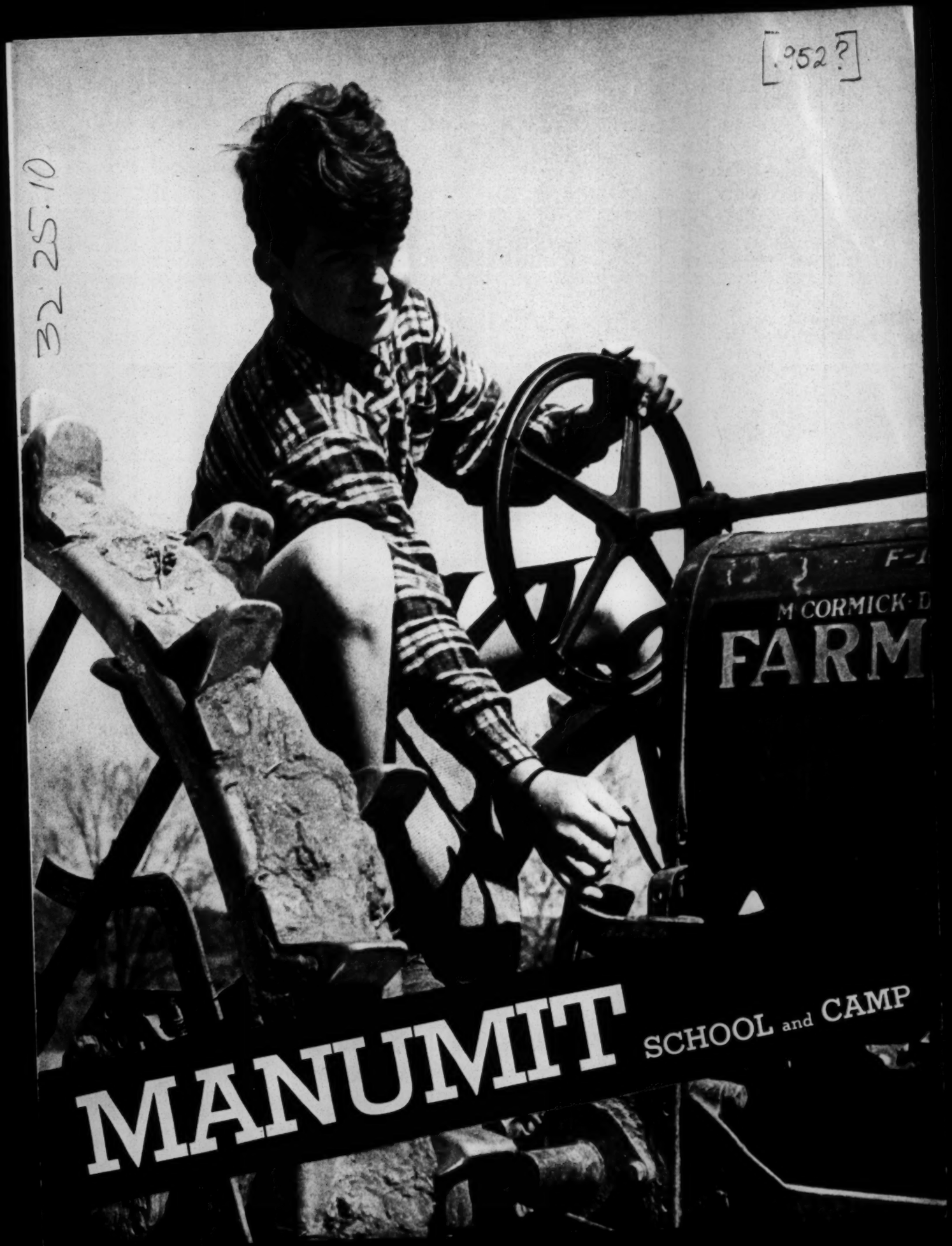
Manumit Camp for Boys and Girls

from 4 to 14

Open July 1 to August 26

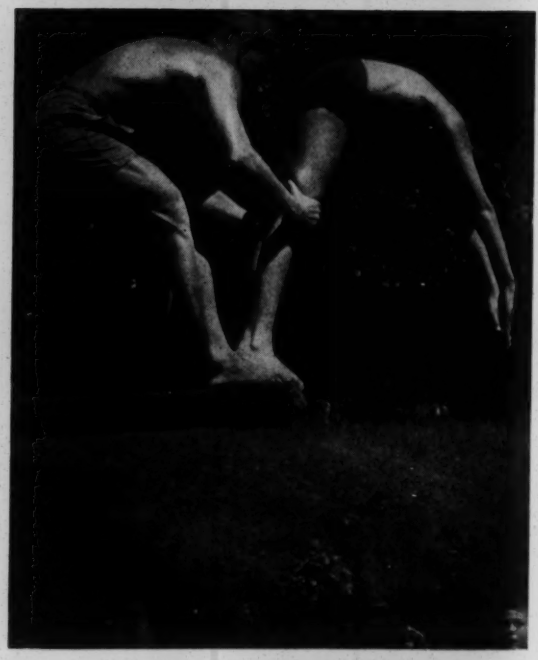
[.952?]

32.25.10



MANUMIT

SCHOOL and CAMP



MANUMIT CAMPS

AGES 4 to 10:

Need both adventure and protection. They have much rest, but also play in brook, meadows, gardens, woods. Modeling in clay, painting, dancing and music are favorites. Trail making, high and broad jumping, softball become familiar skills. In the water the children grow free of fear; under trained counselors learn to swim and to ride the gentlest horses. Outdoor cooking, fun with sheep, cows, chickens, kittens, baby pigs, dogs, make a world full of friendliness. Daily singing with older campers helps give Manumit its unique atmosphere of an affectionate family.

AGES 11 to 14:

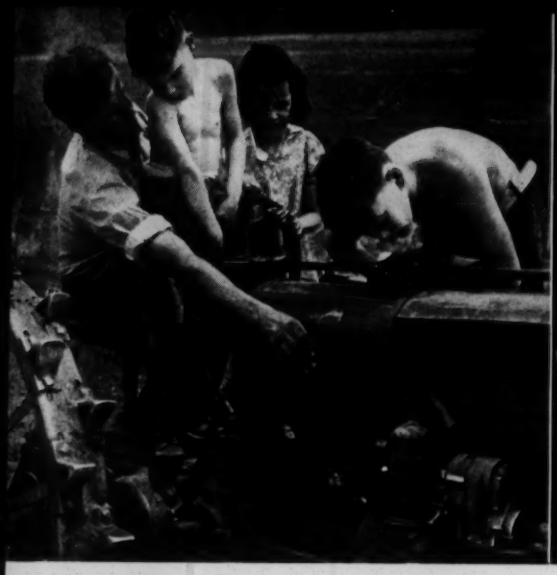
Creative dramatics an hour or two a day. Original plays built by boys and girls around subjects of deepest concern to them and to the growth of democracy in their world. But time, too, for swimming, tennis, riding, music, art and just free. Children of this age love dancing, parties, campfires, and they get them here. They gain the added security of skills vital in emergency through Red Cross First Aid and Life Saving. Useful work for two hours a day is part of life: gardening, painting, dam building, tree planting, carpentry, designing.

WORK CAMP:

An adventure in cooperative living by a group of 15 and 16 years olds. Credentials indicating that they are equipped to be a part of a real work project must be brought. Campers will live in their own separate house with kitchen, dining room, lake. Jobs—building, estimating, cement pouring, stone masonry, electrical wiring,—will use about four hours a day. In the afternoon, swims, softball, tennis, music, discussion under dynamic leadership. In the evening dancing, recreation.

A sense of inner worth is achieved at this age only by meeting needs in the community.

All Photographs by CAROLA GREGOR



. . . and the gasoline explodes here.

Quick! inspector's coming.

Always cut with the blac

Building a check dam for trout.

Shepherds from the Athenian hills.

Asparagus comes w

A floor for the cowbarn begins.

Spreading lime in the Spring.

Senior Life Savir

the blade turned away.

Clay is serious business.

Unlicensed fisherman at work.

comes with the bluebirds.

Ready for the Music Festival.

Fanny learns the hard way.

e Saving, and fun too.

Another weed bites the dust.

Joanne finds out for herself.

MANUMIT · The School on a Farm

A boarding school and summer camp on a 175 acre farm in the Berkshires, where a hundred boys and girls from six to sixteen live and study and work and play in an atmosphere of physical well being and emotional security. Our children, who include representatives of 15 countries, have a sense of belonging. They participate in useful work for their community, do jobs that are really needed. They have a place in the sun. Our aim for each child is not only sturdy health and academic competence. We help him see himself and his family against a background of time and space, of mankind. He comes to make varied and quick relationships, to dig below surfaces. He finally respects others' purposes along with his own, learns freedom from irrational fears. We hope for that healthy adjustment between personal needs and the demands of the group which is the beginning of a happy person and a good citizen of a democracy. How are these objectives attained? Skill, in academic achievement, in games, in manual jobs, in getting along with your neighbor, generate a sense of power. The records of our alumni are scholastically high and show leadership in creative activities and community service. Living with younger children in this close family situation arouses a protective attitude. Here is the beginning of adulthood.

Student-run committees, the Law and Order, Room inspection, Grounds, Conservation, put many a boring but necessary chore squarely up to each child.

Release of tensions, focusing of problems, and often the solution of them, arise out of work in the arts: music, dancing, painting, writing, shop. Most potent of all the art forms in helping children face the confusing world inside and outside themselves is creative dramatics. This is the high point in the work of each grade. The long view gives clarity and courage. Children and their parents can use these right now.

MANUMIT SCHOOL · PAWLING · DUTCHESS COUNTY, N. Y.

H. K. ADVERTISING PRESS

February 11, 1952

Mr. Vito Marcantonio
American Labor Party
17 Murray Street
New York, N. Y.

My dear Marcantonio:

I have just heard from Myrle Elkin that the Apollo Book Co., 832 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa., is reprinting or planning to reprint my book, "Black Reconstruction", which Harcourt Brace & Co., published in 1935.

This is, I am sure, an infringement on my copyright. I am writing both to Harcourt Brace and to Apollo Book Co., but I would like to have some advice from your office.

It was so nice to have you last night.

Very sincerely yours,

DB: dpowa/65

W. E. B. Du Bois

VITO MARCANTONIO
LAWYER

BENJAMIN F. KARPAY

11 PARK PLACE
NEW YORK CITY, 7
CORTLANDT 7-3110

June 27, 1952

25-37-29

Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois,
31 Grace Court,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

My Dear Dr. Du Bois:

Thank you very much for sending me your statement on the statement issued by the National Committee to Elect Negroes to Public Office. I have asked Katherine Van Orden, Chairman of the Platform Committee, to read your statement as well as my letter in which I fully concur with your views. I am enclosing a copy of this letter.

My best to both you and Shirley.

Sincerely yours,

VITO MARCANTONIO

VM/ES

HARRY MARGOLIS
ATTORNEY AT LAW
P. O. BOX 407
SARATOGA Calif.
PHONE 2329

10/24/52

Dear Mr. Du Bois:

We presume to intrude upon your very full and useful schedule seeking advice and encouragement. November 20 a public forum at the Saratoga Grammar School will discuss "Is there any road to world peace?" Our speakers will present a number of views to some 400 local residents. General coverage by all media promises to be good. We seek brief comments from a number of persons of varying views to round out the discussion.

If your time permits we hope you will give us such brief comment of your own.

May we express our respect for your many endeavors and our admiration for your many accomplishments and wish you many more years of good works.

Sincerely,
Harry Margolis

ars

25-38-22

12

[Margolis]

HARRY MARGOLIS
ATTORNEY AT LAW
P. O. BOX 407
SARATOGA
PHONE 2329

November 28, 1952

Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois
23 West 26th St.
New York 10, N.Y.

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

Your kind letter contributed to the success of our 'World Peace' meeting. You have our sincere appreciation. We take pride in two main points. One, that all points of view, consistent with time limitations, were presented in freedom in a school. Second, that regardless of view point the discussion was constructive.

It has been suggested that the various letters received and/or some of the proceedings might be used in other forums or pamphlets to promote peace. Such use would be strictly non-commercial. May I, to spare your time, suggest that if I do not hear from you by Dec. 18th, that you do not object to such use?

We shall continue to work for peace.

Very truly yours,

Harry Margolis

Harry Margolis

HM:ae

12-21-83-57

3716 10th Ave. (14 G)
New York 34, N.Y.
October 11, 1952

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois
Council on African Affairs
53 West 125th St.
New York City

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I am working on a book dealing with the attitude of Negroes toward American foreign policy from 1898 to 1920. So far I have been able to deal only with the years 1898-1900 and the newspaper and manuscript sources available in the Schomburg Collection. I would appreciate it if you could suggest any other primary sources I might use that are in New York City or its vicinity.

Aptheker mentions on page 820 of his Documentary History that you were a member of the Anti-Imperialist League. He, however, offers no evidence of this. In the research that I have done on the 1899-1900 period, part of which is embodied in the enclosed offprint, I have been unable to discover any Negroes who were actual members of the Anti-Imperialist League although many were anti-imperialists. Perhaps, if I had been in a position to get hold of more than one issue of the Boston Advance and Courant, I would have been able to show that Negroes were members of the Anti-Imperialist League.

I realize that you are extremely busy now with the election, but I would appreciate it if after November 4 you would drop me a note directing me to some materials on my subject.

Respectfully yours,

George P. Marks

George P. Marks

October 16, 1952

Mr. George P. Marks
3716 - 10th Av. (14G)
New York 34, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Marks:

The best source of information on the attitude of Negroes toward American foreign policy will be found in the monthly issues of the "Crisis" after 1910.

Between 1900 and 1910 the Atlanta University Studies of the Negro Problem would have some information, and my books, "Black Reconstruction", "Color and Democracy", and "Black Folk Then and Now".

I was an inscribed member of the Anti-Imperialist League, but since at that time I was living in Atlanta, I took no active part except some speeches now and then.

In the preliminary conference which preceded the NAACP you will find some references to that matter.

Very sincerely yours,

DB:lh

W.E.B. Du Bois

[Maryland Peace Council]

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol above or preceding the address.

WESTERN UNION

1201

(07)

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

SYMBOLS
DL=Day Letter
NL=Night Letter
LT=Int'l Letter Telegram
VLT=Int'l Victory Ltr.

The filing time shown in the date line on telegrams and day letters is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

1952 JUN 11 PM 6 17

)..NA316 PD=BALTIMORE MD 11 510P=

:DOCTOR W E B DUBOIS, GRANDBALLROOM RIVERSIDE PLAZA HOTEL:
=73 ST AND BROADWAY (DELR ABOUT 730P)=

:WE SALUTE AN AMERICAN HERO ON HIS BIRTHDAY A SCHOLAR WHO HAS MAGNIFICENTLY ENRICHED HISORIOGRAPHY AND A LEADER WHO HAS HELPED HIS PEOPLE MAKE HISTORY IN THEIR STRUGGLE FOR FREEDOM AMERICA AND THE WORLD ARE INFINITELY RICHER FOR YOU WE PLEDGE TO DOCTOR AND MRS DUBOIS OUR ADMIRATION AND OUR SUPPORT=

:DR RUTH BLEIER MD PEACE COUNCIL.

HISORIOGRAPHY.

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

Aug 1952

Dear Dr. DuBois,

Please forgive this imposition but believe me that the time element was completely beyond my control. The book was not scheduled for completion yet awhile, but when Liberty found that they could use it in September a whole series of deadlines appeared. I've been actually finishing the final chapters only a few hours ahead of the printer. It is all set up and going to press on Wednesday. All the galleys however are not ready. Enclosed are 13 chapters out of 16. The final 3 chapters are a whole--The Failure of a Policy, covering the military, economic and politicla failube of the Truman Doctrine.

I am writing this before I phone you as my wife is bringint it to the city. I hope when I call you that you will feel able to write the Forword. I have written something in no way as a substitute for your words, but rather as a way of giving you the facts and guide to two things which need to be covered: one my own authority and competence to speak on foreign poliyy, and two the nature of my jail sentence to disarm anyone who might say---well, he's a criminal so what do you expect.

Please feel free to throw the thing in the ash can.

If you do agree to do it, the foreword must be at the printer's Tuesday morning, preferably Monday. It will be picked up at your home when ready.

I hope you can do it.

Sincerely,

Carl Marzani

25-28-1

Editor: SAMUEL SILLEN • *Associate Editors:* HERBERT APTHEKER, LLOYD L. BROWN, CHARLES HUMBOLDT

Masses & Mainstream

832 BROADWAY NEW YORK 3 GRamercy 3-5145

1/8/52

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

As per our phone conversation, enclosed is a copy of the manuscript we plan to publish in the February issue of M & M. You will observe that it is a condensing and telescoping (without verbal alteration, of course) of the first three chapters of the manuscript you so kindly gave me.

I would like to point out a slip in your manuscript - on p. 21 you refer, correctly, to the Mexican Peace Congress as occurring in 1949, but on p. 23 you put it in 1950. And this error in dates confuses a few later references.

Warmest regards to yourself and Mrs. Du Bois.

Respectfully yours,
Herbert Aptheker

Editor: SAMUEL SILLEN · *Associate Editors:* HERBERT APTHEKER, LLOYD L. BROWN, CHARLES HUMBOLDT

Masses & Mainstream

832 BROADWAY NEW YORK 3 GRamercy 3-5145

Jan. 14, 1952

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

Herbert Aptheker is out of the city, but I have received your corrections to your ms. Thank you for your co-operation.

The corrections will be made in our galley proofs.

With best wishes to you and Mrs. Du Bois, I am

Sincerely yours,

Lloyd L Brown

Lloyd L. Brown
Associate Editor

May 2, 1952

Mr. Herbert Aptheker
Masses and Mainstream
832 Broadway
New York 3, N. Y.

My dear Mr. Aptheker:

I should like to see the text of the revised book before it actually goes to the printer.

I suggest that perhaps as you go through it you might send me the text with proposed alterations, and I would get it back to you immediately.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

DB:lh
dpcwa/65

Editor: SAMUEL SILLEN · *Associate Editors:* HERBERT APTHEKER, LLOYD L. BROWN, CHARLES HUMBOLDT

Masses & Mainstream

832 BROADWAY NEW YORK 3 GRamercy 3-5145

5/5/52

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

This is to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated May 2. The revision therein enclosed has been incorporated into the MS. Certainly you will see the text of the MS with suggested deletions and revisions before it is given to the printer. I have finished a first careful editing of the entire MS; further consultations will be held here, and sometime this week I will ask to see you so that you may see the MS prior to its going to the printer.

Very truly yours,

Herbert Aptheker

Herbert Aptheker

May 6, 1952

Mr. Herbert Aptheker
Masses and Mainstream
832 Broadway
New York 3, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Aptheker:

I shall be here all this week, until Friday morning when I expect to leave for the Canadian Peace Congress. I may not be allowed to go, but that is my plan.

I shall be glad to see you before that or after May 12th.

Very sincerely yours,

W.E.B. Du Bois

DBBlh
dpowa/65

May 14, 1952

Mr. Herbert Aptheker
Masses and Mainstream
832 Broadway
New York 3, N. Y.

Dear Dr. Aptheker:

I am leaving Saturday at one o'clock for Boston, to be home Monday night. Today, tomorrow, Friday and Saturday morning I shall be at your disposal for work on the book. I shall be free all of next week, but it is possible that I shall be out of town the week of May 25th.

Kindly let me hear from you by phone or letter.

Very sincerely yours,

DB:lh

W.E.B. Du Bois

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Masses & Mainstream

832 BROADWAY NEW YORK 3 GRamercy 3-5145

May 15, 1952

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

In response to your letter of May 14th, I called your office this afternoon, but was unable to contact you.

We will be ready to confer with you on the MS this Tuesddy, at 2:30, if this will be convenient for you. If I do not hear otherwise from you I will consider this time confirmed and will be at your office then.

Permit me to take this opportunity to thank you for your splendid talk at Madison Square Garden. It was, I believe, one of the great speeches in American history.

Very cordially,

Herbert Aptheker

Herbert Aptheker

Editor: SAMUEL SILLEN · *Associate Editors:* HERBERT APTHEKER, LLOYD L. BROWN, CHARLES HUMBOLDT

Masses & Mainstream

832 BROADWAY NEW YORK 3 GRamercy 3-5145

May 20, 1952

25-29-12

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn, New York

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

We are glad to send you enclosed check in payment for your contribution which appeared in the February issue. Thank you very much.

Yours cordially,

Samuel Sillen

Samuel Sillen
Editor

SS:ML
enc.
dpowa-18

[Masses & Mainstream]

May 21, 1952

MEMO TO DR. APTHEKER

I do not like the proposed title . I suggest "Peace and My Eighty-Third Birthday" by W.E.B. Du Bois, with Comment (not Comments) by Shirley Graham.

The picture for the front page can be a reproduction of the enclosed photograph or a drawing from it, but I should like to see the drawing before you accept it.

Please see that the enclosed photograph, whether used or not, is returned to me.

DB:lh

W.E.B. Du Bois

[Masses & Mainstream]

May 23, 1952

MEMO TO DR. APTHEKER

Shirley and I have been through this manuscript page by page. I have made certain suggestions concerning the title.

There is the question of chapter 14, "The World's Applause". I have left it in place, pages 255 - 268, but have no objection to its becoming one of the Appendices.

I have talked with Mrs. Moos concerning page 60, and have changed it according to her wish.

With regard to the coming of the young Du Bois' in 1818, this was not the initial immigration of the family. Their father was a citizen before he went to the Bahamas.

I have restored parts of some of my speeches on pages 11 and 19, but have cut matter elsewhere so that I think that the balance has been kept.

On pages 52-54 the same thing applies to the restorations of a part of my letter to Acheson.

I think that Gloria Agrin ought to be asked to read carefully certain parts of this manuscript. I therefore have taken out carbons of chapter 7, on the Indictment; chapter 9, "The Indicted Criminal"; chapter 11 on John Rogge; chapter 12 on the Trial; chapter 13, "The Acquittal"; and the last chapter, chapter 15, "Interpretations".

I have marked some parts in red for her special attention. I am not sure whether this should go to her from me or from "Masses and Mainstream", -- and perhaps she should have some compensation for reading and advice.

DB:lh

W.E.B. Du Bois

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Masses & Mainstream

832 BROADWAY NEW YORK 3 GRamercy 3-5145

June 16, 1952

W. E. B. Du Bois
23 West 26 St.
New York, N.Y.

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

Enclosed is a copy of a press release about your book that we have sent to all leading newspapers and magazines in the United States and abroad.

Also enclosed is a circular sent out by New Century Publishers who will distribute the book for us to stores and organizations.

Our printer has begun to set the type, and galley proofs will be sent you as we receive them. A design for the jacket is being worked out, using a copy of the photo you sent us.

Sincerely yours,

Lloyd L. Brown

Lloyd L. Brown
Associate Editor

25-29-2

June 26, 1952

Mr. Samuel Sillen
832 Broadway
New York 3, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Sillen:

On Page 196 of my manuscript let the text stand as it is now and do not make the change suggested by Miss Agrin.

Very sincerely yours,

DB:lh

W.E.B. Du Bois

September 12, 1952

Dr. Herbert Aptheker
Masses and Mainstream
832 Broadway
New York 3, N.Y.

Dear Dr. Aptheker:

I am appearing at the following meetings and thought that perhaps you would like to have copies of my book on sale:

September 13 - Progressive Party rally in Phila., Pa.
September 14 - " " " " Boston, Mass.
October 1st - American Labor Party in Queens
October 4th - Progressive Party rally in Easton, Pa.

Progressive Party Rallies in Ohio:

October 7th - Cleveland,
October 8th - Youngstown
October 9th - Akron
October 10th - Dayton.

Addresses of persons in charge of these meetings can be had by communicating with the Progressive Party, 17 West 45th St., New York, 36, N.Y.

Very sincerely yours,

DB:lh

W.E.B. Du Bois

25-29-5

Editor: SAMUEL SILLEN · *Associate Editors:* HERBERT APTHEKER, LLOYD L. BROWN, CHARLES HUMBOLDT

Masses & Mainstream

832 BROADWAY NEW YORK 3 GRamercy 3-5145

Sept 15, 1952

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

Your letter, dated Sept. 12, reached me this morning. I am informed by the business office that copies of your book were at hand for the Sept. 13 and 14 meetings. Arrangements have been made or are now being made to see to it that copies are present at the other meetings you indicate,

We appreciate very much your courtesy in calling these to our attention. The book is beginning to pick up momentum and a publicity campaign for it is in the process of development. Did you observe the fine review by Belfrage in the NATIONAL GUARDIAN of Sept 11?

Please extend warmest regards to Mrs. Du Bois,

Cordially,

Herbert Aptheker

Herbert Aptheker

25-29-9

September 22, 1952

Mr. Herbert Aptheker
Masses and Mainstream
832 Broadway
New York 3, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Aptheker:

From time to time I shall recommend to you agents for my book, whom I know and who are financially responsible. One is:

Mrs. Alice Davis Crawford
762 St. Nicholas Avenue
New York City Apt. 8

She was treasurer of my dinner fund and is very active and interested, and will get in contact with you. I think she might superintend a considerable sale in Harlem, and she is honest.

Another person is the wife of the President of the State College of Prairie View, Texas. She has asked about selling the books, and I have told her you would be glad to arrange for her to sell some on commission. She is very influential, and also responsible.

Very sincerely yours,

DB:lh

W.E.B. Du Bois

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Masses & Mainstream

832 BROADWAY NEW YORK 3 GRamercy 3-5145

9/23/52

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

Thank you for your letter of September 22. We shall handle the matter you mention there.

You once asked me if I had any idea where the slogan "From each according to his abilities, to each according to his needs" came from. In Louis Blanc's SOCIALIST CATECHISM (1849) occurs this line: "From each man in accordance with his powers, and to each man in accordance with his needs." I came across this in John Herman Randall, Jr., THE MAKING OF THE MODERN MIND (Houghton Mifflin, 1926), pp. 450-51.

Cordially,

Herbert Aptheker

Herbert Aptheker

25-29-24

September 23, 1952

Dr. Herbert Aptheker
Masses and Mainstream
832 Broadway
New York 3, N.Y.

Dear Dr. Aptheker:

I am speaking in Easton, Pa. on Sunday, October 4th.

The person who is getting up the meeting is:

Dr. James C. Lipsett
721 Hamilton
Easton, Pa.

He wants a number of my books and other literature for sale. I have told him to write you. He seems to be a responsible person.

Very sincerely yours,

DB:lh

W. E. B. Du Bois

[Masses & Mainstream]

September.30, 1952

Dr. Herbert Aptheker
Masses and Mainstream
832 Broadway
New York 3, N.Y.

Dear Dr. Aptheker:

I want to order 50 more copies of my book.

I have received a bill for the 100 copies which I have already ordered. I am not sure whether you expect to be paid immediately or whether it will be taken out of the royalties, which has always been the custom in my experience.

Please let me know.

Very sincerely yours,

DB:IW

W.E.B. Du Bois

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Masses & Mainstream

832 BROADWAY NEW YORK 3 GRamercy 3-5145

10/2/52

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

Thank you for your letter of September 30. Fifty copies of your book will be shipped to you today. We shall be happy to charge you for these and the earlier one hundred against the royalty.

Cordially,

Herbert Aptheker

Herbert Aptheker

[Masses & Mainstream]

October 3, 1952

Dr. Herbert Aptheker
Masses and Mainstream
832 Broadway
New York 3, N.Y.

Dear Dr. Aptheker

Enclosed is a list of the officers and branches of the NAACP in the United States.

It is not 100% correct, but it is the best I could obtain.

You can use it in any way you wish, but eventually I hope to have it returned.

Very sincerely yours,

DB:lh
enc.

W.E.B. Du Bois

25-2-57

Editor: SAMUEL SILLEN · *Associate Editors:* HERBERT APTHEKER, LLOYD L. BROWN, CHARLES HUMBOLDT

Masses & Mainstream

832 BROADWAY NEW YORK 3 GRamercy 3-5145

10/6/52

Dear Dr Du Bois:

The list has arrived. We shall begin circularizing these names at once. When we have finished with the list I shall return it to you.

Cordially,

Herbert Aptheker

Herbert Aptheker

25-28-6

October 13, 1962

Dr. Herbert Aptheker
Masses and Mainstream
832 Broadway
New York 3, N.Y.

Dear Dr. Aptheker:

Mr. Holland Roberts, head of the California Labor School, 321 Divisadero Street, San Francisco 17, California, wants 10 autographed copies of my book, with discount

I am writing telling him that I will bring it to your attention.

Perhaps the best way would be for you to write him and tell him that I will autograph any books you ask me to.

Very sincerely yours,

DB:lh

W.E.B. Du Bois

1-5-39-7

Editor: SAMUEL SILLEN · *Associate Editors:* HERBERT APTHEKER, LLOYD L. BROWN, CHARLES HUMBOLDT

Masses & Mainstream

832 BROADWAY NEW YORK 3 GRamercy 3-5145

10/23/52

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

In reference to your letter of Oct 22 inquiring about the letter from Edgar A. Johnson - we did not keep a record of this letter. The office here tells me that they believe they forwarded to you the letter and the envelope - if so, the postmark would indicate the city of origin.

Could you possibly arrange to come to this office for about an hour of autographing. We have quite a few orders for autographed copies, ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ Please call us beforehand, if this is possible, so that we may have the books arranged for you and thus consume as little of your time as possible.

Cordially,

Herbert Aptheker

Herbert Aptheker

1-8-52

Nov, 25, 1952

Mr. Samuel Sillen
Masses and Mainstream
832 Broadway
N.Y. 3, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Sillen:

There is going to be a very considerable exhibit of books at the Vienna Peace Congress. I think we ought to see that my book is on exhibit.

I have had, for instance, the enclosed letter from Belgium, but I do not know that it would be worthwhile sending a special book, as the airmail would be about $2.30.

However, for the general congress which is going to take place in mid-December we certainly ought to see that there is a good exhibit.

Very sincerely yours,

DB:lh
enc.

W.E.B. Du Bois

December 4, 1952

Dr. Herbert Aptheker
Masses and Mainstream
832 Broadway
New York 3, N.Y.

Dear Dr. Aptheker:

This is a series of suggestions of suggestions for you and Mr. Sillen concerning my books:

1) 1953 is the jubilee, that is, the 50th anniversary of the publication of the "Souls of Black Folk". Since I have the plates, it could be issued this year at the minimum of expense. Of course, there may be some resetting required where the type is very worn, but I think not much.

2) The Du Bois Reader, as I have said, is an excellent idea, and I think it would go, but preparation for it ought to begin pretty soon, and it is a question whether that should come before or after the jubilee edition of the "Souls of Black Folk".

3) With regard to the current book, I think we ought to undertake a special drive for Negro History Week:

a) I have a number of engagements to lecture during that week and before: January 18th in Trenton, New Jersey. The person in charge is Mrs. Arthur S. Hancock, 166 Willerick Avenue, Trenton, N.J.

February 1st at the Community Church of Boston. The minister is Rev. Donald G. Lothrop, 565 Boylston Street, Boston 16, Mass. He wants especially to arrange for the sale of the book.

Between February 1st and 14th there is a possibility that I shall speak to some large union audiences in Detroit and Chicago. If these are arranged I shall send you their addresses.

Beginning February 12th Shirley and I are going to spend two or three weeks in California under the Southern California Peace Crusade. There will be one engagement at the church of Rev. Stephen H. Fritchman, First Unitarian Church, 2936 West 8th Street, Los Angeles 6, Calif. The other engagements are all under Mr. Peter Hyun, Southern California Peace Crusade, Room 310, 326 West 3rd St., Los Angeles 13, Calif.

I think that circularizing and correspondence ought to result in a large sale of books during this time.

4) In addition to this, I think that there should be considerable circularizing of southern schools, Negro churches and Negro sororities and

fraternities. There are ten of these college organizations, many of them widespread and with well-to-do members. They spend thousands every year in social activities, and some of them do serious work. I think a circular letter ought to be sent to the heads of all of them. I can furnish addresses and I enclose a type of statement that ought to go to them, and also to the heads of about 90 private and state Negro colleges.

Contact should be made also with the bishops of Negro churches and with the conventions of the non-Episcopal churches. They could, and I think would, do a good deal.

Please think these matters over and let us consult together.

Very sincerely yours,

DB:lh

W.E.B. Du Bois

25-29-11

Editor: SAMUEL SILLEN · *Associate Editors:* HERBERT APTHEKER, LLOYD L. BROWN, CHARLES HUMBOLDT

Masses & Mainstream

832 BROADWAY NEW YORK 3 GRamercy 3-5145

PRESS RELEASE:

A new book by W. E. B. Du Bois, entitled "In Battle for Peace" will be published in July by Masses & Mainstream.

Subtitled "The Story of My 83rd Birthday," the book is a personal narrative dealing with the stormy events in the life of the distinguished scholar during the past year.

The highlight of the story is the trial and acquittal of Dr. Du Bois and his colleagues of the former Peace Information Center on charges of failing to register as "foreign agents."

The book includes comment by Shirley Graham (Mrs. Du Bois), who took a leading part in the successful fight to vindicate her husband and his associates.

"This exciting human document has a profound message for the American people at this hour," declared Samuel Sillen, editor of Masses & Mainstream. "Dr. Du Bois unmasks the war-makers. He shows how peace can be won. We are honored to publish this great book by a great American. It will be hailed by many thousands of readers here and abroad as a major contribution to the cause of peace."

"In Battle for Peace" describes the background of Dr. Du Bois' work for peace and its relation to his life-long crusade for Negro freedom and colonial liberation.

"In Battle for Peace" will be published in a popular one-dollar edition as well as in a regular trade edition. Advance orders may be sent now to the publishers at 832 Broadway, New York 3, N. Y.

dpowa-18

55-29-4

[Masses & Mainstream]

The latest work by W.E.B. Du Bois is "In Battle for Peace"; the Story of my 83rd Birthday." This is the 16th bound volume published by the author between 1896 and the present, besides innumerable pamphlets, studies, etc. The works have been widely acclaimed and are in the chief libraries of the world and their contents reprinted in many anthologies. They have received high praise from critics.

The current book is on a par with the best of its predecessors, has already been widely praised, and a first edition of [illegible],000 copies has already been exhausted. This has happened in spite of the fact that a nation-wide conspiracy exists to prevent American citizens, and especially Negroes from reading it. The white press has refused to review it and only two Negro papers have mentioned it -- the Pittsburg Courier and the Afro-American. The bookstores do not usually carry it in stock. Why not? Would it not seem to be the duty of Negroes to find out why, and of Negro leaders to bring this volume to the attention of the race and to insist that the day is past when white America can tell Negroes what to read?

25-29-12

It will be an adventure to read this volume of 200 pages, and whether you agree with it or not you have a right to know its message. In the past any message of Dr. Du Bois has been worth listening to.

The price is only one dollar, postpaid, and liberal terms are offered agents. We write to ask

1) Will you demand this book at bookstores and get your friends to?

2) Will you arrange to buy it for yourself or by groups of five or ten?

3) Will you send us the names of possible agents?

Address:

[1952]

In Battle for Peace

EVERY COPY of this book is a powerful weapon for peace. Help get it into the hands of your fellow Americans, Negro and white—trade unionists, farmers, professionals, housewives, small businessmen, students. You can strengthen the fight for peace by ordering a copy for yourself and additional copies for your friends and relatives, neighbors and fellow workers.

ORDER TODAY!

MASSES & MAINSTREAM
832 Broadway, New York 3, N. Y.

Enclosed find $_____ for:
_____copies at $1.00 (pop. ed.)
_____copies at $2.50 (cloth ed.)
of IN BATTLE FOR PEACE, by W. E. B. Du Bois, to be mailed to:

*Name*_____

*Address*_____

*City*_____ *Zone*____ *State*____

*Name*_____

*Address*_____

*City*_____ *Zone*____ *State*____

*Name*_____

*Address*_____

*City*_____ *Zone*____ *State*____

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39-417-7

IN BATTLE FOR PEACE

The Story of My 83rd Birthday

A NEW BOOK BY

W. E. B. DuBOIS

with comment by

SHIRLEY GRAHAM

In Battle for Peace

"A great book by a great American . . ."

Statement by the Publishers

IN BATTLE FOR PEACE: THE STORY OF MY 83RD BIRTHDAY, by W. E. B. Du Bois, is a personal narrative dealing with the stormy events during the past year in the life of the distinguished scholar.

The highlight of the story is the trial and acquittal of Dr. Du Bois and his colleagues of the former Peace Information Center on charges of failing to register as "foreign agents."

Here is the story, set down by a masterful pen, of that monstrous frame-up attempt which reverberated around the globe, and of the shattering victory that brought joy and new hope to millions.

And there is more—much more. IN BATTLE FOR PEACE describes the background of Dr. Du Bois' work for peace and its relation to his life-long crusade for Negro freedom and colonial liberation.

Here is a dramatic sequel to his classic writings – *The Souls of Black Folk, Black Reconstruction, Dusk of Dawn, The World and Africa,* etc.

The book includes comment by Shirley Graham (Mrs. Du Bois), who took a leading part in the successful fight to vindicate her husband and his associates. There is wit, humor, and heart-stirring appeal in her informal contributions.

This exciting human document has a profound message for the American people at this hour. Dr. Du Bois unmasks the warmakers. He shows how peace can be won.

We are honored to publish this great book by a great American.

SAMUEL SILLEN
HERBERT APTHEKER
LLOYD L. BROWN
Editors of Masses & Mainstream

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(See coupon on next page)

25-38-14

Messrs. Mendez, Grillasca, Nolla,
Galib and Marquez
request the honor of your company
at a reception on the occasion of
the ground-breaking ceremonies
for the
PAUL M. PEARSON GARDENS

Caribbean Hotel
St. Thomas, Virgin Islands

5-7:30 P. M.
Tuesday, February 26, 1952

Michigan Council for Peace
1310 Broadway
Detroit 26, Michigan

January 15, 1952

Shirley and W. E. B. Du Bois
Brooklyn, New York

Dear Mr. and Mrs. Du Bois:

Our Du Bois Victory Dance was full of the wonderful spirit of you. Thank you so much for remembering to send us a greeting.

Detroit people love you both, and look forward to seeing you again.

Lenore Piazza
Lenore Piazza, Exec. Sec'y

James Watts
James Watts, Chrm. Du Bois
Planning Committee

LP/mp

IVOR MONTAGU
Knowle, Bucks Hill
Nr. KING'S LANGLEY
Hertfordshire
Telephone: King's Langley 2944

26th October, 1952.

25-38-15

Dear Dr. Du Bois,

Thank you so much for the inscribed copy of IN BATTLE FOR PEACE. I appreciate it very much indeed. I had managed to get two copies by wiring for them just before I left for the Asian Conference and have left a copy in Prague and in Pekin. Everybody is delighted with it.

Our best regards also to Shirley Graham.

Yours sincerely,

IVOR MONTAGU

RCA COMMUNICATIONS Oct. 29, 1952

Howard Fast, 43 West 94 St. New York

PLEASE WOULD DR DUBOIS AND PAUL RECORD A RECOMMENDATION OF CONGRESS OF PEOPLES FOR PEACE SUITABLE FOR AFRICAN DISTRIBUTION AND AIRMAIL RECORD IN SEVERAL COPIES IF CONVENIENT, TO ME C/O BRITISH PEACE COMMITTEE, 81 CITY RD EC LONDON EX 1

IVOR MONTAGU

25-25-28

EN 9-8110

[Montagu]

November 3, 1952

Mr. Ivor Montagu
Knowle Buckshill
Kings Langley
Herts, England

My dear Mr. Montagu:

I received your cablegram by the hand of Howard Fast and immediately got in touch with Paul Robeson. I assumed that you wanted Robeson and myself to work on a joint statement, but there was some mixup in his office so that his representative asked me to make a separate statement, which I did immediately and sent to you. The text of it is enclosed and I hope that you have the recording by this time. I sent it airmail. I am not at all sure that it is just what you want but I hope that it is, or possibly if you do not wish to use all of it a part could be used.

I am also thinking of the possibility of being represented at the Vienna conference by a recording. I am practically certain that the government will not allow me or Robeson or most of the persons who have been active in the American peace movement to attend the conference. It might be possible to get three or four persons or even a dozen to join in a recording, through which they would say to the people assembled: "We cannot be here in person although that prohibition is to us illegal, so that we have joined together to let the peoples of the world know that in America there is a large group of people who defend and strive for a peaceful world, and that we are sending our voices to speak for them."

I will be glad if you think this over and let me know if you think it would be feasible or if it would be too difficult to carry out in a popular assembly.

I hope that by this time you have received my book, "In Battle for Peace", and have had the chance to glance over it. I very much want to secure its re-publication in England. I have two or three times had books published in England some years ago. If you know of anybody who might be interested in bringing this book out, I shall be glad to have your advice.

Very sincererly yours,

W.E.B. Du Bois

DB:lh
KECC

25-38-50 [Montagu]

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LT DUBOIS 23 WESTTWENTYSIXSTREET NEWYORK10

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MONTAGU

PLEASE TELEPHONE YOUR REPLY TO WHITEHALL 4-3100

COLL 23 10

[Montgomery]

TALLADEGA COLLEGE
UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION
TALLADEGA, ALABAMA

DIVISION OF
THE HUMANITIES

January 17, 1952

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
409 Edgecombe Avenue
New York City 32

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

25-38-15

In recent months I have been studying the history of Alabama with particular emphasis on Talladega County and the building of a structure later purchased for the first building of Talladega College. As I read I became much impressed by reports of a Mobile Convention of Colored People in November of 1865. Those reports I found in an old book of clippings in Savery Archives, Talladega College. Since then I have consulted Dr. Aptheker's book TO BE FREE and have found one chapter dealing with 1865 Conventions of Negroes, but no mention of the Alabama meeting. I wrote him and received a reply to the effect that he knew nothing of it. I have consulted a copy of your BLACK RECONSTRUCTION and find reference (page 489) to a convention in Mobile in 1866 in which complaints were made "of lawless aggression and the refusal of the legislature to receive their petitions." It may be possible that that meeting is the same one for which I have a clipping dated 1865. I wonder if you could help me solve that question?

If I have heretofore unpublished (except in overlooked or lost newspapers) data regarding an 1865 meeting, I wish to use it in an article for the JOURNAL OF NEGRO HISTORY. However, I believe it necessary to make a thorough check first in order not to present an article based on either faulty data or false conclusions. I shall appreciate very much any advice you can give me. - I am also inquiring through the Montgomery State Archives.

Yours truly,

Margaret L. Montgomery

Margaret L. Montgomery

January 24, 1952.

Miss Margaret L. Montgomery
Talladega College
Talladega, Alabama

Dear Miss Montgomery:

There was, I am sure, an important convention of colored people in Mobile. I do not remember the exact date.

You could, I am sure, run it down by research. Try McPherson's "History of the United States during Reconstruction"; the Congressional Report on the KKK conspiracy; Horace Mann Bond's book on Education in Alabama.

Very sincerely yours,

DB:lh

W.E.B. DuBois

25-38-16

MONTHLY REVIEW

AN INDEPENDENT SOCIALIST MAGAZINE

66 BARROW STREET
NEW YORK 14, N. Y.
TELEPHONE WA 4-7497

The Place of Negroes in the Crisis of American Capitalism

December 4, 1952

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois
23 West 26th Street
New York, N. Y.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

We have been informed by Miss Anna M. Graves that you would be willing to do an article for Monthly Review. You will recall that on two occasions in the last two years we had written you for an article, so we are delighted that you have finally agreed to do one for us.

I enclose a copy of our most recent issue. Our magazine has grown considerably in the last few years. Our press run today is 5700, going to every country in the world and to all states of the United States.

May I suggest as a topic for your article the questions: Why has socialism (and other forms of thoroughgoing radicalism) made so little headway among American Negroes? What are the best means of remedying this situation in the future? Alternative suggestions: The critical place of Negroes in the crisis of capitalism in the United States. What is the proper political course for Negroes in the United States?

These are suggestions that occur to us. If you have other ideas that you would prefer, or if you would like to discuss with me a topic on which you would write, I would be glad to call on you.

Sincerely yours,

Leo Huberman

Leo Huberman

lh:w

25-25-25

EDITORS • • LEO HUBERMAN • • PAUL M. SWEEZY

[Monthly Review]

December 11, 1952

Mr. Leo Huberman
Monthly Review
66 Barrow Street
New York 14, N.Y.

My dear Mr. Huberman:

I have your letter of December 4th. I can write an article for the Monthly Review on either of the subjects which you propose; but I have to be paid for my writing as that is part of my support.

Very sincerely yours,

DB:lh

W.E.B. Du Bois

- MONTHLY REVIEW

66 BARROW STREET
NEW YORK 14, N. Y.

Dec. 16, 1952

Dear Dr. Du Bois,

Thank you for your letter of December 11.

We quite agree that you should be paid for working – since both Sweezy and I are in the same boat, we fully appreciate your position.

25-25-83

Unfortunately, we are not in a position to pay adequately. We have, however, paid $25 per article, and would be glad to do so in your case. In fact, we are so eager to have your piece that, if you feel this sum is completely out of the question, we will be willing to pay $50.

Sincerely yours,

Leo Huberman

264 EDITORS • • LEO HUBERMAN • • PAUL M. SWEEZY

January 21, 1952

Mrs. Elizabeth Moos
Croton-on-the-Hudson
New York

My dear Elizabeth:

I am just writing the enclosed letter to Alice Citron.

Can you help me?

Yours, with love,

DB:lh
enc.

W.E.B. Du Bois

January 31, 1952

Mrs. Elizabeth Moos

New York

Dear Mrs. Moos:

Enclosed is the article on John Rogge which you kindly let me have.

Thank you for it.

With love,

WEBDB:lh
enc.

W. E. B. Du Bois

[ENC]

THE CASE OF O. JOHN ROGGE
~~APOSTATE TO PEACE~~ [redacted]

by
Albert E. Kahn

65-83-60

When I heard O. John Rogge testify as the star Government witness at the recent trial of the Peace Information Center, I was reminded of [redacted] a remarkable admission he made to me more than a year ago in Stockholm, Sweden. We were both attending the Stockholm Peace Conference at the time, and as its sessions were drawing to a close Rogge had announced in a surprise newspaper interview that he intended to visit Yugoslavia directly after he left the Swedish capital. Shortly [redacted] before I was due to take a plane home, I asked Rogge his purpose in going on to Yugoslavia. At first, [redacted] he spoke of an intense interest in conditions in that country. Then finally, seeing I was not at all convinced, he told me: "Look, I tried to get some business from the Russians and the Poles, but I couldn't. So I had to work out something with the Yugoslavians."

There was, according to Rogge, nothing really reprehensible about the fact that he had offered his "professional services" to the Soviet and Polish Governments and that failing to have these offers accepted he had secretly come to terms with the Tito regime. Other American attorneys, he pointed out, acted as counsel for various foreign governments. Of course, some persons might accuse him of selling himself to the avowed enemies of the World Peace Congress, of which he was a vice-president. But, after all,

a man had to look out for his own interests. And the ten thousand dollar initial retainer he had received from Tito was no trifling consideration ...

A good many progressives were profoundly shocked when Rogge recently turned Government informer against Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois and four associates in the Peace Information Center. Only a comparatively short time before, Rogge had been widely regarded as an outstanding liberal and stanch advocate of peace. How then account for the drastic transformation in the man?

Being a confirmed devotee of Sigmund Freud, Rogge would no doubt explain his metamorphosis as the product of intricate subconscious compulsions. There is a less complicated explanation. Turncoats and traitors are not unfamiliar phenomena in our time. Nations have had their Quislings and Lavals, revolutionary parties their Trotskys and Bajks, literature its Hamsuns and Gides. It was perhaps to be expected the peace movement would have its Rogge.

The case of Rogge may be of interest as a study in character degeneration. But its chief significance is not a matter of personality but of politics. Rogge demonstrates the development of a renegade.

In the postwar period when Roosevelt's policies were being methodically gutted by the Truman Administration, Rogge was one of the numerous New Dealers to be removed from government office. An Assistant U. S. Attorney General with a fairly liberal record, he was discharged from his post in October 1946 when he sought to make public certain secret connections that American politicians and big businessmen had maintained with Nazi Germany. Due to the sensational nature of the episode, the news of Rogge's dismissal was featured from coast to coast by the press and radio. Overnight, the forty-three year old lawyer became something of a national figure.

25-43-61

"At the time of my dismissal," Rogge later wrote in his book, Our Vanishing Civil Liberties, "I was planning to go into law practice in New York with another trial man and several other experts." Rogge had once enjoyed a successful practice as a corporation lawyer and intended to return to this field. "We were going to have the best little law shop there was, catering to blue-chip clients. We were going to handle labor matters, too, but for employers."

Such sentiments were not exactly those of a man irrevocably dedicated to social progress. But ensuing events were to give an unexpected twist to Rogge's career. Because of his dramatic feud with the Justice Department, he was besieged with requests for public appearances. Before long his massive figure, incongruously boyish face and sonorous oratory were a familiar feature of rallies held by liberal and anti-fascist organizations in every part of the country. The acclaim he received was a new and highly gratifying experience to him. Increasingly, he saw himself as a champion of democracy.

Early in 1947 Rogge was asked by members of the Executive Board of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee to represent them as counsel in a contempt action brought against them by the Un-American Activities Committee. "I had difficulty in deciding the issue," Rogge subsequently recorded. "Indeed, it took me two weeks to make up my mind." The men and women under citation were, he knew, the victims of political persecution; but by representing them he felt he might jeopardize a "very desirable law association." In the end, however, he agreed to take the

25-22-62

case. His legal services were then retained by other organizations and individuals facing Government prosecution because of their liberal convictions or progressive activities. Within less than a year, Rogge acquired the reputation of being one of the nation's foremost civil rights attorneys.

At the same time, Rogge was becoming prominently associated in other ways with the progressive movement in the United States. He was elected vice-chairman of the National Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions; vice-president of the National Lawyers Guild; and a member of the New York State executive committee of the American Labor Party. When the Progressive Party was formed in the summer of 1948, Rogge was named as a member of its National Committee. Soon after, he announced his candidacy on the American Labor Party ticket for Surrogate of New York County.

A favorite topic of Rogge's in those days was that he had made very considerable sacrifices in joining the progressive camp. He had, he would relate, relinquished the chance of practicing law in "as plush an office as any in Manhattan" and representing "highly profitable accounts." He told a friend, "When I go into the Bankers' Club, I'd like to feel I was one of them." Still, the career on which Rogge had now embarked was not without its practical compensations. He was well paid for many of his lectures and speeches; and his newly established law firm had more business than it could handle. Of greater importance was the fact that for the first time in his life he was a prominent figure in a mass movement. [redacted] Rogge entertained high political ambitions.

In the autobiographical section of Our Vanishing Civil Liberties, which he wrote in 1948, Rogge records that he spent his boyhood on a farm near

Springfield, Illinois, where Abraham Lincoln first practised law. Not too casually, he remarks, "If law was good enough for Lincoln, it was good enough for me." At every chance, Rogge pored over biographies of Lincoln. [redacted]

On one occasion, the well-known artist and author Rockwell Kent said facetiously to Rogge, "If you should land in the White House, John, promise me you'll set up a Department of Culture. And, if it's not asking too much, I'd like to be the first secretary of the department."

Completely serious, Rogge replied, "Rockwell, you shall be." After a pause he added, "Unless, of course, political expediency dictates otherwise" ....

Rogge's first contact with the world peace movement occurred in August 1948 when he accepted an invitation to attend the Congress of Intellectuals for Peace at Wroclaw, Poland. The speech Rogge delivered at the Congress was unique, if nothing else. International tensions, he opined, could be effectively resolved only when the neuroses of mankind had been cured through psychoanalysis. "I think," said Rogge, "that we may have to put the world on a couch." While not exactly practical, [redacted] Rogge's proposal was received with goodnatured tolerance by the assemblage of illustrious [redacted] writers artists and scientists, if with some embarrassement by the other members of the American delegation.

It has since become Rogge's contention that the various international peace congresses he attended were "instruments of Soviet foreign policy." But on September 3, 1948, in answer to charges in the American press that the Wroclaw Congress was "Moscow-controlled," Rogge issued a public statement which

read in part: "As chairman of the American delegation, I want to say that in my opinion the Congress was controlled by no country, that the views there expressed reflected accurately the opinions of writers, artists and scientists from all over the world, and that the Congress was conducted in a democratic manner."

In April 1949 Rogge was present at the historic international peace conference in Paris at which the World Congress of the Defenders of Peace was founded. His speech at this conference reflected a distinct modification of some of his previous political opinions.

Only a few months before, in Our Vanishing Civil Liberties, Rogge had written about U.S. foreign policy:

> With our military in over 400 outposts and foreign bases surrounding the Soviet Union, the State Department talks of "defense." Have you ever asked yourself how we, as Americans, would feel if the Soviet Union maintained military outposts in the western hemisphere, and then formed an alliance, with standardization of weapons and equipment involving all the countries of South America? Yet the Soviet Union is in just such a position with respect to American arms.

But in his speech at Paris, Rogge said: "The Russians are not menaced by us any more than we are menaced by them."

In his book Rogge had stated:

> The Administration's foreign and domestic policy is the policy of the monopolists.... Wall Street today is Washington, Washington is Wall Street.... The men who staff this underground government have made fabulous profits out of the last war, are making fabulous profits out of the present uneasy conflict, and hope to make fabulous profits out of a coming conflict.... If there is any threat to America, they are that threat.

But at Paris, Rogge declared: "It would be wrong to believe that the leaders in America want war."

From the contrast between the words Rogge had written in his book and those he uttered at the Paris Peace Congress, one might suppose that in the interim there had been a profound change in American foreign policy. The change, however, was not in Washington but in Rogge.

When Rogge was writing Our Vanishing Civil Liberties, estimates of Henry Wallace's vote in the November 1948 elections had ranged from five to ten million. The actual tally of barely one million votes on the Progressive Party ticket, and the fact that Rogge himself received only a fraction of the votes he expected as a candidate for surrogate, came as a bitter blow to his personal ambitions. He decided to chart a new political course for himself. Rogge's speech at Paris indicated the direction in which he had veered.

The considerations affecting Rogge were not solely political. "I went to school to equip myself to make money," he had once written. "Only after years of inner conflict have I come to ask myself whether one finds his essential security in money, or in his basic relationships with his fellow men." And now, as repressive measures mounted in the land and his civil rights clients had increasing difficulty in meeting his fees, Rogge was greatly disturbed by his old "inner conflict." Why, he demanded with growing indignation, did not affluent liberal businessmen consider it their duty to subsidize him in a befitting manner?

Indeed, Rogge felt that his financial well-being should be a matter of some international concern. Surely certain foreign countries ought to recognize an obligation to an American of his prominence in the peace movement. Reasoning thus, Rogge began to explore the possibilities of selling his legal talents to the Soviet, Polish and Chinese Governments. Unsuccessful in these quarters, he entered into clandestine negotiations with the Tito regime. In January 1950 Rogge and the Yugoslavs signed a contract designating him as their American counsel, with a down-payment of ten thousand dollars....

A few weeks later, Rogge visited the Soviet Union as a member of an international peace delegation. In a speech in Moscow he grandiloquently championed "greater freedom of expression." He himself, however, did not yet feel free to express publicly the fact that he was on Tito's payroll; he preferred to have his sympathetic comments on Yugoslavia viewed as the impartial views of one deeply concerned about the "rights and independence of the smaller nations."

It was following his visit to Moscow that Rogge went to the Stockholm Peace Conference. There he vigorously protested the use of such rude words as "war-mongering" to describe U.S. foreign policy. Displaying his own delicate sense of tact, he refrained from mentioning that before coming to Europe as the guest of the World Peace Congress he had surreptitiously obtained State Department authorization to visit Yugoslavia while abroad.

Not until Rogge returned to the United States did he announce he was a paid agent of the Tito Government, an action then motivated perhaps by the fact that newsmen had already discovered his registration as a foreign agent with the State Department....

25-23-67

There were those at the time who thought that, since Rogge's new employers had been vehemently assailing the World Peace Congress as a "Cominform apparatus," he would resign from his post as one of the organization's vice-presidents. Such expectations belittled Rogge's talent for complacency. Not only did he appear at the next meeting of the Congress executive committee in London but he made a speech recommending that Tito representatives be invited to join in the committee's deliberations. Following this speech, Paul Robeson denounced Rogge to the Congress as a paid agent of Tito.

At the Second World Peace Congress at Warsaw in August 1950, Rogge projected himself as the potential grand arbitrator of international disputes. If he and Mrs. Rogge could only sit down with the leaders of the Chinese Peoples Republic, he assured the Congress, he had not the slightest doubt that all friction between China and the United States would be swiftly resolved. The other members of the American delegation failed to share Rogge's vision of his messianic role in world affairs. They did not renominate him for vice-presidency in the world peace organization....

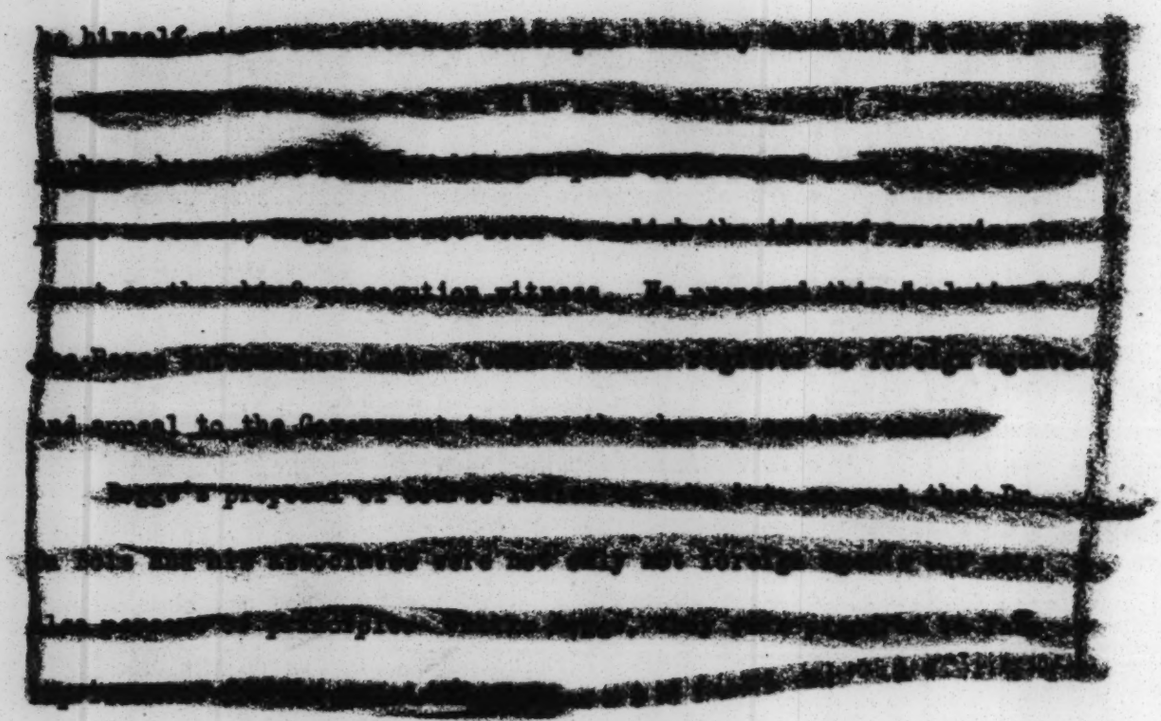
Meanwhile, Rogge's desertion of the progressive movement at home was becoming increasingly clear. He no longer chose to represent such clients as the Trenton Six. Although still nominally counsel for the labor leader Harold Christoffel, who had been sentenced to jail on trumped-up charges, Rogge was handling the defense in so flagrant a manner that the U. S. Court of Appeals would later accuse him of "inexcusable negligence" in the case.

Among Rogge's new clients were the "atom bomb spies," David and Ruth Greenglass, as a result of whose weird stories -- obtained by Rogge after behind-the-scenes conferences with Government officials -- Ethel and Julius Rosenberg today face death as alleged Soviet spies in one of the most appalling judicial frame-ups of our time...

25-83-69

On January 29, 1951, the virulent red-baiting journal, The New Leader, featured a lead article by Rogge entitled "My New Plan for Peace." Rogge's plan called for the establishment of a "new non-Communist peace organization" which, under the leadership of "moderates such as Henry Wallace and I," would combat "Russian expansionism," or, in other words, support the foreign policy Rogge had formerly denounced as a war-seeking "policy of the monopolists."

If Rogge's article formulated the theory of his "new plan for peace," its practical application occurred in services he was currently performing for the Justice Department. Exactly eleven days after the publication of the New Leader article, Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois and four [redacted]-former associates in the Peace Information Center were indicted on the charge of failure to register as foreign agents. The indictment had been secured by the Government largely on the basis of information provided by Rogge....



The Rogge who took the witness stand on November 13, 1951, as the chief Government witness against his former co-workers in the trial of the Peace Information Center bore small resemblance to the pompous robust Rogge of old. His once rotund face was haggard and gaunt with great dark pouches under his nervously shifting eyes. His clothes hung loosely on his shrunken frame. Perhaps, as someone suggested, he had been dieting. But he had the look of a man corroded by [redacted] anxiety and guilt.

His testimony was no more impressive than his appearance. When he painstakingly sought to prove the Government's case by characterizing the World Peace Congress as a "Soviet-controlled" apparatus, the judge ruled his personal opinions inadmissable as evidence. His claim that the Stockholm Appeal was a device to divert attention from "Soviet aggression" was hardly convincing, especially since he had been one of the original signers of the Appeal. Equally inept were his efforts to brand the Peace

Information Center, which he himself had helped form, as an "agency of a foreign principal."

Under cross-examination by former Congressman Vito Marcantonio, chief counsel for the defense, Rogge haltingly admitted he had previously declared under oath that he did not regard as a "foreign principal" the peace movement he was now trying to label as "an agent of Soviet foreign policy." Marcantonio produced a copy of Rogge's formal registration with the State Department as an agent of Yugoslavia. In answer to the question whether he had any other connections with foreign principals, Rogge had written on his registration paper: "I do not think I have any other ... I did attend peace conferences in Paris, Prague and Wroclaw, but I do not regard these organizations as a foreign government, political party or principal."

25-83-71

At one point in his testimony, Rogge was asked by the prosecuting attorney to identify Dr. Du Bois and the other defendants. Although Dr. Du Bois was sitting directly in front of the witness chair, Rogge stared around the courtroom without being able to locate him. Then, quietly and with great dignity, the renowned eighty-three year old Negro scholar rose to his feet and stood facing his accuser. Dr. Du Bois is a man of small physical stature, and Rogge is more than six feet tall. But when they confronted one another, Rogge was a dwarf and Dr. Du Bois a giant.

[redacted], Dr. Du Bois and his colleagues won a momentous victory for peace when they were completely exonerated of all the charges against them. The only effect of Rogge's testimony was to establish irrefutably his own guilt.

A Negro woman in the courtroom said when Rogge left the witness stand, "There walks a Judas, and a Judas walks alone."

And such is the verdict of the peace-loving people of the world.

* * * * * * * * * * *

[Moos]

Albuquerque.NM
February 10th

Dear W.E.B.;

The great good news of the Peace Award has just reached me!Papers were forwarded to me along the way,I guess people thought it would be in the ordinary press and I would know it so did not write about it.But it was not-though it should have been the head line news to all the world!Its so good that,what we who so honor and love you have long known,your unflinching and wise leadership has kept hope for the USA alive,is now concretely recognised for all the world to see and ponder.

Will you try again to go to receive it?That might force the press to let everyone know what is going on!

I eagerly await a place where I can buy the Guardian and find out more about where and when you are speaking on the west coast.I shall be in LA the 25th and stay there probably until the 8th of March. How I wish our visits overlapped and we might all play h

hokey a bit and take a drive to some of the lovely places out there!If by any chance you will be in the

area then, I can be reached at the American Russian Institute in care of Reva Mucha at 10241/4 North Western Ave. LA 29.

The enclosed was sent to me to be forwarded to you by Eleanor Wheeler. I read it, it is really good I think you will agree.

By the way, I took some copies of The Book along and they are all gone and I have sent for more! I saw Mr Roscoe Dungee when I was in his town, He wanted news of you, he does a fine job in his paper and I enjoyed talking with him.

The trip is going well, at least the physical part. I enjoy driving out here and have had no trouble so far at all. How much I accomplish in the present state of tensions and terrors I do not know. One can but try-right?

Again I must tell you how delighted I am that this more than richly deserved award is yours. My love to Shirley and much to you.

Elizabeth

Was just in
Case you've forgotten?

5-27-8

February 18, 1952

Mrs. Elizabeth Moos
Croton-on-the-Hudson
New York

Dear Mrs. Moos:

Dr. & Mrs. Du Bois have just left the city on vacation for a month.

They asked me to send you this copy of a letter just received from the Department of State.

Very sincerely yours,

enc.

Secretary to Dr. Du Bois

[Moos]

May 21, 1952

Mrs. Elizabeth Moos
Croton-on-the-Hudson
New York

My dear Elizabeth:

In my forthcoming book I had proposed to insert this paragraph:

"Then, in July, after three months' work, unpleasant newspaper notoriety arose because Mrs. Moos happened once for a time to have been mother-in-law of a man who was being prosecuted for denying that he was a Communist. This led her, reluctantly, and to protect the ~~Peace Information~~ Center from harmful gossip, to resign as executive secretary of the Peace Information Center and to go to Europe to resume her favorite study of the education of youth."

The editors of "Masses and Mainstream" think that perhaps you would not like this.

My difficulty is trying to explain your leaving the Peace Information Center after three months' of excellent work. If some explanation is not made it might look as though you had not approved of the work (which of course is not true).

Nevertheless, if you have any objection to this or any suggestion, please let me know as soon as possible.

Very sincerely yours,

DB:lh

W.E.B. Du Bois

October 13, 1952

Mrs. Elizabeth Moos
Croton-on-the-Hudson
New York

Dear Mrs. Moos:

Shirley and I have been lecturing for the Progressive Party throughout Ohio.

In one town, I forget whether it was Youngstown or Dayton, David Bird wanted very much to be remembered to you. He said he used to be a pupil of yours in the Croton schools. I promised faithfully to let you know, but I do not have his address.

I hope to see you soon.

Yours, with love,

DB:lh

W.E.B. Du Bois

November 17, 1952

Mrs. Elizabeth Moos
Croton-on-the-Hudson
New York

Dear Elizabeth:

25-38-18

I have recently sent a letter, a copy of which I enclose, to M. Jean Laffitte.

In the past I have rather suspected that some of my letters to him have not reached him. At any rate, no answers have come.

I thought perhaps you could make an attempt to see that this letter gets to his notice. I think it is important and hope you do.

I trust you still remember me. I have had no evidence of it lately.

Yours with love,

DB:lh

W.E.B. Du Bois

enc.

[Moos]

Dear Shirley and dear W.E.B.;

W at a lovely suprise and what a pleasure to receive your gift-THE BOOK and with such a good word in it. Thank you so much, I shall treasure it and so will the Mooses to come.

Did you see the enclosed review? I am sure that all over the world people are enjoying the witty tale of the triumph of right-for once-in our land and that they are gaining encouragement and stimulus from the wisdom of the talks on peace. They are better every time I read them!

I hope that you had a pleasant holiday-what there was of it for you two busy people. I hope especially that this New Year is going to bring you both more leisure and that somehow I may benefit by having a chance to see you more often-in my little house on the hill. (You DO see the river)

I was out on my snow covered terrace New Years eve and it was the most beautiful night I remember-perhaps, we all said, it is an omen and this dreaded year of the Dulles-Eisenhower will after all bring peace.

Again, my thanks to you and warmest greetings.

Love, Elizabeth

PS Dr Du Bois, we read aloud the delightful "piece" about the beasts and its a gem for which we all thank you. BUT why do you neglect the cat? The exquisite and dainty creature who is so maligned especially where gossips are gathered together? Please repair this ommission some day!

[Morning Freiheit]

35 EAST 12th STREET • NEW YORK 3, N. Y.
ALgonquin 4-9480

נאַציאָנאַלער
יובילי קאָמיטעט

פֿאָרזיצער:
ה. זאַלצמאַן

סעקרעטאַר:
ה. שילער

וויצע־פֿאָרזיצערס:
י. וינאָגראדסקי
ס. סאָדערמאַן
דאָרא ריטש
א. קאָלב
א. וויים
נ. קאָהן
א. ראָזען
ח. שוואַרץ
ה. ווײַנבערג
ב. יאָנאָווסקי
ס. סאָבעל
פ. זיידמאַן

א. אַבראַמאָוויץ
א. אָלקען
ש. אַלמאַזאָר
מ. אוצער
י. בורשאַקאָף
א. בערגמאַן
נ. בוכהאַלד
מ. באומאַן
א. ביטעלמאַן
ש. בעקער
מ. בירנבאום
לינא ברייטמאַן
שרה באַראַן
א. ביק
ר. בודא
פעסיע באך
י. ב. ביילין
מ. באקאל
י. מ. בודיש
מ. בידערמאַן
מאלי בערגער
סעני גאָלאָס
מ. גיינער
א. גראָספילד
י. גאָלדמאַן
מ. גאָלדשטיין
שרה גודעלמאַן
בעלא גאָלדוואַרט
ה. גאָלדבערג
בער גרין
י. בוקאָווסקי
ס. גאָלדמאַן
י. גרינבערג

ז. גאָלדפריד
מ. גראָס
דזשון גאָרדאָן
י. גערשמאַן
ה. גערטין
ב. גורשטיין
סיידי דאראשקין
ש. דאָווידאָוויטש
ש. דעמבוס
י. דוכאן
א. דושענאָווסקי
א. דושייקאָבסאָן
ס. דייוויס
ז. דוש. דושעראָם
ה. דאָליצקי
ש. דייקסל
ל. דען
ר. ע. דאָן
ש. דאָוידמאַן
ס. הייבער
ס. האָפמאַן
ה. האָלפֿערן
ל. האַרקאַוי
מינא האַרקאַוי
ל. האַראַפ
י. וויסבערג
סאני וועיל
ז. ווינפֿער
ש. וואַסערמאַן
ל. וויים
י. וואַסי
נ. וינקלער
ט. וועגדי
ס. וועיל
ב. זאַלצבערג
ס. חפץ
ב. חאַזאַנאָוו
סאָניע טשייקין
בעסי טשאָסקי
דאָרא טייטלבאום
דבורה טאַראַנט
איידא טאָהל
מ. כץ
כאָוער־פאָרער
בן יאָמען
ר. יוקעלסאָן
שרה סעל יעלין
פ. יודיטש
א. יודין
ש. ליפשיץ
א. לופין
ס. ליפשיץ
ס. לייבאָוויץ
ס. ד. לעווין
א. לעכאָוויצקי
ס. ליפצין
מ. לעווין

March 31, 1952.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
23 W. 26th St.
New York City, N. Y.

Dear Friend:

The Morning Freiheit, Progressive Jewish newspaper is celebrating it's 30th anniversary on Saturday April 26th, 1952, at Carnegie Hall.

The Jewish workers and the progressive Jewish forces take great pride in this achievement.

We therefore feel that we would be honored to have you address these people for about 15 minutes on this great occasion.

We are anticipating your reply, and remain.

Sincerely yours,

Morgen Freiheit Inc.

H. Schiller

H. Schiller Mgr.

ס. מילגראָם
קלמן מרמר
ג. מייזיל
ז. מאוד
י. מאַרגענסטערן
י. מאַסקאָוויץ
י. מעסטעל
גינאַ מעדעם
י. מאַלעק
ד. מאַטיס
ס. מענשער
ה. מיגדאַל
ה. מאַנדעל
ח. מאַרגאַלעס־דאַוידזאָן
ע. מאַרקס
ל. מאַרקס
ד. מאָזעס
ס. מאַנעוויץ
טש. נעמעראָף
לאה נעלסאָן
מ. נון
פ. נאָוויק
חנה סאָפראָן
א. סירקטאַ
י. ספּעקטאָר
ג. סאַנדלער
דר. מ. סילווער
נ. סאַמאַראָף
פ. סאַנדלער
ג. סאנשיין
ה. סאַנדלער
ח. סולער
מ. א. סול
ב. סטיין
מ. סטרוגאַטש
א. סמאָטריטש
קלאַרא סמאָטריטש
טש. סטיין
ב. סילווערבערג
א. עלעף
י. עזין
ס. פּעזנער
מ. פּינטשעווסקי
א. פּרעסבערג
ר. פּאַלאַק
ס. פּאַסיקאָף
דר. י. פּאַלאַק
ש. פעלדמאַן

ק. פרידמאַן
מ. פליישער
ב. פענסטער
רייזל גלאַס־פענסטער
י. פריד
דוש. פלייס
נ. קאמענצקי
נ. ד. קאַרמאַן
ב. קופער
ו. קאַפלאַן
ש. קאַרן
ה. י. קאַסטרעל
א. קורץ
ש. קאופמאַן
י. קאַציק
י. קלארפעלד
טש. קעלנער
נ. קאַבלענץ
ב. קאַץ
ח. קאַטיליאַנסקי
י. קאַרענמאַן
פאַליא קאַברין
מ. קאַץ
מ. רעזניקאָף
ס. רובינסקי
א. ראָזענבערג
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מ. ראַהינסקי
י. א. ראַנטש
ס. ריוו
ס. רעזניק
ס. ראַטענבערג
שרה ראַבאַי
ע. ריימער
י. ראַיטבלאַט
מ. ראוך
א. שינדלער
מ. שניידערמאַן
נ. שניידער
דוש. שניידער
סאַניע שעכטער
מ. שאפּס
א. שטראוס
ל. שליפער
י. שטיינבערג
מ. שולמאַן
ס. שטערן
מ. שיין

דר. דיובאָים דערציילט וועגן זיין וועלט־באַרימטן פּראָצעס

(שלום פון זייט 9)

משען, וואָס האָבן ארויסגעריסן דעם דאָזיגן זיג."

און דר. דיובאָים האָט געלערנט, אז אויך אין דעם נענערשן פּאָלק קומט פֿאָר א קלאָסן־דיפֿערענציירונג; ער שטעלט זיך אָפּ אויף דעם דאָזיגן פּאָקט איין מאָל און נאָך אמאָל, און ער סומירט די אָנטוויקלונג פון זיין צוגאַנג צו דער נענער־פּראָגע:

„שטופֿנווייז האָב איך אָנגעהויבן זען דאָס בילד פון דער מאָדערנער וועלט מיט גרעסערער קלאָרקייט. פֿאַר דער ערשטער וועלט־מלחמה, איז מיין נאַנצער גערַאַנק, מיין נאַנצע ענער־גיע געווען געריכטעט צו די קרבנות פון ראַסן־פֿאַראורטייל, וועלכע האָבן פֿאַרמירט די גרופּע, מיט וועלכער איך בין אידענטיפֿיצירט פון מיין קאָמע נעבורט. לאַנגזאַם האָב איך אָנגע־הויבן אָנערקענען, אז די סיבה פון זייער לידן איז ניט נעווען הויפּט־זעכלעך אַן ענין פון עטיק, נאָר פון פֿאַרלייכטערונג פון עקספֿלואָאַטאַציע; פון די גרעסערע פּראָפּיטן, וואָס מ'קאָן האָבן פון נידעריג־באַצאָלטער נעגער־אַרבעט, אזוי לאַנג ווי זייער שוועכערע מצב רופט ניט אַרויס קיין סימפּאַטיע אָדער אַנטרישטונג מצד דער נעמיינדע. פון דאַנען בין איך אַוועק וווייטער און איינגעזען, אז די דאָזיגע עקספֿלואָאַטאַציע פון נענערן איז געווען מער אינטענסיוו ווי פון וויסע אַרבעטער, און אז וויסע אַר־בעטער, ניט געקוקט אויף זייער איי־נענעם שווערן מצב האָבן זיך אָנגע־שלאָסן אין דער אונטערדריקונג פון נעגערן און זיי אויסגעשלאָסן פון זייערע באַשיצנדיגע יוניאָנס. וועו דער סי־אי־א האָט נאָך דער ערשטער וועלט־מלחמה אָנגעהויבן אייַנצושלי־סען שווארצע אַרבעטער אין דער יו־ניאָן־באַוועגונג, האָב איך פֿאַמעלעך אָנגעהויבן ארויסקריכן פון מיין פּרא־ווינציעלן ראַסיאַליזם אייַנצוזען די בריטערע פּראָבלעמען פון אַרבעט און אייַנקומען, וואָס ריכן אָן אַלע מענטשן אָפּנעזען פון קאָליר אָדער נאַציאָנאַליטעט."

ס'איז אוממעגלעך אין א קור־צער, אָדער אפילו לענגערער רעצענ־זיע זיך אָפּצושטעלן אויף די אַלע טיפע באַאַכטונגען און בליצינע גערַאַנקען אין דעם דאָזיגן בוך. ס'איז, ווי מ'זאָגט אויף ענגליש, א מוז בוך, וואָס דאָס מיינט א בוך, וואָס יעדער איינער מוז אַליין לייע־נען.

0521-81-21

42-113-125

דר. דיובאָים דערציילט וועגן זיין וועלט-באַרימטן פּראָצעס

פון יוסף ריווּעס

„מיר, וועלכע האָבן נעקענט א בעסערע אמעריקע, נעפינען די איצטיגע מצענע כמעט אומגלויבלעך. א גרויס שטילשוויינן האָט זיך אראָפּגעלאָזן אויף דער נשמה פונם פּאָלק..."

אזוי האָט נעוואָנט דער גרויסער נענערשער נעלערנטער דר. וו. ע. ב. דיובאָים בשעת זיין וועלט-באַרימטן פּראָצעס אין באָסטאָן.

„מיר, וועלכע האָבן נעקענט א בעסערע אמעריקע"...

וויפיל אמעריקאָנער, וואָם האָבן ליב זייער לאַנד, וועלן איבערלייענען די דאָזיגע וועדטער מיט א געפיל פון בענקעניש נאָך דער אמעריקע, וואָם איז אפּהל נעווען די פּראָגרעסיוסטע בורזשואזע דעמאָקראַטיע אין דער וועלט? יענע אמעריקע איז מער ני-

דר. וו. ע. דיובאָים

טא. אנשטאָט דער אמעריקאנער פרייער אמעריקע האָבן מיר אונזער איצטיגע סצענע, און איז, טייל‌ווייז, ווי דר. דיובאָים באשרייבט זי:

„די נאציע ווערט באהערשט דורך דער „נעשאָנאל אסאָסיעישאָן פון מאנופאקטשורערס", דעם „יונאיטער סטעיטס טשעמבער פון קאָמערס" און ענלעכע ארגאניזאציעס... ס'נרייט די נאציע צו מלחמה דורך אריינמישונג אין כינע, דורך מלחמה־שרעק און „פּאָליציי־אקציע" אין קאָריע. די אר־בעטער האָט מען אָנגעשראָקן מיטן נעשריי קאָמוניזם און מיט דער אויס־טייטשונג פון קאָמוניזם אלס גוואַלד־טאט, אומאָדענונג, אטאָאיזם און שקלאָפערי. אונטערן אויסרייד פון לינדערן אָרימקייט און דחקות פון אייראָפּע, ווערט אמעריקע באַלאָדן מיט שטייערן, כדי אויפצושטעלן דעם קאָנטראָל פון קאָמיסאָל איבער שבירות אין אייראָפּע, פונקט ווען די אייראָפּאישע ארבעטער זיינען צום ווינציגסטן נעווען אימשטאנד צו באשטיין אויף זייערע רעכטן און וואונטשן... מיר האָבן פּאַרזיכערט נעדאנקען־קאָנטראָל אין די פּאַראיי־ניגטע שטאָטן דורך קאָנצענטרירן דעם באזיץ פון דער פּרעסע און נייעס־אָנגענטורן אין די הענט פון מעכטיגע אנגעטורן... וואָרנונגען ווען דעם אָדער דיסקוסיעס זיינען אפּגעשטעלט נעוואָרן דורך אפּזאָגן צו פּאַרפּנטלעכן קריטיק וועגן בילי־דונג, קונסט אָדער ליטעראטור; דורך מאכן שוואר פּאַר קריטיקער צו פּאַרדינען אויף א לעבן, און דורך פּאַרפּאָלגן די, וואָם זיינען נים אייג־שטימיג. אזוי האָט מען די פּיזער פון דער קאָמוניסטישער פּאַרטיי פּאַר־שיקט אין טורמע. א מכשפה־נעיעג בנוגע מיינונגען האָט נאכנעפּאָלגט און אין נעשטיצט נעוואָרן דורך די נעריכטן. פילם־שרייבער און אַרויס־העלפער פון שפּאַנישע פּליכטלינגען, פּערזאָנען פון רעפוטאציע און ער־לעכקייט זיינען אריינגעוצעט נעוואָרן אין טורמע. נענערן, וועלכע האָבן זיך צו שטארק באָלאָגט וועגן ראַסן־דיסקרימינאציע, אָדער האָבן נעלי־עגט ראַדיקאַלע ציימונגען, אָדער הא־בען באזוכט פּאַרזאַמלונגען, ווו מען האָט קריטיקירט די איצטיגע פּאָלי־טיק, אָדער האָבן זיך אָנגעשלאָסן אין ארגאניזאציעס, ווי דער „קאָונסיל פּאַר אמעריקען אפעירס", זיינען דראָעט נעוואָרן, אָדער ה... ממש פּאַרלאָרן זייער

(שלום אויף זייט 6)

ס'איז א כלל גדול, אז א גרויס ווערק איז א ווערק, וואָם דינט דער מענטשהייט אויף א גרויסן אופן. דר. דיו באָיס' נייער בוך „אין בעט פּאַר פּיעס" („אין שלאָפט פּאַר פרי־דען") באשטעטיגט דעם דאָזיגן כלל. די טעמע פון דעם דאָזיגן בוך איז דער קאמף פּאַר פרידן — און וואָם קאָן אין דעם איצטיגן מאָמענט זיין נרעסער ווי דער דאָזיגער קאמף? *)

נעשריבן איז דער דאָזיגער בוך אין דער פּאָרמע פון אן אויטאָביא־נראפיע (מיט ביאָגראפישע דערגאנ־צונגען פון דר. דיו באָיס' פרוי, די באוואוסטע נענערשע שרייבערין שוירלי נרעהעם), אָבער דער עיקר איז אין בלאט פון דער דאָזיגער אוי־טאָביאָגראפיע — דער פּראָצעס פון דר. דיו באָיס און זיינע קאָלעגן בא־אמטע פון דעם „פּרידן אינפאָרמא־ציע צענטער", אויף דער קלאָנע, וו זיי האָבן פּאַרפּעלט זיך צו רענים־טרירן אלס „אויסלענדישע אגענטן".

די לייענער האָבן זיכער נאָך ניט פאַרגעסן דעם דאָזיגן בארימטן פּרא־צעס, וואָם איז פּאַרנעקומען מיט א קארנן יאָר צוריק (נאָוועמבער, 1951). די נאַנצע קלאָנע איז נעווען ניט מער ווי א פּאַרלויטדונג מצד דער טרומאן־אדמיניסטראציע, א מאַנעוו־רע פון סטעיט דעפּאַרטמענט און דושאָסטעס דעפּאַרטמענט צו פּאַר־שמירן אלס אן „אויסלענדישן אגענט" איינעם פון די שענסטע נייסטער אין אמעריקע, אן איבערגענעבענעם קעמ־פער פאַר פּרידן און פּאַר די רעכט פון דעם נענערשן פּאָלק. וואָכן און חדשים האָבן די ווארטזאָגער פון יוסטיץ־דעפּאַרטמענט ניט אויפנע־הערט צו דערקלערן, אן די רעאק־ציאָנערע פּרעסע צו באַאָבאַכטעווען, אז די רענירונג האָט סעסטע באַוויי־זען ווענן דער שולד פון די אָנגע־קלאָגטע. אבער ווען ס'איז נעקומען צום [illegible] האָט זיך באקומען, אין

*IN BATTLE [illegible]
by W. E. B. D[illegible]
Price $[illegible]
stream [illegible]

די ווערטער פון דר. דיו באָיס, אָט וואָם:

„דער ענדנילטיגער רעזולטאט פון דעם דאָזיגן אויסערגעווייגלעכן פּרא־צעס, פון פּאַרשוועדטער צייט און כח, און צום ווינציגסטן 150,000 דאָלאָר פון די פּאַרדינסטן פון אָרימע מענטשן, איז נעווען, אז זיי האָבן ניט נעקאָנט באַווייזן, אָדער אפּילו אָנדייטן, אז עמיצער פון די פינף אָנגעקלאָגטע איז באַאָנגען אן אקט, וואָם איז פּאַרבונדן מיט מאָראַלי־שער פּאַרדאָרבנקייט; זיי האָבן ניט באַווזן אָדער אפּילו אָנגעדייט, אז דער „אלוועלטלעכער פרידנס ראט", וואָם פּאַרטרעט איבער 70 נאציעס אייגענעשלאָסן אונזער איינענע, איז שולדיג אין עפעס אנדערש אחוץ אין זוכן אפּשטעלן מלחמה. די רעני־רונג האָט מיט איר נאַנצער מאַכט און נעלט ניט נעקאָנט איבערצייגן איינעם פון אירע איינענע ריכטער, אז זי האָט נענוג באַווייזן פּאַרצוברייגען פּאַר א דזשורי, און דעריבער איז די פּאַדערונג פונם יוסטיץ־דעפּאַרטמענט אז די אָנגעקלאָגטע זאָלן זיך רענים־טרירן אלס אויסלענדישע אגענטן, ניט נעשטיצט נעוואָרן."

דר. דיובאָים דערקלערט, אז ער האָט א סך נעלערנט פון דעם קאמף ארום דעם דאָזיגן פּראָצעס. פּלאַץ דערלויבט אונז ניט זיך אפּצושטעלן אויף מער ווי בלויז צוויי זאכן.

קודם, האָט דער דאָזיגער קאמף אים נעבראכט אין א נאַענטערער באַרירונג מיט די בריטע אמעריקא־נער מאסן, נענערן און ווייסע. אין די ווערטער פון שוירלי נרעהעם:

„מיר זיינען נעשלאָפן אין נרויסע און קלייגע צימערן, אויף וויכטע מא־טראצן און האָרטע שלאָף־בענק; מיר האָבן נענעסן אין באַנקעט־זאלן און קיכן, אונזער פאמיליע איז נעווען דאָס פּאָלק, וואָם האָט אזוי בריט־האַרציג נעטויילט מיט אונז אונזערע נעזאַנג, דאַנות, אונזערע אויפנאבן און האָפענונגען — די פּאָלקס־מע־

נעשטיצט די אנדלונג פון מעיאר, אנווייזנדיג אויף דער נעפאר פון דער נאצי פראפאגאנדע. אבער וואר איז נעקומען צו פארטיידיגן די נאצים? מארים ערנסט, אט־דער, וועלכער שטיצט איצט די רעגיסטראציע־אנט־שיידונג נעגן קאמוניסטן. כאטש ער האט וויניג־וואס נעהאט צו טאן מיט אידישע ארגאניזאציעס אין אידישן לעבן, איז מארים ערנסט נעקומען צום פארהער „אלס איד", און אלס איד האט ער נעפאדערט, אז מען זאל נעבן די נאצים דעם זאל פאר זייער פייערונג — אין נאמען פון פרייער רעדע.

די כלומר'שט „סאציאליסטישע" וואכנבלאט, דאס קעסט־קינד פון „פארווערטס", „ניו לידער", האט אין אן עדיטאריעל דעם 28טן אקטאבער 1933 זיך אויך אנגענומען די קריוו־דע פון די נאצי־אגענטן און נעשרי־בען, אז ווען ניו יארק וואלט נעהאט א סאציאליסטישן מעיאר וואלט ער יא דערלויבט די נאצים אפצוהאלטן זייער מיטינג.

אט אזוי „ליבעראל" זיינען זיי עם, וועו עס קומט צו פרייער רעדע אדער פרייע פרעסע פאר פאגראמיש־טשיקעס און פאשיסטן. אבער זיי פארנעסן אן זייער גלויבן אין פרייער רעדע, וועו עס קומט צו ראדיקאלן און אנטי־פאשיסטן.

צוליב וואס טוען זיי עס? זיי טוען עס צוליב דיזעלבע מאטיוון, ווי די קאפאס אין היטלער'ס קאנ־צענטראציע־לאגערן. זיי מיינען, אז ווי וועלן ראטעווען זייער אייגענע פעל און קריגן חן אין די אויגן פון דער רעאקציע דורך פארראטן אנ־דערע.

די ליבעראלן פון דעם טיפ ווי מארים ערנסט זיינען גענפערלעך מיט דעם, וואס זיי פרעטענדירן צו זיין גוואלדיגע קעמפער פאר דעמאקרא־טיע. ערנסט זאגט אפילו אמאל, אז ער איז נעגן דעם מעקארטן נעזעץ און אים פארדריסט וואס מען פארפאלגט נ ע ו ו ע ן ע נ ע קאמוניסטן פאר א מ א ל י ג ע זינד. אבער צו דער זעלבער צייט העלפט ער מיט אלערלייי פארלוימדונגען און בלבולים נעגן קאמוניסטן און ראדיקאלן צו שטארקן די הענט פון די מעקארטנס און מעקארטים. זיין דערמאנטער בריוו צוואמען מיט נארמאן טא־מאס'ן אין דער „טאימס" וויזט וואס פאר א נעטרייע משרתים די דאזיגע „ליבעראלן" זיינען צו די ערנסטע רע־אקציאנערן.

לאם אנדושעלעם

מישא יאבלאן קולטור צענטער

7213 בעווערלי בולוואר (לעבן לאבערע יא) איז צום פארקויפן פאר באנקעטן, בעלער, לעקציעס און מיטינגען. מאדער־נע אויסשטאטונג, מעסינג פרייזן, באקוועם פאר 800 מענשן. פאר אינפאר־מאציע טעלעפאנירט:

York 9894

ליטעראטור און קו

אַ נייער ענגלישער ראָמאַן פון אידישן לע

A Woman Named Chaya, by Rose Keil, Exposition Press, New York.

דער צענטל פון ביכער וועגן אידישן לעבן, וואָס דערשיינט אין דער ענגלישער שפּראַך, ווערט אַלץ לענגער. כ'איז א סימן, אז עס פֿאַרמערט זיך די צאָל פון ענגלישׂ-אידישע שרייבער; אז עס געפינען זיך פֿאַרלאַנג, וואָס עס לויגט זיך זיי ארויסצוגעבן אזעלכע ביכער; אז עס זיינען פֿאַראַן לייענער, וואָס קויפֿן זיי; אז עס האָט זיך נעעפּנט א נייער ביכער-מאַרק.

לעצטנס איז אַרויס א ראָמאַן מיט'ן טיטקאַווען נאָמען: „עי וואָמען נעיימד כּאיע" (א פרוי, וואָס האָט נעהייסן כּאיע), פון ראָוז קלונער קיל. דער פּאָסק, וואָס דער נאָמען כּאיע איז דאָ אין טיטל פון בוך, באַווייזט, אז די שרייבערן האָט מיטדעם נעוואָלט אונטערשטרייכן דעם אידישן כּאַראַקטער פון איר ווערק.

ראָוז קלונער קיל שטאַמט פון אלטסאַנדוש, עסטרייך. זי האָט פֿאַר־ב־אַבט אירע קינדער יאָרן אין נוארק און אין פֿיקסקיל, ניו יאָרק. שפּעטער האָט זי נעוואוינט אין ווילמינגטאָן, דעלעווער, וואו זי איז נעווען טעטיג אין אידישן נעזעלשאַפֿטלעבן לעבן. זי איז א מוטער פון ניין קינדער. ווי עס ווייזט אוים, איז דאָס איר ערשט בוך.

דער ראָמאַן באשטייט פון 251 זייטן. ער פֿאַרנעמט זיך חויפּטזעכלעך מיט דעם לעבן פון דער פרוי כּאיע. דער מחבר באַצווינגט צו שילדערן איר נאָנצן לעבנס-נאָנג, פון איר פרייער קינדהייט ביז דעם רייפֿסטן עלטער פון אַבט און זעכציג יאָר. די אַנדלונג הייבט זיך אָן אין 1880 און פֿאַרענדיגט זיך אין 1948.

איך דערמאָן בכיוון די ציצער, דער־פֿאַר וואָס די אויטאָרן פֿאַלגט אַך אירע העלדן כראָנאָלאָגיש.

וואָס איז דער חויפּט־נעדאַנק פון בוך? וואָס וויל די שרייבערן אַרויסברענגען? צוליב וואָס האָט זי אים אַקצעפּטירן?

דער נעדאַנק איז, אז איר העלדין

אז דאָס וועט זיין אינטערעסאַנט פֿאַר דער וועלט צו וויסן.

הייבט איר אָן לייענען דעם ראָמאַן מיט שפּאַנונג. גלייך פון די ערשטע פֿאַר זייטן וווּרט דער סיפּור־המעשה אינטערעסאַנט און פֿאַראינטריגירענדיג.

אין א דאָרף אין גאַליציע, אין די קאַרפּאַטן בערג, ניט ווייט פון אידישע ערטער צו קינד. דאָס יאָר איז 1880. אַלע איז פּרימיטיוו און פֿאַנטאַסטיש. כּאיע וווּרט נעבאָרן, נאָר איר קומען אויף דער וועלט איז שוין פֿאַרבונדן מיט צוויי טראַגעדיעס אויף אַמאָל, דערפֿאַר וואָס צוליב איר, אין א נעוויסן זין, האָבן איר פֿאָטער און איר באָבע פֿאַרלאָרן זייער לעבן, אין אַן אומגליקצופֿאַל מיט א בריק.

כּאיע'ס מאַמע, רחל, האָט אַליין ניט נעוואוסט ווער אירע אפּאַ'ע אַל־טערן זיינען נעווען, מחמת איר אייגענע מוטער איז נעשטאָרבן פלוצלינג, וען זי, א 4 יאָריג קינד, איז מים דער מאַמען אריינגעקומען, א פּרעמדע, אין שלמה'ס בעקעריי און די מאַמע איז אוועקגעפֿאַלן א מוטע אין דער בעקער האָט פון דאַן אָן דערצוינג דאָס קינד ווי אַן איינגם.

דאָס פּיר יאָריג קינד האָט בלויז נעדענקט די נעמען פון אירע מאַטע־מאַמע, נאָר פון וואַנען זי איז געקומען, האָט זי ניט נעוואוסט. א יאָר צייט האָבן דער בעקער און זיין פרוי נעפֿרואווט דערציין ווער די פּרעמדע פרוי איז נעווען און האָבן ניט נעקאָנט אויסנעפֿינען. דאָס מיידעלע רחל איז נעוואָרן זיין מאַכטער. זי האָט תּוכנה נעהאַט, נעבאָרן כּאיע'ן. יונגערהייט איז כּאיע נעבליבן א קיילעדיגע יתומה. בלויז איר זיידע, דער בעקער שלמה, האָט דערלעבט צו א מיפן עלטער און ער פֿינוריש אין ראָמאַן כמעט ביז'ן סאַמע

די באַשרייבונגען פון ... די ניט־אידישע, פּויע... דעם אמאָלינן לעב... שע מנהגים, ... מיילן פון ... ווייטן ...

אונזער יונגט

— פון —
לייב מארגנטוי
(ווארשע)

קוקט אָן אונזער יונגט — צעזונגען, צעבליט —
די ליבטיגע שמייכלען, די פרידיגע טריט.

קוקט אָן אירע פּאַרבן — אין זון־גאָלד צעשמעלצט.
די אינגלעך, די מיידלעך, ווי פּאָסנעם אָן וואָלד.

די לייבער פֿאַרבריינטע, די אויגן — פול זון.
קוקט אָן אונזער יונגט, ווי פריש און געזונט!

ווי דריפֿסט און ווי מונטער, ווי וואונדערלעך־שיין!
עס קוועלט אָן דאָס האַרץ פון איר צוליבער און חן.

דעם ריח פון פרילינג איר אָטעם פֿאַרשפּרייט.
זי צינדט און ריפּסט־מיט מיט איר ריטם און פרייד

פון הומעם, פֿאַבריקן, פון פעלד און פון שאָכט
זי האָט היינט די פּריידיגסטע גרוסן געבראַכט.

פון אַרבעט באַפרייטער און העלעכן זיג,
פון העגט, וועלכע בויען אין מי אונזער גליק.

אזן זי, אונזער יונגט, פֿאַראיוס אומעטום.
די ערשטע אין אַרבעט, אין לערנ, אין רום!

מיט פּענער, צעכוואַליעט אין זונגען גאָלד,
פֿאַרשירן די קינדער, די בעסטע פון פֿאָלק.

[illegible] אונזער יונגט — א ריי נאָך א ריי —
[illegible] פון פרייהשאפֿט, א שלום־ארמיי.

Translated from the Yiddish (roughly)

Morning Freiheit Dec. 21, 1952 Sunday

(by Joseph Rives)

Dr. Du Bois tells about his world-famous trial.

"We who have known a better America find the present day scene unhappy. A great silence has descended on the spirits of the people..."

Thus does the great Negro scholar Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois say concerning his world-famous trial in Boston.

"We, who have known a better America"...

How many Americans who love their country will read such words with a feeling of nostalgia for the America which was once the most advanced bourgeois democracy in the world? That America ~~is~~ no longer exists. Instead of the once free America, we have our present day scene, and it is in part, as Dr. Du Bois describes it:

"The ..... country is becoming dominated by the National Association of Manufacturers, the United States Chamber of Commerce and similar organizations... They are preparing the .... for war through intervention in China, through a step towards war in the "police action" in Korea. They have frightened the workers with the cry of Communism and with the deception of Communism as violent threatening atheistic and slavery. Under the ..... of ..... poverty and ..... of Europe America is being weighted down with taxes, in order to set up control of capital over partnersin Europe, just when the European workers are asserting their rights and wishes...

(quotes for a number of lines)

42/113/34

It is a ..... thing that a great work is a work which serves humanity on a great .....

Dr. Du Bois' new book "In Battle for Peace" affirms such a ..... The theme of this book is the fight for peace--and what can be of greater moment now than this fight? This book is written in the form of an autobiography ("with biographical supplement by Dr. Du Bois' wife, the well-known Negro writer, Shirley Graham), but the ..... is one page of this auto-biography -- the trial of Dr. Du Bois and his colleagues and fellow-officers of the Peace Information Center, on the charge that they failed to register as "foreign agents".

The readers have surely not forgotten this noted trial, which happened just a year ago, November 1951. The whole trial was not other than an insult of the Truman administration, a maneuver of the State Department and Justice Department to make out as a "foreign agent" one of the finest spirits in America, a devoted fighter for Peace and for the rights of the Negro people. For weeks and months the spokesmen of the Justice Department did not cease to declare, and the reactionary press to agitate, that the Administration had firm knowledge concerning the guilt of the accused. But when it came to the point, it turned out that, in the words of Dr. Du Bois "the final result of this extraordinary trial, the expenditure of time and energy and at least $150,000" ..... etc.

42/18/35

Dr. Du Bois declares that he has learned much from the fight around this trial. We do not have the space to present more than merely two points:

First, this fight moved him closer to the broad American masses, Negro and white. In the words of Shirley Graham: "We slept in large and small rooms on soft mattresses and hard sleeping benches. We ate in banquet halls and kitchens.." (etc.)

And Dr. Du Bois learned that also among the Negro people there is class differentiation; he presents this fact over and over again and he summarizes the development of his approach to the Negro question: "Step by step I began to get the view of the modern world with greater clarity. Before the first World War all my thought, all my energies were directed toward the victims of racial prejudice who have formed the group with which I was identified by my own birth..... .....(etc.) .....provincial racialism to see the broader problems of work and the future that move all people regardless of color or nationality."

It is impossible in a short or even longer review to present in its full depth the fascination and brilliance of the thought in this book. It is, as one says in English, a "must" book, which means a book which everyone must read himself.

April 10, 1952

25-46.13

Mr. H. Schiller, Mgr.
Morgen Freiheit, Inc.
35 East 12 Street
New York 3, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Schiller:

I have an engagement to speak in Wisconsin on April 26th and therefore cannot serve you on your 30th anniversary, unless the Wisconsin engagement should fall through.

Very sincerely yours,

DB:lh
dpowa/65

W.E.B. Du Bois

PHILIP MORRISON
125 WEST 72nd STREET
NEW YORK 23, N. Y.

May 3, 1952

Dear Friend:

Soon now we will reach an important date the eighty-fourth birthday of Dr. W. E. B. DuBois. His contribution to American life is almost unmatched. I recently found his first book in our library stacks--that famous Harvard monograph on the slave trade--written before most of you who read this letter were born, still cogent and alive. He is no less a leader than he is a scholar; he has been a founder of the NAACP, and a member of the US Delegation which helped found the United Nations, four decades apart.

We feel that this particular anniversary has a special significance, a significance rising out of our concern with the threat of war. Last year was marred by the absurd and shameful indictment of Dr. DuBois for his work to avert atomic warfare, in the Peace Information Center case. His triumphant vindication by the dismissal of the indictment marked a genuine victory for the cause of peace, and made him still more clearly the living symbol of the conviction of Americans that with determination and patience and hope a durable peace can be built.

25-39-1

I met Dr. DuBois personally, in all his vigor and charm, when first we joined in the effort to form in this country a wide movement for peace, and against the arms race and the drift to war. Dr. DuBois was again a founder and is now the honorary co-chairman of the American Peace Crusade. We who have worked in the APC under his leadership propose to greet Dr. DuBois this year of his victory with a testimonial dinner on Wednesday evening, June 11, 1952, at the Hotel Riverside Plaza, New York City.

We are sure that many persons beyond the circle of our own organization will want to share in this event. I am therefore inviting you, with some hundreds of others who wish to honor Dr. DuBois, to join in a Sponsoring Committee, whose sole purpose will be the holding of this birthday dinner.

For your convenience, I am enclosing a self-addressed envelope. I look forward to your early reply so that we can move forward to this great and happy occasion.

Sincerely yours,

Philip Morrison

Philip Morrison

M. W. BOYD, PRES.

PHONE 119

MORRISTOWN COLLEGE

MORRISTOWN, TENN.

25-23-8

Dear Mr. Du. Bois

Dr. Boyd is out of the city, and I am taking this opportunity to thank you for your correspondence of recent date. However, we shall be happy to contact you upon his arrival here. We expect him around the 14th of May.

Very sincerely yours,

James Hopkins

James H. Hopkins, Secretary

jhh

[Muldavin]

823-86th St. Miami Beach, Florida.

May 25, 1952.

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

Sunday morning here in Miami Beach and we have the choice to start the day with a heavy --more than in one way-- Sunday newspaper; or with a light in weight and clear as daylight, National Guardian containing a speech you made in Madison Square Garden on my birthday, May 13th.

Of course, I turned, almost instinctively, to your keynote speech, coming as it did from "the ancient stars, the old and everlasting stars."

Would it be in order to have you nominated as our Progressive Party President? I think the world of the Hallinan's; their children and my children have worked together in their own way to overcome the prejudices of an old world that lacks the everlasting qualities of young people like you and Mrs. Bass. I shall, of course, work for the election of Vincent Hallinan if that's the party's choice, but I felt that we Progressives have the obligation to be individually as well as Party-ly progressive and I have written to the Guardian, to Mr. Hallinan, Mrs. Bass and others, to change around the ticket; make it Bass for President, Hallinan for Vice-President. I've had the pleasure of meeting and talking to Mrs. Bass and I feel confident that she could mother our campaign to a real victory--for more people will in their hearts-if not with their hands, vote for us, than for any of the other machine-stamped candidates. However, if she is too timid to assume the role of presidential candidate--then why not you and Mrs. Bass--DU BOIS AND BASS. The fact or coincidence that you are both of some Negro-named stock, should not in the least concern true Progressives. I do not object to Vincent Hallinan. I only think of him in terms of presidential material befitting a Progressive candidate for President. Apart from the fact that he so bravely defended Harry Bridges, I don't know what our American workers, farmers and professionals would find in his past to stir them to real original progressive action. The mere fact that he was made a martyr in defending Bridges, does not to me, seem quite enough. It was different with Gene Debs whom I saw campaigning. He had a long and flawless record of pro-working class struggles. Hallinan is realtively new and known to very few. But as I said, I'd be ready to vote for him and I think the world of Mrs. Hallinan. Whether or not, I could get another million or two Americans to do the same, is another question. I do know that when I mentioned the name and background of Mrs. Bass to friends of mine on a recent visit to the West Indies, there was a real response---- a woman and a Negro woman-at that for president of the United States; only a Party like the Progressive Party could have such courage. One vote for such candidate would equal in world-awakedness to 1000 for a misfit male of a stupid Democratic or Republican rusty, machine-made party.

I wish you would discuss this with Mr. Vito Marcantonio who I hear is full of life and knows the ways of the old machines. If ever this way--and we have the right to receive you as a none-paying guest, please spend some time with us.

Sincerely yours,

Albert Muldavin

Albert Muldavin

25-38-18

June 20, 1952

Mr. A. Muldavin
823-86 St.
Miami Beach, Florida

Dear Mr. Muldavin:

I thank you for your letter of May 25, but regret to say that I am much too old to undertake a political campaign and have long since definitely refused it.

I thank you for your kind words.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBDB:lh

W.E.B. Du Bois

25-38-13

Council on African Affairs

PAULI MURRAY
COUNSELOR AT LAW
SIX MAIDEN LANE
NEW YORK 38, N.Y.

RECTOR 2-3916

May 2, 1952

Dr. W. E. B. DeBois
Box No. 134
Manhattanville Station
New York 27, New York

Dear Sir:

I have received an appeal above your signature with reference to "Initiating Sponsors of Petition to President Trumen" addressed to me at my residence, 388 Chauncey Street, Brooklyn, 33, N. Y.

Would you be kind enough to have my name removed from your mailing list. Will you also be kind enough to acknowledge receipt of this letter.

Yours very truly,

Pauli Murray

Pauli Murray

pm:m

25-23-4

I have not answered this. WAT.

[Nance]

September 28, 1952

Mrs. Ethel Ray Nance
101 Post Street
San Francisco 8, Calif. Suite 607

25-37-30

Dear Marielle:

I sent you a copy of my latest book, which went to the Kearny Street address, and I cannot find your home address. The book came back.

Please write and tell me where you are, what you are doing, and how you are getting on.

Yours with love,

W. E. B. Du Bois

DB:lh

[Nance]

Monday, September 29th

Dear Andre:

I wondered what in the world I had done to be cut off your mailing list entirely! I was just waiting for time to write a hot, blistering note of protest! (smile)

Awfully glad to get your note this morning. My home address is 505 Cole Street, San Francisco 17 - please put it in some good place so you won't lose it again.

25-35-12

Am sending some lists of presidents and secretaries on the West Coast - it's the best I can do at present. Any lists I can forward from time to time I will do so. These lists are for 4 or 5 different years, therefore there will be some duplications - I didn't have time to cross out duplicates.

Can you purchase a copy of "Black Reconstruction" there and autograph it for me - and I will send you a check to cover same. Or I can buy it here, I understand now, and forward for your "John Henry". Which will be simplest for you - and cheapest for me? If you were to buy it for me, would it cut you out of your royalty on it? I wouldn't want to do that.

All for now. I think of you often and am very happy that you stay so busy. Have you started another book yet? Don't get lazy!

Sincerely,

Marielle

Marielle

Shall be looking for your new book!

[Nance]

October 1, 1952

Mrs. Ethel Ray Nance
505 Cole St.
San Francisco, 17, Calif.

Dear Mariolle:

I was so glad to hear from you. I shall send you my "In Battle for Peace" next week, as soon as a new supply arrives.

With regard to "Black Reconstruction", it has been reprinted for the original publishers by a firm in Philadelphia in a limited edition which sells at the exorbitant price of $9! Enclosed is the address of the firm.

You might correspond with them and if you wish, have a copy sent to me and I will autograph it and remail it. The price seems too much for poor people like us.

I am glad you are getting on all right.

Yours with love,

DB:lh

W.E.B. Du Bois

Inc.
Apollo Books
address

December 4th, 1952

Mrs. Ethel Ray Nance
505 Cole St.
San Francisco, 17, Calif.

Dear Marielle:

Shirley and I are planning to be in California for a part of February beginning somewhere around the 12th. We want to see you.

Let me know if this letter has the correct address.

Yours with love,

DB:lh

W.E.B. Du Bois

[Nance]

505 Cole St.
San Francisco, Calif.
December 8, 1952

Dear Andre:

This is my correct home address.

I shall be very happy to see you and Shirley when you come in February. Do contact me as soon as you arrive or better yet tell me how to contact you, when you arrive, etc.

My home telephone is Skyline 2-1056. The office is Yukon 6-6992.

Sincerely,
Ethel
Marielle Nance

85-37-44

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[N.A.A.C.P.]

August 15, 1952

Mr. Henry Lee Moon
National Assn. for the
Advancement of Colored People
20 West 40 St.
New York, N.Y.

25-38-19

Dear Mr. Moon:

I was unable to find in your book on the Negro Vote any figures as to the number of Negro delegates in the nominating conventions of the Republican and Democratic parties from 1868 to date.

Can you furnish me with any figures? Nowlin has a few but not many.

Very sincerely yours,

DB:lh

W.E.B. Du Bois

CABLE ADDRESS: NACAPEOPLE, N. Y. LONGACRE 3-8890

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

20 WEST 40th STREET, NEW YORK 18, N. Y.

August 19, 1952

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I am exceedingly sorry that I do not have the information you request in your letter of August 15. As a matter of fact I do not know any publication in which the number of Negro delegates to the various nominating conventions of the Republican and Democratic parties has been compiled. It is my understanding that there were no Negro delegates to any Democratic National Convention prior to 1928.

25-40-4

Sincerely,

Henry Lee Moon

Henry Lee Moon
Director, Public Relations

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois
Vice-Chairman, Council on African Affairs
23 West 26th Street
New York 10, N. Y.

HLM:mw

CABLE ADDRESS: NACAPEOPLE, N. Y.

LONGACRE 3-6990

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

20 WEST 40th STREET, NEW YORK 18, N. Y.

December 10, 1952

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn, New York

25-41-17

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I am writing in reference to your Hospitilization payment for the year 1952. At the end of the year 1951, Mrs. Waring deducted the total amount for Hospitilization from your last check. I would like to know whether or not you would like me to follow the same procedure this year.

The Hospitilization cost has been increased during the year 1952. The increase was from $4.00 in your category, to $5.96, making a total increase of $1.96 per month. The increase went into effect as of May 1, 1952. The total Hospitilization cost for you for 1952 is $63.68.

Will you please let me know as soon as possible if it is all right to follow the same procedure as last year so that we may process your check.

Sincerely yours,

Richard W. McClain

Richard W. McClain
Chief Accountant

RWM:gd

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NAACP

December 12, 1952

Mr. Richard W. McClain
NAACP
20 West 40 St.
New York 18, N.Y.

My dear Mr. McClain:

I shall be very glad to have you follow the procedure of Mrs. Waring and deduct the total amount due frommme for hospitalization from my last check.

Very sincerely yours,

DB:lh

W.E.B. Du Bois

[N.A.A.C.P., 1952]

How the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People Began

32-39-104

By
MARY WHITE OVINGTON

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE
20 WEST 40th STREET, NEW YORK 18, N. Y.

MARY DUNLOP MACLEAN MEMORIAL FUND
First Printing 1914

HOW THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE BEGAN

By Mary White Ovington

(As Originally printed in 1914)

THE National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is five years old—old enough, it is believed, to have a history; and I, who am perhaps its first member, have been chosen as the person to recite it. As its work since 1910 has been set forth in its annual reports, I shall make it my task to show how it came into existence and to tell of its first months of work.

In the summer of 1908, the country was shocked by the account of the race riots at Springfield, Illinois. Here, in the home of Abraham Lincoln, a mob containing many of the town's "best citizens," raged for two days, killed and wounded scores of Negroes, and drove thousands from the city. Articles on the subject appeared in newspapers and magazines. Among them was one in the *Independent* of September 3d, by William English Walling, entitled "Race War in the North." After describing the atrocities committed against the colored people, Mr. Walling declared:

"Either the spirit of the abolitionists, of Lincoln and of Lovejoy must be revived and we must come to treat the Negro on a plane of absolute political and social equality, or Vardaman and Tillman will soon have transferred the race war to the North." And he ended with these words, "Yet who realizes the seriousness of the situation, and what large and powerful body of citizens is ready to come to their aid?"

It so happened that one of Mr. Walling's readers accepted his question and answered it. For four years I had been studying the status of the Negro in New York. I had investigated his housing conditions, his health, his opportunities for work. I had spent many months in the South, and at the time of Mr. Walling's article, I was living in a New York Negro tenement on a Negro street. And my investigations and my surroundings led me to believe with the writer of the article that "the spirit of the abolitionists must be revived."

So I wrote to Mr. Walling, and after some time, for he was in the West, we met in New York in the first week of the year 1909. With us was Dr. Henry Moskowitz, now prominent in the administration of John Purroy Mitchell, Mayor of New York. It was then that the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People was born.

It was born in a little room of a New York apartment. It is to be regretted that there are no minutes of the first meeting, for they would make interesting if unparliamentary reading. Mr. Walling had spent some years in Russia where his wife, working in the cause of the revolutionists, had suffered imprisonment; and he expressed his belief that the Negro was treated with greater inhumanity in the United States than the Jew was treated in Russia. As Mr. Walling is a Southerner we listened with conviction. I knew something of the Negro's difficulty in securing decent employment in the North and of the insolent treatment awarded him at Northern hotels and restaurants, and I voiced my protest. Dr. Moskowitz, with his broad knowledge of con-

"Once to every man and nation comes the
moment to decide,
In the strife of Truth with Falsehood for
the good or evil side;
Some great Cause, God's New Messiah,
offering each the bloom or blight,
Parts the goats upon the left hand, and
the sheep upon the right,
And the choice goes by forever 'twixt that
darkness and that light.

"Then to side with Truth is noble when we
share her wretched crust,
Ere her cause bring fame and profit, and
'tis prosperous to be just;
Then it is the brave man chooses, while the
coward stands aside,
Doubting in his abject spirit, till his Lord
is crucified,
And the multitude make virtue of the
faith they had denied."

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NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE
ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

Trenton Branch

October 28, 1952

25-30-96

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
23 West 26th Street
New York, New York

Dear Dr. DuBois:

The Trenton Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is planning a program in January on the situation in Africa and the movement for independence. We know of no one so well qualified as you to speak on this subject, nor one whom the Branch would be so honored to welcome. I should like to know whether you are free to address us on one of the following dates: January 14, Wednesday, at 8:30; January 18, Sunday, at 3:30; January 21, Wednesday, at 8:30; January 25, Sunday, at 3:30.

May I ask you to let us know as soon as you possibly can whether you would be available and what your charge would be for this talk? While I cannot ask you to do anything special for us in this latter regard, I may be excused for mentioning the fact that this will be a regular meeting of the organization - open to the public and well publicized - and that consequently no tickets will be sold. We are greatly in hopes that we can arrange to have you here again in Trenton.

Sincerely yours,

Verna S. Hancock

Mrs. Arthur S. Hancock
Chairman, Program Committee
166 Millerick Avenue
Trenton 8, New Jersey

October 29, 1952

Mrs. Arthur S. Hancock
166 Millerick Avenue
Trenton 8, N.J.

Dear Mrs. Hancock:

Answering your letter of October 28th, I beg to say that I could address you on January 14th or January 18th.

My charge would be $100 and expenses.

Very sincerely yours,

DB:lh

W.E.B. Du Bois

L

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE
ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

Trenton Branch

November 14, 1952

Dr. W. E. B. Dubois
23 West 26th Street
New York, New York

Dear Dr. Dubois:

I am happy to be able to tell you that the Program Committee and the Board of the Trenton Branch have decided to ask you to speak to a general meeting of the members of the Branch and to any others interested on January 18, Sunday, at 8:15. This is a little different from what I indicated in my first letter, namely that a Sunday would be in the afternoon, but I hope that you will find it just as convenient. There is a concert in Trenton on the 14th, and we feel that the conflict would be unfavorable for our project.

I am going to outline very frankly our problem in connection with presenting you to our members. We have only a small amount of money to devote to programs. At the same time we are enthusiastic about the service we may perform by bringing you and the subject about which you will speak to a Trenton audience. It will be necessary for the Branch to undertake to raise funds especially for this purpose. With this thought we are discussing the possibility of your being willing to come down in the late afternoon on January 18, arriving about five o'clock, to be the guest of honor - and the particular attraction - at a buffet supper in a home, for which we would charge the cost of the food plus a small amount, the total charge not to be more than two dollars. We do not wish to make any charge at the evening meeting or to take up a collection, for we want to make the lecture an entirely free offering to the community. The plan we are considering might place too much of a burden on you - might tire you too much, but we could arrange for you to have at least an hour's rest between the supper and the meeting. Will you be good enough to think about this and let me know whether the plan would meet with your approval?

We have a further idea,-hope, perhaps I should say. The committee feel that at this time, particularly, it is very important that news about what is going on in Africa should get to the public uncolored as most of what appears in the general press is by the official British Colonial Office releases. We think it might be possible to organize a permanent committee of the Branch on Negro Affairs for the purpose of disseminating information about Africa and to the further end, in which I know you are also interested, of directing attention to Negro History Week and to Negro history at all times. If you would be willing to say a few words about the value of such a committee (if you think it would be valuable!) and indicate whether such a plan is in operation anywhere else in the country in order to start some informal discussion at the supper, it would be a most appreciated help.

I feel that the length of this letter indicates that we may be asking too much of you. I only hope that your readiness to give yourself to causes which you think worthy will lead you to forgive any seeming imposition.

Needless to say, I shall be anxious to hear from you as soon as possible.

Sincerely yours,

Urena S. Hancock

Mrs. Arthur S. Hancock
Chairman, Program Committee
166 Millerick Avenue
Trenton, New Jersey

85-30-94

November 17, 1952

Mrs. Arthur S. Hancock
166 Millerick Avenue
Trenton, N.J.

Dear Mrs. Hancock:

I have your letter of November 14. I should be glad to speak in Trenton Sunday, January 18, at 8:15 p.m. Also, I would be willing to come down at 5 p.m. to be guest of honor at a dinner, provided I was not expected to speak at the dinner and that I would have an hour's rest between the dinner and the lecture.

For the lecture I should like to have a map of Africa, large enough to be visible from all parts of the auditorium. Also, a reading desk, and if the auditorium requires it, a loud speaker.

I would, of course, emphasize the need to study Negro history, but I would not like to recommend any particular organization for that purpose. I am, as you know, Vice-Chairman of the Council on African Affairs, which studies African history and publishes reports. I would not, of course, at this particular meeting advertise this Council, but on the other hand I would not like to recommend a new organization for work which is already being done, and under difficulties.

Very sincerely yours,

DB:lh

W.E.B. Du Bois

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE
ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

Trenton Branch

166 Millerick Avenue
Trenton 8, New Jersey
December 12, 1952

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
23 West 26th Street
New York, New York

Dear Dr. DuBois:

There are several points which we need to clarify in connection with your projected visit to Trenton on January 18.

We are planning the buffet supper about which I wrote you for ~~five o'clock~~, meaning actually to begin to serve not later than half past five. Can you let us know at just what time you will arrive so that we may have someone to meet you at the station? Will your wife be with you? I should, perhaps, say first that it would be a pleasure for us to have her here, and she is most cordially invited. We have not expressed the invitation before because we thought you might have an established plan for her accompanying or not accompanying you on your speaking trips which you would expect us to take for granted. Now, however, I should like to get this clear in your mind and in ours.

It is our thought that your appearance at the supper will end at half past six, at which time you will depart for that hour's rest before your lecture. Will you wish to stay in Trenton all night, and would you (and Mrs. DuBois, if she comes) be comfortable as the guests of some member of the Trenton Branch? I am asking this to establish whether a hotel room is your desire, in which case you would be taken to it to rest. If you would stay with one of our members, we would take you to a home a few doors away from where the supper is to be held, a place where you could be entirely quiet. Then at about quarter to eight you would be called for and driven to the Y.W.C.A., where the meeting is to take place.

A special committee will handle publicity for this meeting. Will you be good enough to send us material for its use, including a picture or a mat?

I have noted your request for a large map of Africa and will have it ready. A loud speaker won't be necessary, I'm sure.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. A. S. Hancock

Mrs. A. S. Hancock

25-30-60

December 17, 1952

Mrs. A. S. Hancock
NAACP, Trenton Branch
166 Millerick Avenue
Trenton 8, N.J.

Dear Mrs. Hancock:

Answering your letter of December 12th, I am sending herewith a photograph and a short outline of my life.

May I say that Mrs. Du Bois will not be with me on the trip to Trenton.

I shall arrive on the 18th of January, on the 3:36p.m. train by way of the Pennsylvania Railway. I shall leave for New York that night after the lecture. I imagine I could easily catch a train at 10p.m. or 11p.m.

I should especially appreciate the place to rest between dinner and the lecture.

Very sincerely yours,

DB:lh

W.E.B. Du Bois

enc.

[Nat Assn of Colored Women]

National Ass'n of Colored Women Inc.
1008 CITY PARK AVENUE
TOLEDO 2. OHIO

MRS. ELLA P. STEWART
President

May 29, 1952

Counsel on African Affairs

Miss Lillian Hyman
Box 134
Manhattanville Station
New York 27, N. Y.

Dear Miss Hyman:

As president of the National Association of Colored Women, Inc., I have refrained from signing petition involving the organization.

We have so many requests that I have asked the Administrative Board to act on such matter. The Board will not meet again until August 1, 1952, at which time I will present all your correspondence.

Yours truly,

Ella P. Stewart

Ella P. Stewart
President

EPS:emh

[Nat'l Baptist Convention, Sec.'y Women's Aux.]

December 8, 1952

Mrs. S. W. Layton, Secy Womens Auxiliary National Baptist Convention
764 South 23 St.
Philadelphia, Pa.

My dear Mrs. Layton:

25-22-14

Could you without great trouble send me the name of the largest Baptist church in St. Louis and in Kansas City, and also the names and addresses of the present pastors?

I shall be greatly obliged.

Very sincerely yours,

DB:lh

W. E. B. Du Bois

NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR PEACEFUL ALTERNATIVES

30 North Dearborn — Chicago 2, Illinois

Prof. Robert J. Havighurst
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

ANdover 3-5903

Dear Friend:

It gives us great pleasure to submit this report on the growth and work of your Committee in 1951.

This is a sample, not the whole, of work done. And back of it stands the devoted and constant effort of our growing membership in twelve states. To all their work, we cannot pay adequate tribute. But we can point to its effect.

The ideal of peace lives. Politicians cannot ignore it. The architects of the cold war know that it lives in the hearts of the people, who want an end to the cold war. Thus they are compelled to talk of disarmament; they shun the blame for renewal of hostilities; they profess peace. These gestures are wholly inadequate, but they prove that the major premise - Peace - has been established. And time has been won for that ideal to prevail. That is the achievement of 1951.

Credit for that achievement goes largely to you and to all who have refused to forsake the ideal or the right to proclaim it. Our members everywhere are proud to be among that number.

This year brings crucial global decisions and a history-making election. The Committee for Peaceful Alternatives accepts the challenge of 1952 and invites you to share its work.

Sincerely,

Robert J Havighurst
Prof. Robert Havighurst

John B. Thompson
Dean John B. Thompson

Kermit Eby
Prof. Kermit Eby

1951 -- A YEAR OF MEETINGS

--meetings where "Standing Room Only" went up early, as neighbors crowded to hear consuls and spokesmen of 5 governments on **German re-armament**;

--inter-racial meetings in Chicago, Detroit, New York; inter-faith and inter-racial prayer meetings in Chicago; meetings where foreign students told what peace would mean to their countries;

--planning meetings, like the Memorial Day Workshop in Chicago, or the national planning conferences in Washington and Chicago;

--meetings on **Our Constitution in the Cold War**, on **Asia's Revolution**, and on **War's Impact on Our Children** ("people just couldn't stop talking and discussing - stayed until 11:30", said the enthusiastic reporter);

--meetings of PTA and other groups where our members led in getting unanimous votes against peacetime conscription.

--A YEAR OF OUTPUT

--Prof. Somerville's brilliant pamphlet, **General Eisenhower's Premises and General MacArthur's Conclusions;**

--New Jersey's letter of protest to Vishinsky against his "laughing all night" at United States disarmament proposals;

--Illinois' scorching criticism of deals with Franco, Germany, and Japan;

--the year's most complete and up-to-date pamphlet on the Japanese treaties, based on research by the Drexel Committee;

--San Francisco's presentation of a peace drama to several Bay audiences.

--A YEAR OF WINNING FRIENDS

--through talks by national leaders in Detroit, Trenton, Madison, Glencoe, Chicago, Milwaukee, New York City, Cleveland, Minneapolis, downstate Illinois, and San Francisco;

--through every device imaginable, from newspaper ads, or distribution of the Quaker Pamphlet, all the way to: Christmas carolling for peace, selling PEACE-MEAL (a book of recipes from many lands) -- and the Madison Committee's inspired idea of giving to 1000 children toy balloons which proclaimed "Peace by Christmas in Korea"!

--OF INFLUENCING PEOPLE

--by petitions for Senator Johnson's "cease-fire" proposal, for a Big-Power Pact, and against UMT;

--by deputations to congressmen on UMT and German re-armament.

--AND OF GROWTH....

This year, new chapters and area councils formed in New Jersey, New York, Louisiana, and Illinois. Two state committees were reorganized; New York's Peace Service Office was set up to aid local groups.

Co-ordinated by national and local newsletters, Action Memoranda, and constant correspondence, the Committee meets promptly the challenge of emergency action: 48 hours after our national headquarters was asked to support testimony before Congress against UMT, our telegrams, petitions, and letters began to flood Washington from chapters throughout the country!

There's growth in our audience, too: Committee speakers have addressed B'nai Brith meetings, American Legion posts, P.T.A. groups, church clubs, and professional societies. . . . And our message at last is reaching Congress: a Representative wrote this week to endorse our view on UMT, last week our deputation was cordially received by their congressman, and so on.

1952 -- A YEAR OF PROMISE

You, who made all this possible, are investors in an expanding concern.

In 1952, your Committee will build more chapters; will send more deputations; will test every candidate and measure every party against the yardstick of peace - the paramount issue this year.

As we write, a Mid-West conference and a statewide New Jersey Convocation are at hand. Our month-by-month campaign to stress peace in election contests is now being mapped out. Organizing work, aided by the national office, is now under way in several new areas. Research groups are studying the question of appeasement, the cold war in the light of modern psychiatry, and the evidence on Russia's intentions.

In 1952, your Committee will speak out again and again for these principles: that all Germany must be neutralized and demilitarized; that America must give unprecedented economic and technical aid, through the UN, to all underdeveloped countries; that the Asian conflict area must be reduced, not extended; that steps must be taken now to make the most of the hopeful progress toward agreement on disarmament methods.

The Committee is doing a job and deserves your support.

With confidence in our future and in your response, we ask you to contribute still more liberally toward our common success.

Use this form for literature requests. Mail it to National Committee for Peaceful Alternatives, 30 N. Dearborn St., Chicago 2, Illinois

I want
1 - The Report on Germany, prepared by the Faculty-Graduate Committee for Peace and endorsed by Albert Einstein. ☐
2 - The Drexel Committee's "Our View of the Treaties with Japan". ☐
3 - John Somerville's timely pamphlet on Eisenhower and MacArthur. ☐
4 - Information on how I may work for peace in my community. ☐
5 - Free literature, including your regular national Action Memo. ☐

[ENC]

THE COMMITTEE FOR PEACEFUL ALTERNATIVES

what it is

what it does

The Committee for Peaceful Alternatives begins its third year with a peace program worked out by conferences of peace groups throughout the country. Starting as a small group two years ago in opposition to the Atlantic Pact, the Committee has attracted liberal people — educators, housewives, businessmen, lawyers, and many clergymen — who believe in negotiation rather than war, world disarmament rather than an arms race, the United Nations rather than military alliances. Since the Midcentury Conference for Peace at Chicago in May of 1950, the small organizing group has grown to include active state and local committees in Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Ohio, North Carolina, California, Michigan, Pennsylvania, Minnesota, and Illinois. Its members everywhere are united on three basic principles:

1 **There can be no victor in an atomic war.**

2 **The peaceful co-existence of nations with different social and economic systems is not only possible but imperative.**

3 **No difference between nations can be so great that mutual annihilation is the only answer.**

The Committee consists of people who have a sincere desire for peace, who seek to view objectively the foreign policies of both the United States and the Soviet Union, who are willing to denounce aggression wherever it occurs, and who recognize that all existing systems fall short of true freedom and democracy. It appeals above all to those who do not have specific organizational ties, and to those who do not have a specific religious or political approach to international relations. The Committee represents various approaches to the moral, religious, and political aspects of the use of military force. We are united on the all-important principle that peace can be won and maintained with justice through persistent recourse to peaceful alternatives, like those proposed in our program. We are unanimous in opposing militarism everywhere, and in working to revitalize the democratic American values which can make us an example and inspiration to the world.

Impartially and sharply criticizing the Soviet Union and the United States when their policies create global tension and misunderstanding, the Committee concerns itself chiefly with the policy of our own American government, for the simple reason that it is the only government that we can realistically hope to influence.

what it stands for

We can and must create a foreign policy that the world can accept.

Our present American policy is a basic failure because it is not only mistrusted and feared by Russia and China, but is suspected and feared by substantial groups in Britain, Canada, France, Italy, Western Germany, Japan, India, and Scandinavia. Thus the Truman foreign policy threatens to destroy the world-wide moral community which we are dedicated to preserve.

Any realistic American policy must be determined by three imperatives: a concern for America's security; the necessity of genuine world order; the deep wish of all peoples for peace.

No proposal which neglects any of these

imperatives makes sense. *Only* a program based on the life-giving principles of our civilization — negotiation, compromise, law, and progressive change — can satisfy them all.

Neither America nor Russia can conquer or dominate the world; this becomes increasingly clear. But the alternative to world conquest is not frustration. Equally, neither Super Power can challenge the other's security zone — as both have done — without bringing humanity to the brink of war; but the alternatives are neither appeasement nor preventive war. There *is* a common meeting ground where security requirements harmonize with the will for peace. That meeting ground is obscured in the many distortions by the Soviet press, and in the tragically short-sighted thinking so common here. Certainly, the Soviet Union has done much which hinders the world from finding basic agreement, through systematic, one-sided interpretation of American society and government policy, through restricting travel and entry into the Soviet Union, and through refusing to take part in organizations — especially UNESCO — devoted to international co-operation and cultural relations. And, from the Soviet point of view, the United States has given cause for mistrust and fear. Soviet visitors are denied admission to our country; large sections of America's press are hostile and one-sided in presenting information about Russia. All too often, Russian proposals in the United Nations are met only with suspicion and cynicism by the United States.

The common meeting ground must be found and declared.

We *must* rediscover diplomacy; and we must repair that break-down of communication, from which today's crisis chiefly results. We who stand for freedom and democracy cannot permit a catastrophe which will devastate our civilization and bring dictatorial reaction and chaos in its wake.

America cannot monopolize world leadership, and must not abdicate it.

We doubt that the Twentieth Century will be called either the American Century or the Communist Century. God forbid that it should be called the Dark and Bloody Century, in which humanity destroyed itself through three world wars. God grant that the Twentieth Century may be called "The Century In Which World Order Emerged," and the world's peoples learned to live together in peace, plenty, and justice.

To take one critical area — where the underprivileged nations are asserting their rights — all informed persons know that this turbulent revolution would confront us if neither the Soviet Union nor Marxian communism had ever existed. We believe with most experts that the Asiatic revolution cannot be stopped. Wisdom and our own history require that we give sympathetic support to these national revolutions, and help these emerging peoples to find a democratic direction. It is unworthy of our traditional generosity and national creativeness that we give Asia no alternatives save Communism or the Bao Dais, Rhees, and Chiangs. Asia's millions ask of us only understanding, respect, and a legitimate place in the world councils which shape their destiny. We deny that American ingenuity and good will are unequal to that challenge. Asia's anti-colonial ideals stem directly from our American heritage. Their claims, and our economy's long term health, are in full harmony. Workable, expert plans to develop underdeveloped areas — in the words of a recent history-making UN report — *now exist;* American co-operation can help turn these plans into achievements.

To end the present tragic war and to point the path to peace, the Committee for Peaceful Alternatives makes these recommendations today:

- ✳ *the war in Korea must be stopped, and Korea's future regulated by international agreement in concert with the Korean people;*
- ✳ *a full-scale program of economic aid to underdeveloped countries must be launched through the United Nations;*
- ✳ *mutual reduction of weapons of all types, through a general disarmament conference under the United Nations, must end the present arms race;*
- ✳ *the United States should inaugurate and pursue direct top-level negotiations of all outstanding differences with Russia and the new government of China, until agreement is reached;*
- ✳ *the United States should recognize the new government of China, and must not oppose its entry into the United Nations;*
- ✳ *free communications and travel, and exchanges of students, teachers, artists, businessmen, workingmen, and scientists must be established between East and West.*

"Can I do anything for peace?" is not the question. The only realistic question is, "*What* shall I do for peace?" Our answer is summed up in these

lessons of a year

Every week's news is a basis for peace activity.

The American decision to re-arm Germany, the President's statement that American commanders might choose when to use the atomic bomb, the dismissal of General MacArthur, and the many government actions jeopardizing basic civil rights, all have furnished the occasion for conferences, telegrams to officials, delegations to representatives, and other vigorous activity from the national to the neighborhood levels. Again, when Senator Johnson proposed a Korean cease-fire, Peaceful Alternatives groups spontaneously rose to that dramatic opportunity. Publications, too, are news; around Stringfellow Barr's *Let's join the human race* and around John Somerville's incisive analysis of *War and peace in the great debate*, for example, excellent discussions have been held.

Great oaks . . . .

It was only a handful of Chicago mothers and housewives who determined that Mother's Day, 1951 would be a major event in their neighborhood. But that handful got peace statements in local papers; they met that week with their congressmen; they asked every local clergyman to build his sermon around peace — and got nearly 100% cooperation; they have inspired formation of

peace groups in several temples and churches. It was only a score of professors and students who began polling faculty opinion on recognition of communist China, but they helped manifest the peace sentiment of nearly 200 distinguished educational leaders over the country. And just a dozen leaders initiated the Midcentury Conference for Peace — but over *700* delegates from 31 states took part in that splendid meeting. These events reveal the greatest lesson of all:

The will to peace is there.

Many Americans see that the MacArthur policy means World War III — now. They rightly fear that the Truman policy means World War III — later. And before them the evidence mounts that the whole "cold war" policy is self-defeating. Collaboration with Franco and Chiang, strong-arm methods at Lake Success, curtailment of civil liberties here, havoc in Britain's — and America's — economies, and above all the insane gamble on German re-armament, belie in advance every moral defense and justification for that policy.

There ARE other alternatives.

Our Committee has consistently championed them. The highest responsibility of Americans today — of all of us, of every one of our nation's moral and intellectual leaders — is to point these alternatives out. We urge you to accept that challenge. We propose to help you to give America leadership for peace. We propose, in short, to equal and surpass our record to date. We will give every willing person the fullest organizational assistance, literature, and personal help; we will give organizations — state, regional, and local — vitally needed clearing-house service, timely informational aids, the resources of our executive leaders; and we will take an active, constant, personal part in their organizing problems.

The Committee works and grows primarily through local neighborhood groups, co-ordinated in state and city councils. As new groups form every month, they affiliate with the National Committee, upon acceptance of their application by the National Board. The expenses of national leadership are met through contributions by individuals and by local groups. On the basis of thinking in the organization, the National Executive Board decides specific application of accepted general policy.

Peace must come, if the deepest prayers of all peoples find fulfillment. That it may not come too late, over the ruins of a third World War, we ask you to enlist now in the cause of peace. Write to us for further information; ask us where the nearest local Committee for Peaceful Alternatives is; and join our Committee, which has grown through the efforts and support of Americans like yourself.

Issued July 1951 • Committee for Peaceful Alternatives • 30 North Dearborn Street • Chicago 2, Ill.

executive board: Prof. Robert J. Havighurst, chairman; Rabbi Stanley Brav, Dr. Charlotte Hawkins Brown, Rabbi Jonah E. Caplan, Hon. Clifford Durr, Rabbi Abraham Cronbach, Prof. Kermit Eby, Rabbi Oscar Fleishaker, Rev. Edgar Jackson, Dr. D. V. Jemison, Rev. Massie Kennard, Rev. Hugo Leaming, Rev. Donald Mathews, Dr. George Mecklenburg, Prof. Linus Pauling, Miss Renee Shapiro, Rev. Franklin I. Sheeder, Rev. Robert Stone, Dean John B. Thompson, Dr. Willard Uphaus, Rev. Edgar M. Wahlberg, Bishop W. J. Walls, Dr. Lorell Weiss, Rev. Wayne White, Aubrey Williams.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR PEACEFUL ALTERNATIVES
30 North Dearborn Street • Chicago 2, Illinois

To assist you in implementing your program of World Peace, I wish to

☐ contribute $_____ ☐ Check enclosed

☐ pledge $_____ to be paid as follows: _____

_____

(please print amounts and dates)

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____ ZONE _____ STATE _____

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

You may add my name to the list of signers of the Petition to the President of the United States and the United States Delegation to the United Nations, the statement enclosed with your letter of April 29.

(signed) .....

(address) .....

Also enclosed is my contribution of $..... toward publishing and circulating the Petition.

Box 134
Manhattanville Station
309 West 125th Street
New York 27, N. Y.

[National Committee for Peace, Guatemala]

ASAMBLEA NACIONAL POR LA PAZ
-COMITE PREPARATORIO-

Guatemala, 7 de junio de 1952

Dr.W.E.Dubois.
Vicepresidente de la
American Peace Crusade.
New York,U.S.A.

Querido Dr.:

En nombre del Comité Nacional de la Paz de Guatemala, me es sumamente grato y honroso presentar a Ud.el más fraternal saludo con motivo del 84 aniversario de su nacimiento.

Nosotros, como todas las personas amantes de la paz en América, celebramos jubilosamente esta fecha, porque constituye 84 gloriosos años suyos al servicio de las causas más nobles de la humanidad, en defensa de su valeroso pueblo y de todos los pueblos del mundo. Aqui en Guatemala lo apreciamos mucho,Dr.Dubois, porque Ud.es en verdad un hombre que ha puesto y pone valientemente todos sus esfuerzos y la gran riqueza de su inteligencia en defensa de la paz, contra la odiosa guerra a que infamemente quieren ser arrastrados nuestros pueblos. Su labor abnegada, efectiva y heróica es para nosotros el mejor estímulo a nuestra lucha también por la paz, por el progreso y la felicidad.

Reciba, pues, Dr.Dubois, la más cálida felicitación del pueblo de Guatemala, que se hace extensiva al querido pueblo norteamericano que lucha por la paz y que Ud.dignamente representa y dirige.

Con la segura convicción de que la causa de la paz es muy firme e invencible en nuestros pueblos y que indudablemente ella alcanzará sus nobles objetivos, le deseamos más años de vida en favor de la paz.

Respetuosamente

Oscar Edmundo Palma

Oscar Edmundo Palma
Guatemala,C.A.
5a.Calle Oriente 25.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO DEFEND NEGRO LEADERSHIP

ROOM 21 • 1660 FULTON STREET • BROOKLYN 13, N. Y.

PResident 8-2057

August 11, 1952

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 2, New York

Dear Dr. DuBois:

The enclosed brochure "In Defense of Negro Leadership" represents a project in which we are sure you will be interested. It is clear that special steps are urgently needed to stop the growing attacks on Negro leaders.

You will note that we included you among the "Recent Victims of Attack".

We hope that we may have your active participation in this project. Please fill out and return the enclosed reply card. Also send along any suggestions that occur to you for making this an effective campaign.

Sincerely yours,

Edward D McGowan

Rev. Edward D. McGowan
For the Committee

From this we may conclude
[illegible]

W. E. B. Du Bois

Harry T. Moore

Benj. J. Davis, Jr.

Claudia Jones

Harold Ward

Charlotta Bass

Paul Robeson

Charles A. Hill

IN DEFENSE OF NEGRO LEADERSHIP!

The time has come to halt the growing attacks upon Negro leaders!

Hundreds of our most devoted and courageous leaders—like many thousands of our people throughout the country—are being beaten, murdered, bombed or threatened by lynch mobs, slandered as "subversive" by Congressional committees, hounded by the F. B. I., imprisoned, fired from their jobs, barred from speaking in public halls, kept from travelling abroad, deported to the West Indies, threatened with denaturalization, or otherwise subjected to persecution and abuse.

Negro leaders active in the Communist Party are singled out for special persecution; but the attacks extend far beyond the Communists, and are directed against leaders of *all* shades of opinion – like those whose pictures are here reproduced.

BENJAMIN J. DAVIS, JR. was *imprisoned*. He is a national leader of the Communist Party, twice elected to the New York City Council. The Government charged that he violated the Smith Act by *"conspiring to teach and advocate"* the theoretical ideas of Communism.

HARRY T. MOORE was *murdered* – along with Mrs. Harriet Moore. He was a non-Communist leader of the Florida N.A.A.C.P., active in the Negro's fight for the vote and for decent schools. Yet KKK leader Hendrix charged that he got "involved in a communistic crowd."

Attacks like these are really directed against the whole Negro people. They seek to frighten our leaders into silence, and thus to suppress the growing struggle for Negro progress.

One of the more recent "legal" measures used to suppress militant Negro leadership, especially since the Korean War began, is the thought-control Smith Act. As Attorneys Richard E. Westbrooks and Earl B. Dickerson told the U. S. Supreme Court, its "inevitable effect . . . is to undermine, if not destroy, effective protest with regard to governmental practices and policies inimical to the welfare of Negroes."

As a result of Smith Act prosecutions, one Negro leader is already in prison, three are now on trial (Claudia Jones, Pettis Perry and Benjamin Careathers), three more are under indictment, and two others are being sought by Federal authorities—the first Negro political refugees in our country since the Civil War, since Frederick Douglass was a "fugitive from justice" and a price hung over the head of Harriet Tubman.

Things have reached such a state that almost any Negro – including the members of this Committee – who takes a leading part in the fight for Negro progress is headed for trouble with hoodlum gangs or the law or their agents.

But all of these efforts to "keep the Negro in his place" are bound to fail. Our people have learned well the maxim: "If there is no struggle, there is no progress." We will keep on fighting for our rights until every Jim Crow law and practice has been wiped off the face of our country.

We appeal to *all* Negro Americans, regardless of political belief or affiliation, to unite in a campaign to halt the increasing attacks upon our leaders. We call for support in pressing these and related demands on our Government:

- **Stop hounding Negro leaders who speak up and fight hard for Negro rights.**
- **Appoint a representative Citizens Committee to investigate and seek prosecution of the murderers of Mr. and Mrs. Harry T. Moore, of Mims, Florida.**
- **Make the Department of Justice investigate and prosecute those who seek to destroy the democratic rights of Negro citizens.**
- **Grant amnesty to Benjamin J. Davis, Jr. and his associates; stop prosecutions for political beliefs under the Smith Act.**
- **Adopt Representative Adolph Sabath's Bill to Repeal the Smith Act; repeal all other repressive legislation.**

SPONSORS *(partial list)*:

Rev. Edward D. McGowan, N.Y.
Bishop Cameron C. Alleyne, Pa.
Mrs. Mary Church Terrell, D.C.
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Roger Boyd, Calif.
Robert S. Robinson, Calif.

Please fill out, tear off and mail promptly

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO DEFEND NEGRO LEADERSHIP
1660 Fulton Street, Room 21. Brooklyn 13, N Y. **(Check below)**

---1. I endorse the APPEAL IN DEFENSE OF NEGRO LEADERSHIP.

---2. List me as a member of the National Committee.

---3. I enclose $ ..... to help finance the Committee's work.

Name (PRINT) Address & Post Office

PROOF FROM AFRO-AMERICAN

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO DEFEND NEGRO LEADERSHIP
1660 Fulton Street, Brooklyn 13, N. Y.

Dear Sirs:

As a Negro American who believes in democracy, I am in full agreement with your "Appeal for Defense of Negro Leadership."
I wish to cooperate with the Committee's work in the following ways:
(Check one or more of the following)

..... 1. Please list me as an endorser of the "Appeal."

..... 2. Please list me as a member of the National Committee.

..... 3. I enclose $..... to help finance the Committee's work.

Name (print) .....

Address .....

City ..... Zone ..... State .....

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NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO DEFEND
NEGRO LEADERSHIP

1660 Fulton Street, Room 21

Brooklyn 13, N. Y.

209

Hartford Ave. Baptist Church
Rev. Charles A. Hill
Detroit 10, Mich.

October 30, 1952

Re: The National Committee to Defend Negro Leadership

Dear Editor:

The article appearing in the New York Post, October 8, by Ted Poston, was really no surprise to me. There are certain forces in America who are determined to prevent the Negroes and other minorities from enjoying full democracy. This period is comparable to the period during the Anti-slavery Movement. Little do we realize that Harriett Tubman, whom we honor today, had a reward over her head for $40,000; she would classed a Communist today. They are claiming that every Negro who protests is a Communist or Communist influenced. Thus they are claiming that all the thinking is done by the Communists.

Just as the white Americans have protested against injustices, from the Boston Tea Party on down to this very moment; the Negro, as he advances spiritually and intellectually, likewise resents injustices.

Of course the purpose of attacking the Committee to Defend Negro Leadership is that those who are attacking the real militant leaders of the Negro people know once their voices are silenced, they can do what they please with the masses of Negroes. These militant Negro Leaders are not satisfied to enjoy many of the fruits of Democracy themselves, but are anxious and determined that the most humble citizen shall likewise enjoy these privileges.

No amount of name calling or smearing will stop the conscientious leaders. The early followers of Christ were called Christians, taunts, and sneers.

I noticed in this article several leaders are claimed to have asked their names to be withdrawn from those included by this Committee, but generally that is done by those more interested in themselves than the group of which they are a part. Jesus could have joined with the Scribes and Pharisees, the political leaders of his time, but because of his interest in the common man, he refused to do so; and therefore was killed. It is Douglass who said, "Without a struggle, there can be no progress", and all the Negro leaders are doing is endeavoring to make progress and to remove those causes that are contrary to our professions.

Today to work zealously for the FEPC, Civil Rights, against Discrimination and Segregation, one is immediately charged with being a Communist. In World War II, when we were fighting Hitler, we were not concerned with the beliefs of anybody or any nation that was willing to join us in that struggle against the worst tyrant of our times. Today the Negro is not asking those who join him in the struggle for First Class Citizenship their religious or political beliefs. We believe in Democracy, but in a Democracy where there is equality of opportunity for all.

The real enemies of this beloved Nation of ours, are not the Negroes who are endeavoring to lift their people to a higher plane, but those who thru character assassination etc., are endeavoring to prevent the coming of God's kingdom here on earth, and the realization of the brotherhood of man. Even to talk for peace, because of the hysteria, one is branded a Communist; and yet we represent the Prince of Peace. Our Bible says, "Blessed are the peacemakers, for they shall be called the children of God"; only by removing these inequalities, because of race, color, or creed, can peace be realized. Again the Holy Writ says that, "They that live by the sword, shall die by the sword". Only love can bind folks together; fear divides and destroys.

The Negro leaders who are being attacked are able to speak and fight for these ideals, because they are free; and by the help of God, we are determined to make it possible for al mankind, spiritually, mentally, and physically to enjoy these freedoms to which they are entitled. Under the present hysteria all of our beloved leaders, from Washington on down, who fought and labored for a free nation, including the abolitionists, would be Communists. Time will prove our cause right.

Yours,

Rev. Charles A. Hill, Pastor
HARTFORD AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH
6300 Hartford Avenue.
Detroit 10, Mich.
CAH/dm

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO DEFEND NEGRO LEADERSHIP

Room 21 - 1660 Fulton Street - Brooklyn 13, N.Y.

PRESS RELEASE - Nov. 1, 1952

Dear Editor:

In view of recent press stories which distort the true character of the newly organized NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO DEFEND NEGRO LEADERSHIP, we wish to briefly state here the aim and program of the Committee.

Hundreds of Negro leaders in all walks of life are now being persecuted because of their militant fight for democratic rights and peace. They are pilloried in the press, barred from public halls, arrested and beaten by police on trumped-up charges, investigated by the Un-American Activities Committee, hounded by the F.B.I., imprisoned for "contempt of court" and persecuted under the Smith Act. Some are barred from travel abroad; others have been deported; and more than a few have been murdered with impunity by hate-crazed enemies of Negro freedom.

It is to bring a halt to this unwarranted persecution of Negro leaders that our Committee was formed. A full statement of its program can be obtained by writing for the illustrated APPEAL IN DEFENSE OF NEGRO LEADERSHIP (1660 Fulton Street, Room 21 Brooklyn 13, N.Y.). The substance of this document is soon to be published as an ad in several Negro newspapers.

We read in the press that Walter White calls the Committee a "Communist Front" and warns N.A.A.C.P. branches to shun it, and that Ted Poston writing in the New York Post complains that the Committee "seeks to link the legitimate problems of recognized Negro leaders with the persecution of Negro Communist under the Smith Act". These gentlemen are thus falling right in line with the tactics of the enemies of Negro freedom -"Divide and rule".

The enemies of our people do not make fine political distinctions when they set out to cut down those leaders who fight hard and effectively for Negro progess. Not only did they put Communist leader Benjamin J. Davis in prison, but they murdered N.A.A.C.P. leaders Harry T. Moore and Mrs. Harriet Moore.

Nor does our Committee make such distinctions. Indeed, we reject them as all injurious to the cause of Negro freedom. There are Negro anti-Communists, non-Communists and Communists among the several dozen victims of persecution cited in our literature, and also among the sponsors and members of our Committee. We seek to organize and unite ALL NEGROES, regardless of political belief or affiliation, in common struggle against the common enemies of our people.

This approach seems to have wide support among Negroes throughout the country, judging from the flurry of reactions we have received from the attacks on our Committee in the press. To cite one example, a New York citizen writes: "I have read an article in the Post paper branding you as a Communist Front group, which everyone does if you are liberal and practicing Democracy. But I believe you are working for a good cause so keep up the Good work!"

We will proceed along with our work, despite the attacks of disrupters. We are confident that the cause of unity in defense of Negro leadership will triumph over the efforts of those who seek to divide our people and thus weaken our struggle for full democratic rights.

Sincerely yours,

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO DEFEND NEGRO LEADERSHIP

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO DEFEND NEGRO LEADERSHIP

ROOM 21 • 1660 FULTON STREET • BROOKLYN 13, N. Y.
PResident 8-2057

NEWS

From: Rev. Edward D. McGowan,
Co-Chairman, Resident Committee.

FOR RELEASE

Tuesday A.M.
December 9, 1952.

Rev. Edward D. McGowan released today the names of more than sixty community figures representative of all parts of the country who are sponsoring an Appeal in Defense of Negro Leadership.

Rev. McGowan said: "This Committee is already at work defending Negro leaders such as John H. McCray, well known editor of the Lighthouse and Informer, who has been sentenced to sixty days on the chain gang in a frameup in South Carolina. Sponsors sent telegrams of protest to Judge Steve Griffith of Columbia, demanding release and full pardon of Mr. McCray."

He continued: "We are also supporting the nationwide defense of Harold E. Ward, Negro labor leader and financial secretary of the Farm-Equipment Union (UE) McCormick local 108, who has been jailed and held without bail by Judge Wendell Green on an alleged murder charge, in 'an International Harvester-police frameup' in Chicago."

"One of the more recent 'legal' measures used to suppress militant Negro leadership", Rev. McGowan stated, "is the thought-control Smith Act."

(More)

"As a result of Smith Act persecutions, one Negro leader is already in prison (Benjamin J. Davis, Communist), three are now on trial (Claudia Jones, Pettis Perry and Benjamin Careathers), three more are under indictment and two others are being sought by Federal authorities first Negro political refugees since the Civil War, and since Frederick Douglass was a 'fugitive from justice' and a price hung over the head of Harriet Tubman."

Our overall program calls for defense of all Negro leaders - non-Communists and Communists alike - who are victims of persecution and attack. The several dozen sponsors of our Appeal represent all walks of Negro life: the clergy, educators, labor and trade union leaders, lawyers, doctors, cultural and civic figures - women, men and youth.

The Appeal states: "We are alarmed at the mounting attacks upon Negro leadership; for we well understand the serious threat which these attacks pose for the liberties of our people as a whole."

It further sets forth an illustrated and factually documented list of recent victims of attack, and appeals to All Negro Americans, regardless of political belief or affiliation, to unite in a campaign to halt the increasing attacks upon Negro leaders who fight in the best interest of the Negro people.

The headquarters of the Committee is located at 1660 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, N.Y. in the heart of Bedford-Stuyvesant, a predominantly Negro area.

The following is a partial listing of the sponsors:

Mrs. Ada B. Jackson, Bklyn.; Bishop Cameron C. Alleyne, Pa.; Bishop Reverdy G. Ransom, Ohio; Mrs. Mary Church Terrell, D.C.; Rev. Charles A. Hill, Mich.; Rev. Joseph M. Evans, Ill.; Atty. Geo. A Parker, D.C.

(More)

Also, Mr. Joseph Johnson, Jr., Cal.; Mrs. Andrew W. Simkins, S.C. Mr. G.L. Porter, Ill.; Archbishop David William Short, Iowa; Rev. J. Henry Patten, Pa.; Mr. Carlton Moss, Cal.; Dr. Carleton B. Goodlet, Cal. Mr. Owen Middleton, Bklyn.; Mr. Lee Morgan, Ohio; Mr. Bernard Lucas, Ohio; Mr. Ewart Guinier, N.Y.; Prof. H.D. Smith, S.C.; Dr. Ralph F. Hanley, Ind.

Also, Mr. Deighton Osborne, Bklyn.; Mr. Doxey A. Wilkerson, N.Y.; Prof. G. Murray Branch, Ga.; Miss Viola M. Brown, N.C; Mr. Larkin Marshall, Ga.; Mr. Louis E. Burnham, N.Y.; Mr. Richard Henderson, Ind.; Dr. W. Alphaeus Hunton, N.Y.; Mr. William L. Patterson, N.Y.; Mr. Charle Collins, N.Y.; Mrs. Esther Cooper Jackson, Bklyn.

Also, Mr. Coleman A. Young, Mich.; Rev. OB. Smith, Cal.; Mr. Joseph Banks, N.Y.; Mr. James Malloy, N.Y.; Rev. Harold S. Williamson, N.Y.; Mrs. Liddie Banks, Bklyn.; Dr. Forrest O. Wiggins, Min Mr. Robert Robinson, Cal.; Mr. Eddie Pinckney, Bklyn.; Rev. H.M. Hutc Mass.; Capt. Hugh Mulzac, N.Y.; Mr. James W. Ford, N.Y.

Also, Mr. William Harrison, Mass.; Miss Ethel Goodman, Ohio; Mr. Edward Webb, Ohio; Mr. Bertram Washington, Ohio; Mr. Raymond Dennis, Ohio; Mr. George Lee, Cal.; Mr. Lawrence Turner, Cal.; Mr. Roger Boyd, Cal.; Mr. John Forrester, Cal.; Mr. Sidney Moore, Cal.; Mr. Andrew Nelson, La.; Mrs. Marguerite Robinson, Cal.; Rev. Clarence T.R. Nelson, Ohio; Mr. Cyril Philips, N.Y.; Mrs. Laura Hall, Bklyn.; Mrs. Thelma Slappy, Bklyn.; Dr. Edward C. Mazique, D.C.; Mrs. Maude White Katz, N.Y. and Rev. Edward D. McGowan, N.Y.

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NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO DEFEND NEGRO LEADERSHIP

ROOM 21 • 1660 FULTON STREET • BROOKLYN 13, N. Y.

PResident 8-2057

December 10, 1952

Dr. W.E. B. DuBois
23 West 26th Street
New York, New York

Dear Dr. DuBois:

In line with the conversation which I had with you on yesterday, the National Committee to Defend Negro Leadership would be honored to have you speak at a Reception in honor of Negro leaders under attack.

The Reception will be held on Sunday afternoon, January 11 from three to six P.M. at the United Mutual Auditorium, 310 Lenox Avenue, New York City.

Kindly let us hear from you on this in an early mail.

Very sincerely yours,

Esther Cooper Jackson

Esther Cooper Jackson

35-41-19

December 11, 1952

Mrs. Esther Cooper Jackson
National Committee to Defend Negro Leadership
Room 21
1660 Fulton Street
Brooklyn 13, N.Y.

Dear Mrs. Jackson:

It will be impossible for me to speak January 11th on account of other engagements.

I am sorry.

Very sincerely yours,

DB:lh

W.E.B. Du Bois

Paul Robeson | William R. Hood | Mary McLeod Bethune | Roosevelt Ward | W. A. Hunton | Benjamin Careathers

Printer's Proof

An Appeal...

IN DEFENSE OF NEGRO LEADERSHIP

The time has come to halt the growing attacks upon Negro leaders!

We, the undersigned Negro Americans, call upon our people everywhere to speak up in defense of all those Negro leaders being persecuted because they fight hard for our democratic rights.

We call upon the officers of federal, state and local governments to discharge their public trust by protecting the democratic rights of our leaders and the whole Negro people.

HARRY T. MOORE (deceased)

W. E. B. DU BOIS

DAVIS, JR. BENJAMIN J.

W. J. WALLS

CHARLOTTA BASS

GEORGE W. CROCKETT, JR.

RECENT VICTIMS OF ATTACKS AGAINST NEGRO LEADERSHIP

BASS, CHARLOTTA—former publisher of CALIFORNIA EAGLE; President of National Council of Sojourners for Truth and Justice; Progressive Party candidate for Vice President of the U.S.; leader in peace movement; **denied passport rights for travel abroad.**

BETHUNE, DR. MARY McLEOD—founder of Bethune-Cookman College; President of National Council of Negro Women; former executive in National Youth Administration; leader in many civic enterprises; **called "subversive" by Un-American Activities Committee, barred from speaking in high school of Englewood, N. J.**

BROWN, DR. CHARLOTTE HAWKINS—President of Palmer Memorial Institute; eminent civic leader; **called "subversive" by Un-American Activities Committee.**

CAREATHERS, BENJAMIN—former organizer for CIO steel union; leader of unemployed movement during 1930's; community leader of Communist Party in Pittsburgh, Pa.; **indicted under Smith Act.**

CROCKETT, GEORGE W., JR.—outstanding Detroit attorney; former Chairman of F.E.P.C. Committee of United Automobile Workers-CIO; defense counsel in trial of national Communist leaders; **cited by judge for "contempt of court" for being "too zealous" in defense of clients; serving 6-months term in prison.**

DAVIS, BENJAMIN J., JR.—son of renowned Republican leader of Georgia; defense lawyer in Herndon and other Negro-rights cases, twice elected to New York City Council; member National Committee of Communist Party and publisher of DAILY WORKER; **convicted under Smith Act, serving 5-year prison term.**

DU BOIS, DR. W. E. B.—world renowned scholar, author, lecturer, educator; Co-Chairman of Council on African Affairs and of American Peace Crusade; **prosecuted as "foreign agent" at age 83, acquitted; denied passport rights for travel abroad.**

FINGAL, DR. W. A.—President of N.A.A.C.P. in Cairo, Ill.; **arrested with others for encouraging parents to enroll children in "white" school which courts had declared must be opened to Negro pupils.**

GILBERT, LT. LEON—serving with U.S. Army in Korea; charged with "disobeying orders of a superior officer"; **sentenced to death by all-white court martial, later commuted to 20 years at hard labor and loss of all Army rights and privileges.**

HANNIBAL, J. J. — Chairman of Citizen's Committee fighting for non-segregated schools in Kinston, N. C.; **received anonymous threats of death, her home guarded by Negro neighbors.**

HILL, REV. CHARLES A.—outstanding minister and civic leader in Detroit; **called before Un-American Activities Committee and subjected to insult and abuse as a "subversive"; one son threatened with loss of commission as Captain in Air Corps and another son with loss of job at U.S. arsenal because of father's public activities.**

HOOD, WILLIAM R.—officer of United Automobile Workers-CIO; Chairman of National Negro Labor Council; **called before Un-American Activities Committee and subjected to abuse and slander as a "subversive."**

HUNTON, DR. W. ALPHAEUS—for many years on faculty of Howard University; Executive Secretary of Council on African Affairs; former Trustee of Civil Rights Bail Fund; **cited for "contempt of court" because he refused to reveal names of several thousand contributors to Bail Fund; served 6 months in prison.**

JACKSON, JAMES E., JR.—founder of Southern Negro Youth Congress; former organizer of tobacco workers union; World War II veteran; alternate member of National Committee of Communist Party and Southern Regional Director; **indicted under Smith Act, now a political refugee.**

JASON, WILLIAM C., JR.—postal employee in Philadelphia; Chairman of Welfare Committee of National Alliance of Postal Employees; **along with other postal employees, threatened again with loss of job unless they can prove loyalty, even though cleared of "subversive" charges some time ago by Loyalty Review Board.**

JONES, CLAUDIA—came to U.S. from Trinidad, B.W.I., at age of 9; former leader in Young Communist League; member of National Committee of Communist Party and Secretary of National Women's Commission; **denied citizenship on political grounds; now on trial under Smith Act.**

LEE, CANADA—internationally famous actor; **called "subversive" and hounded to death by Un-American Activities Committee.**

LEIGHTON, GEORGE—N.A.A.C.P. Attorney in Cicero, Ill.; defended right of Negro veteran and family to move into lily-white neighborhood; **indicted and arrested, along with others, for "conspiracy to lower property values."**

McCRAY, JOHN—editor of LIGHTHOUSE AND INFORMER; leader of right-to-vote movement in South Carolina; fighter for election of Negroes to public office; **arrested and imprisoned on a technical frame-up charge.**

McPHAUL, ARTHUR—Executive Secretary of the Detroit Civil Rights Congress; **called before Un-American Activities Committee and subjected to abuse and slander as a "subversive," cited for alleged "contempt of Congress."**

MOORE, HARRY T. — Florida State Coordinator of N.A.A.C.P.; leader in the fight for the vote and for decent schools; **murdered, along with his wife, Mrs. Harriet Moore, by the bomb of assassins still at large.**

PATTERSON, WILLIAM L.—National Executive Secretary of the Civil Rights Congress; key leader in many campaigns for Negro rights; initiator of the U.N. petition, WE CHARGE GENOCIDE!; **called "subversive" by Un-American Activities Committee; twice tried (and acquitted) for "contempt of Congress"; called a "G—d black s.o.b." by Representative Lanham, of Georgia, who tried to attack him physically at a Congressional hearing.**

PERRY, PETTIS—community leader in Los Angeles, Calif.; received 65,000 votes in 1938 as candidate for State Equalization Board; candidate for Congress in 1940; member of National Committee of Communist Party, Secretary of National Negro Commission, and Chairman of National Farm Commission; **now on trial under Smith Act.**

PRIMUS, PEARL—internationally famous dancer; **barred from giving a dance recital in Harrisburg by the Pennsylvania State Attorney General, following an attack upon her "loyalty" by the American Legion.**

ROBESON, PAUL—world renowned actor and singer; Co-Chairman of the Council on African Affairs; leader of the world peace movement; militant fighter for Negro rights and for freedom of colonial peoples; **called "subversive" by the Un-American Activities Committee; pilloried in the press; barred from leading concert halls in the U.S.; denied passport rights to travel abroad by the U.S. State Department because "he has been extremely active in behalf of independence of the colonial peoples of Africa. . . ."**

ROBINSON, THERESA—former public school teacher in Washington, D. C., and head of Women's Civil Rights Division, Improved Benevolent Protective Order of Elks of the World; active in the world peace movement; **called "subversive" by the Un-American Activities Committee; denied passport right to travel abroad; hounded to death by attacks on her "loyalty."**

SIMMONS, LE BRON—outstanding attorney and civic leader in Detroit; active in many struggles for Negro rights; **called before the Un-American Activities Committee and subjected to abuse and slander as a "subversive."**

SMITH, FERDINAND C.—native of Trinidad, B.W.I.; former National Secretary of the National Maritime Union-CIO; a founder of the National Negro Labor Council; **deported as an "undesirable alien."**

SMITH, MORANDA—South Atlantic Regional Director of CIO Food and Tobacco Workers; militant leader of strike against Reynolds Tobacco Co. (Camels cigarettes) in Winston-Salem, N. C.; **called "subversive," pilloried in the press, threatened by Ku Klux Klan just three days before she died of a stroke.**

WALLS, BISHOP W. J.—eminent leader of the A.M.E. Zion Church; active in the peace movement; **called "subversive" by the Un-American Activities Committee.**

WARD, ROOSEVELT—national leader of the Labor Youth League, residing temporarily in New York; active in the fight for Negro rights and for peace; **charged with technical failure to notify his New Orleans, La. draft board of change of address, convicted and sentenced to prison—although Government officials admit they were continually aware of his public activities and whereabouts.**

WIGGINS, DR. FORREST O.—formerly on the faculty of Howard University; teacher of philosophy at Minnesota University; **fired because of his activities as a leader of the Progressive Party.**

WINSTON, HENRY—former leader of Young Communist League; World War II veteran, cited for "conspicuously meritorious and outstanding performance of military duty"; member National Committee of Communist Party and National Organizational Secretary; **convicted under Smith Act, now a political refugee.**

YOUNG, COLEMAN—outstanding labor leader in Detroit; Executive Secretary of the National Negro Labor Council; **called before the Un-American Activities Committee and subjected to slander and abuse as a "subversive."**

LET US UNITE IN MILITANT DEFENSE OF NEGRO LEADERSHIP!

The "Subversive" Label

Things have reached such a state in our country that almost any Negro leader who dares to fight hard for Negro rights is headed for trouble with the law, with "public opinion," or with hoodlum assassins.

Hundreds of our most devoted and militant leaders are now being pilloried in the daily press, or barred from speaking in public halls, or arrested and beaten by the police for alleged "disorderly conduct" or some other trumped-up charge. They are being prosecuted in the courts, or "investigated" by the Un-American Activities Committee, or hounded by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Some have been forced to leave the country; others are barred from travel abroad; and more than a few have been murdered with impunity by hate-crazed enemies of Negro freedom.

No matter whether these leaders are Communists, non-Communist or anti-Communist, the "explanation" is most always the same. They are labeled "subversive" or "communistic," or "undesirable aliens," or "dangerous trouble-makers."

First, the Communists—Then . . .

Negro leaders active in the Communist Party are singled out for special persecution; but the attacks extend far beyond the Communists.

Benjamin J. Davis, Jr., member of the National Committee of the Communist Party and twice elected to the City Council of New York, is confined in a federal prison in Terre Haute, Indiana, and denied even the right to correspond with his friends.

Harry T. Moore, Florida State Co-ordinator of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People—together with his wife, *Mrs. Harriet Moore*—is DEAD.

Mr. Davis, long a powerful fighter for Negro rights on many fronts, was convicted for alleged violation of the Smith Act. His "crime" was *"conspiracy to teach and advocate"* the theoretical principles of the Communist Party. Mr. Moore, militant leader in the Negro's fight for the right to vote and for decent schools, was killed by the bomb of unknown assassins. Ku Klux Klan leader William Hendrix "explained" that the N.A.A.C.P. leader got *"involved in a communistic crowd."*

Communist leader Ben Davis and N.A.A.C.P. leader Harry Moore are symbolic of the widespread attacks now being directed against militant Negro leaders of *all* shades of opinion.

Just Think of It!

- To be charged by the Un-American Activities Committee with associating with so-called "subversive organizations" leads to the barring from a New Jersey high school of one of the most eminent educators and civic leaders of the United States, *Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune.*
- To write and speak for Negro rights and for peace brings prosecution as a "foreign agent" and denial of passport rights to one of the greatest scholars this country ever produced, the 84-year-old *Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois.*
- To argue vigorously in Federal Court against conviction of his clients, Communist leaders indicted under the Smith Act, brings a "contempt" citation and six months in prison to an outstanding Detroit attorney, *George W. Crockett, Jr.*
- To fight against segregated schools brings arrests for N.A.A.C.P. President *Dr. W. A. Fingal* and other leaders in Cairo, Illinois, and threats of death to *Mrs. J. J. Hannibal,* in Kingston, North Carolina.
- To lead the fight for the lives of Willie McGee, the "Martinsville Seven," the Trenton Six" and other victims of Jim Crow frame-ups brings two trials for alleged "contempt of Congress" for the Executive Secretary of the Civil Rights Congress, *William L. Patterson*—the charge growing out of a hearing at which Georgia's Representative Lanham called the C.R.C. leader a "G—d black s.o.b.," and tried to attack him physically.
- To support a Negro veteran moving into a lily-white neighborhood in Cicero, Illinois, brings mob destruction of the apartment house and police arrests for N.A.A.C.P. Attorney *George Leighton* and other leaders—for "conspiracy to lower property values"!
- To become an active leader of the Progressive Party brings discharge from his position to a professor of philosophy at the University of Minnesota, *Dr. Forrest O. Wiggins.*
- To fight hard for Negro rights, African freedom and peace brings public abuse, barring from concert halls and denial of the right to travel abroad to the great people's artist, *Paul Robeson.*

These are just a few examples of the mounting drive against hundreds of Negro leaders who defy the Jim Crow policies of our country and fight hard for the full citizenship rights of our people. There will be many hundreds more unless we put a stop—RIGHT NOW—to this unjust persecution of Negro leadership.

Real Target—The Whole Negro People

These growing attacks against Negro leaders are really directed against Negro citizens as a whole. They are designed to frighten off our leaders and curb the mounting struggles of the masses of our people against the rising tide of "white supremacy" during these years of war hysteria—especially since our country has been waging war against the colored peoples of China and Korea, and helping imperialist governments suppress the liberation struggles of other colored peoples in Asia and Africa.

For every Negro leader attacked there are thousands of rank and file Negro citizens beaten or killed by the police, "lynched" in the courts on frame-up charges, bombed in their homes, denied the right to vote, and forced into poverty by increasing job discrimination. Moreover, it is no accident that those Negro leaders singled out for attack are precisely the ones who fight hardest to establish the dignity and full citizenship of the masses of our people.

These efforts to intimidate and isolate militant Negro leaders are part and parcel of a growing campaign to suppress the whole broad struggle for Negro rights—to "keep the Negro in his place."

WE HERE DECLARE TO ALL ENEMIES OF NEGRO FREEDOM — WHETHER THEY BE OUTLAW HOODLUMS OR OFFICIALS OF GOVERNMENT: SIRS, YOUR EFFORTS WILL FAIL! THE NEGRO PEOPLE WILL KEEP ON FIGHTING FOR THEIR RIGHTS, EVER MORE POWERFULLY, UNTIL THE VERY LAST VESTIGE OF JIM CROW OPPRESSION HAS BEEN WIPED OFF THE FACE OF OUR LAND!

The Smith Act—Fountainhead of Oppression

The drive now under way against militant Negro leadership is greatly strengthened by a whole series of executive and legislative measures designed to silence all serious opposition from any quarter to basic foreign and domestic policies of the Federal Government.

The democratic rights of Negroes and all other Americans are being seriously undermined by the so-called *"Loyalty Oath"* purges of Federal employees and public school teachers; the curbing of trade union rights under the *Taft-Hartley Act* and other measures; the exercise of thought-control and the building of concentration camps under the *McCarran Act;* the wholesale round-up and *deportation of aliens;* the new restrictions on West Indians coming to this country under the *McCarran-Walter Act;* and especially the prosecution of Communist leaders for alleged violation of the *Smith Act.*

Among these and other repressive measures, by far the most immediate and serious threat to the democratic liberties of all citizens —indeed, the main fountainhead of current trends toward the suppression of free speech and free association—is the 1940 thought-control law sponsored by Howard W. Smith, poll-tax representative from Virginia for more than twenty-one years.

The Smith Act makes it "criminal conspiracy" to teach or advocate or circulate almost any ideas which hired stool-pigeons can testify imply "intent" to overthrow the government by force and violence—even though the indicted person is not charged with one single act or speech calling for such overthrow.

Referring to the eleven national leaders of the Communist Party convicted under this Act, Supreme Court Justice Hugo Black declared: "These petitioners were not charged with an attempt to overthrow the Government. . . . The charge was that they agreed to assemble and to talk and publish certain ideas at a later date. . . . No matter how it is worded, this is a virulent form of prior censorship of speech and press, which I believe the First Amendment forbids." Mr. Justice William C. Douglas called these convictions "dangerous to the liberties of every citizen."

The Smith Act poses a very special threat to Negro citizens. We have got to "teach and advocate" changes in the many Jim Crow laws and practices of federal, state and local governmental agencies. Thus we always run the risk that some paid "informer" will appear in court to testify that our *intent,* despite our words and deeds to the contrary, is to "overthrow the Government by force and violence."

This is why two eminent Negro attorneys—Richard E. Westbrooks and Earl B. Dickerson, of Chicago—urged the Supreme Court to reconsider its decision upholding the conviction of the Communist leaders under the Smith Act. They argued: "In the first place, advocacy of fundamental changes in government so as to extend democratic protection to the Negro people might well be equated, under the broad terms of the Court's decision, with advocacy of the violent overthrow of the Government. . . . The inevitable effect of the decision is to undermine, if not destroy, effective protest with regard to government practices and policies inimical to the welfare of Negroes."

Six Negro leaders of the Communist Party have already been victimized by the Smith Act. *Henry Winston,* National Organization Secretary, was convicted along with *Benjamin J. Davis, Jr.* and nine other members of the National Committee. *Miss Claudia Jones,* Secretary of the National Women's Commission, and *Pettis Perry,* Secretary of the National Negro Commission, are now on trial in New York. *James E. Jackson,* Southern Regional Director, and *Benjamin Careathers,* leader in the Negro community of Pittsburgh, are under indictment.

Henry Winston and James Jackson have been sought by Federal authorities since the summer of 1951—the first political refugees we have had in this country since before the Civil War—since the days when Frederick Douglass was a "fugitive from justice" and a price hung over the head of Harriet Tubman.

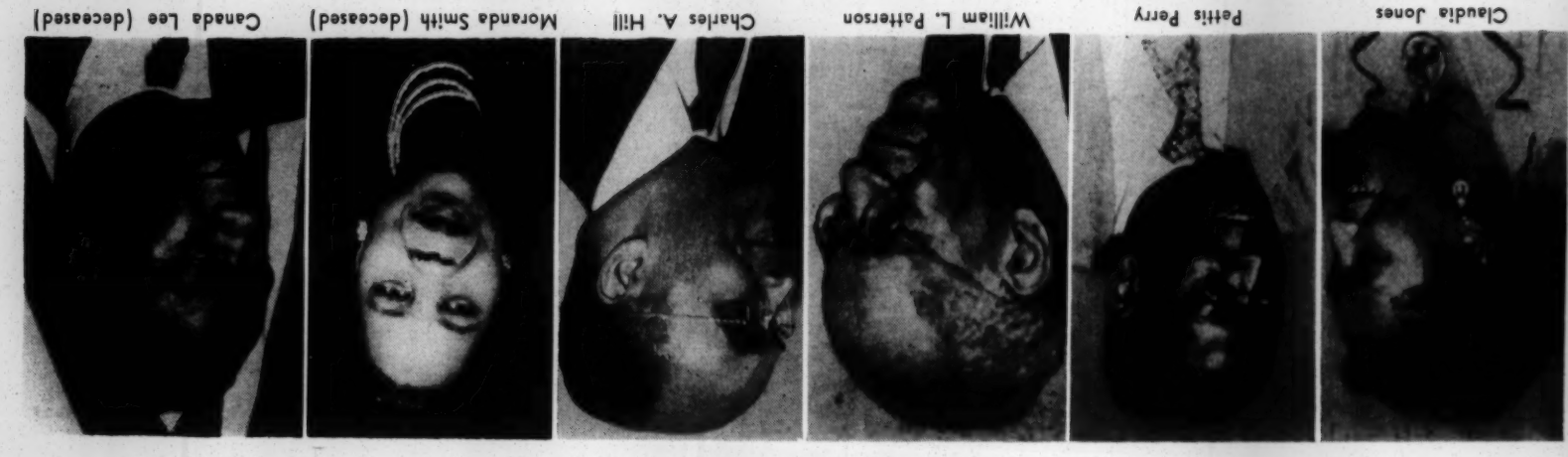
It is horribly unjust that these Communist leaders—or any other Americans—should be prosecuted and imprisoned for nothing more than their political beliefs. It is criminal that their wives, children, relatives, friends and neighbors are now being hounded and persecuted day and night by the F.B.I. It is sinister and alarming that the "witch-hunt" hysteria whipped up around the Smith Act trials is being used as a cover for wholesale attacks against Negro leadership by all the flag-waving, white-supremacist enemies of democracy throughout our country.

The warning of Attorneys Westbrooks and Dickerson is tragically confirmed by the increasing number of unwarranted attacks against Negro leaders during this period of Smith Act prosecutions. Our "right of protest" is, indeed, being undermined; and without this right the Negro people can have no hope of winning full citizenship.

The spokesmen of our Government proclaim their fervent desire to "extend democracy" everywhere throughout the world. Let them direct a little more of their democratic fervor toward the defense and extension of democracy here at home!

WE DEMAND AN END TO THE PERSECUTION AND MURDER OF NEGRO LEADERS!

(SPACE RESERVED FOR NAMES OF SPONSORS.)



Claudia Jones | Pettis Perry | William L. Patterson | Charles A. Hill | Maranda Smith (deceased) | Canada Lee (deceased)

Our Appeal

We, whose names appear on the preceding page, speak as loyal American citizens who are eager to protect and strengthen the democratic principles and practices of the United States—for *all* people, regardless of race, creed, national origin or political belief.

We also speak as *Negro* Americans; and we especially insist upon the exercise of full democratic rights by the Negro citizens of our country. We will always insist upon this right. We will not be silenced by the epithets "subversive," or "communistic," or "trouble-maker," or anything else.

We are genuinely alarmed at the mounting wave of attacks upon Negro leadership throughout our country; for we well understand the serious threat which these attacks pose for the liberties of our people as a whole.

We appeal to Negro Americans everywhere, regardless of political belief or affiliation, to unite in a sustained campaign of struggle to halt the increasing persecution of Negro leaders.

Specifically, we call for support in pressing the following demands upon the leaders of federal, state and local governments:

1. Stop hounding and persecuting Negro leaders who speak up and fight hard for Negro democratic rights.
2. Appoint a representative Citizens Committee to investigate the murder of Mr. and Mrs. Harry T. Moore, of Mims, Florida, and to recommend whatever steps are necessary to assure the arrest and prosecution of their assassins.
3. Make the Department of Justice and the Un-American Activities Committee investigate and prosecute vigorously all those individuals, organized groups, publications and agencies of government that seek actively to abridge or destroy the democratic rights of Negro citizens.
4. Grant amnesty to Benjamin J. Davis, Jr., Henry Winston and their associates; and stop all prosecution for political teaching and advocacy under the Smith Act.
5. Restore the passport rights of Mrs. Charlotta Bass, Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois, Paul Robeson and all other Negro citizens now barred from travel abroad solely because of their militant fight for Negro rights and for peace.
6. Enact fair employment practice legislation, with effective enforcement provisions. Pass similar FEPC measures in all state legislatures and city councils.
7. Take all necessary executive and legislative steps to guarantee equal democratic rights to Negro citizens in voting, in appointment and election to public office, in the courts, in public education, in public health and housing, in the armed forces, and in freedom from physical attack and lynch terror.
8. Pass Representative Adolph Sabath's Bill to Repeal the Smith Act. (H.R. 7493). Repeal all other repressive legislation, especially the severe restrictions on immigration from the West Indies in the McCarran-Walter Act, the anti-labor Taft-Hartley Act, and the thought-control and concentration camp McCarran Act.

More than a century ago, in 1829, the militant abolitionist leader, David Walker, addressed his famous *Appeal . . . to the Colored Citizens of the World, but in particular, and very expressly, to those in the United States of America.* He admonished our forefathers: "Never make an attempt to gain our freedom or *natural rights* from under our cruel oppressors and murderers, until you see your way clear—WHEN THAT HOUR ARRIVES AND YOU MOVE, BE NOT AFRAID OR DISMAYED; for be you assured that Jesus Christ the King of heaven and of earth who is the God of Justice and of armies, will surely go before you."

We have come a long way since the days when David Walker called upon our people to struggle against "those enemies who have for hundreds of years stolen our *rights*"; but the path to our freedom still lies ahead through struggle. AND WE SEE OUR WAY CLEAR, THE HOUR IS HERE WHEN WE HAVE GOT TO MOVE!

We appeal to Negro organizations and individuals throughout the country to speak up against the persecution of our leaders. We call upon all friends of the Negro people to support our demands.

(Please detach, fill out, and mail promptly.)

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO DEFEND NEGRO LEADERSHIP
1660 Fulton Street • Room 21 • Brooklyn 13, New York (Phone: PResident 8-2057)

Dear Sirs:

As a Negro American who believes in democracy, I am in full agreement with your "Appeal in Defense of Negro Leadership." I wish to cooperate with the Committee's work in the following ways: (Check one or more of the following)

.....1. Please list me as an endorser of the "Appeal."

.....2. Please list me as a member of the National Committee.

.....3. I enclose $..... to help finance the Committee's work.

Name (PRINT) .....

Address .....

Post Office .....

Sponsored by
NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO DEFEND NEGRO LEADERSHIP
1660 Fulton Street, Brooklyn 13, N. Y.

412

National Committee to Repeal the McCarran Act

2 STONE STREET (at Whitehall)
NEW YORK 4, N. Y.
BOwling Green 9-2558

INITIATORS

Dr. Frank Aydelotte
Bishop James C. Baker
Miss Emily Green Balch
Prof. G. A. Borgese
Dr. Abraham Cronbach
Bishop Benjamin D. Dagwell
Dr. Edwin T. Dahlberg
Dr. Mark A. Dawber
Mrs. Welthy Honsinger Fisher
Prof. E. Franklin Frazier
Rev. John Paul Jones
Rabbi Leo Jung
Bishop Gerald Kennedy
Prof. Robert Morss Lovett
Dr. John A. Mackay
Bishop Francis J. McConnell
Mr. Carey McWilliams
Dr. Alexander Meiklejohn
Dr. Albert W. Palmer
Bishop Edward L. Parsons
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Prof. Paul Tillich
Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Dr. Charles J. Turck
Rev. Pierre van Paassen
Prof. Oswald Veblen
Bishop W. J. Walls

PLANNING COMMITTEE

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Mrs. Welthy Honsinger Fisher
Prof. E. Franklin Frazier
Rabbi Leo Jung
Edward S. Lewis
Prof. Robert S. Lynd
Prof. Arthur L. Swift, Jr.
Dean John B. Thompson
Olive O. Van Horn

March 22, 1952

Dear Sponsor:

As you know, our Committee has been protesting the setting up of concentration camps. We were unable to get an appointment with President Truman, but have received a telegram from Attorney General McGrath inviting the delegation to meet with him instead. Plans are now being made for the delegation to go to Washington April 3rd. The enclosed protest statement will be signed by the members of the delegation and presented to the Attorney General for him to pass on to the President.

We have found it very difficult to penetrate the conspiracy of silence of the press on such issues as the need to repeal the McCarran Act. Since the announcement of the setting up of concentration camps, not a single letter of protest has been printed in the New York Times. If sufficient funds are available, we would like to use this protest statement signed by several thousand citizens as an advertisement in the New York Times and other key papers in metropolitan areas. We hope that each sponsor will sign this statement and get at least ten other signatures. These signatures will also be sent to the President.

May we also suggest that each one of you write to your local papers protesting the setting up of concentration camps and urging repeal of the McCarran Act. If your letters are printed, we would appreciate receiving newspaper clips.

We are very glad to report that more than 15,000 copies each of the concentration camp flyer and the I.F. Stone reprint have already been distributed. If you have not yet ordered any to send to friends, won't you do so now? The cost is 50¢ per 100.

Lastly, but very important, we urge you to visit your Senators and Congressmen when they are home during the Easter recess, asking them to make public statements protesting the setting up of concentration camps and declaring their support for H.R. 3118, the Sabath repeal bill. Let's make the most of this election year!

Cordially yours,

John B. Thompson
Dean John B. Thompson

Leo Jung
Rabbi Leo Jung

Olive O. Van Horn
Olive O. Van Horn
For the Planning Committee
NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO REPEAL
THE McCARRAN ACT

PROTEST STATEMENT TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES
ON THE SETTING UP OF CONCENTRATION CAMPS UNDER THE
McCARRAN ACT

The National Committee to Repeal the McCarran Act is alarmed by recent press reports (N.Y. Times, Jan. 1, 1952) that Attorney General McGrath has "put in motion a plan for the detention of subversive elements of the population under provisions of the Internal Security Act of 1950, known as the McCarran Act."

We are further alarmed by the introduction on January 16th of a bill by Senator James O. Eastland of Mississippi calling for the immediate declaration of a state of emergency in order that the McCarran Act detention camp provisions can go into effect at once.

These reports substantiate all too clearly the predictions made by you in your message to Congress when you vetoed the McCarran Act and said:

> "...It would be harmful to our security and damaging to the individual rights of our people if it (the McCarran Act) were enacted..."

The McCarran Act detention camp provisions violate basic American principles by depriving citizens of their liberty without due process of law and trial by jury, by inflicting punishment for opinions held and not for crimes committed, and by making guilt a question of association rather than a personal responsibility.

These provisions of the McCarran Act which condemn to detention camps persons "as to whom there is reasonable ground to believe... probably will engage in, or probably will conspire with others to engage in, acts of espionage or sabotage," are so broad as to threaten the liberty of all citizens. They could be used against anyone who holds an unpopular opinion.

They are disturbingly reminiscent of the practices of the Nazi Government in Germany. "People were arrested," said defendant Hermann Goering at the Nuremberg trials, "and taken into protective custody who had committed no crime, but of whom one could expect that if they remained in freedom they would do all sorts of things to damage the German state."

The whole concept of concentration camps is abhorrent to the American people. Since the McCarran Act leaves to your discretion the implementing of the detention camp provisions, we urge you, Mr. President, to direct the Department of Justice to cease immediately the setting up of concentration camps under the McCarran Act.

The National Committee to Repeal the McCarran Act is convinced that in order to protect our cherished liberties the McCarran Act must be repealed. We believe this sentiment is shared by a large segment of the American population. Your veto message, Mr. President, leads us to believe that you also are of this conviction. Since your veto, however, we have waited in vain for you to use your high office to launch a campaign leading to the repeal of this nefarious law.

We, therefore, urge you to call upon Congress to repeal the McCarran Act which, not only in the detention camp provisions, but in its entirety, destroys our democratic way of life.

To the NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO REPEAL THE McCARRAN ACT
2 Stone St., New York 4, N.Y. (Self-addressed envelope encl.)

SIGNERS OF THE PROTEST STATEMENT TO PRESIDENT TRUMAN
ON THE SETTING UP OF CONCENTRATION CAMPS UNDER McCARRAN ACT

SIGNATURE	NAME (TYPED OR PRINTED)	ADDRESS

(Attch sheets for additional names.)

Herewith my contribution of _____ to help finance newspaper advertisements of the protest statement to President Truman and list of signers. (Checks should be made out to the NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO REPEAL THE McCARRAN ACT.)

Name _____

Street _____

City _____ Zone ___ State _____

to those with a social conscience

ARKANSAS

The Rev. Frank N. Butler, Batesville
Dr. Katherine Dodd, University of Arkansas, Little Rock

ALABAMA

The Rev. William C. Cravner, Vicar, St. James Church, Alexander City
The Rev. M. C. Williams, Tuscaloosa

ARIZONA

Prof. W. W. Denton, Tuscon

CALIFORNIA

Mr. Paul F. Albright, Hollydale
The Rev. Gross W. Alwander, Methodist Church, Redlands
Dr. Leona M. Bayer, San Francisco
Herbert Biberman, Hollywood
Elsa Blackwell, Carmel
The Rev. Abbott Book, San Francisco
Dr. Alice Hill Byrne, Palo Alto
The Rev. Frank D. Campbell, Del Rosa
The Rev. Howard R. Carvy, Altadena
Paul Corey, Author, Sonoma
The Rev. J. Raymond Cope, Berkeley, Cal.
The Rev. Harry C. Culver, Pomona
Edward J. Dreis, Pres. All Souls Unitarian Church, Santa Cruz
Dr. H. D. Fasnacht, Pres. Laverne College
Irving H. Flamm, Beverly Hills
The Rev. Stephen H. Fritchman, Los Angeles
Edward D. Gallagher, San Francisco

THE MEN AND WOMEN listed here are of varying political beliefs. But they share this belief: the clear and present danger to our country is *thought control.*

Their names have appeared in the press, in connection with various appeals asking amnesty for the Communist Party leaders convicted under the Smith Act. This "thought control" law has been denounced by the CIO, AFL, and other labor unions, by ministers, lawyers, by all who cherish our constitutional right to think and say what we believe.

Amnesty is the granting of freedom to political prisoners. President Harding granted amnesty to Eugene V. Debs. Other Presidents granted amnesty to political prisoners.

The Communist leaders have been imprisoned nearly two years. Parole is being denied to them. You do not have to share their views to recognize the injustice of imprisonment for exercising their right to advocate their political and social ideas.

Won't you join the amnesty appeal voiced by these ministers, educators, scientists, writers, unionists and other leaders of public opinion?

Nat'l Comm. to. Win Amnesty for Smith Act Victims]

on behalf of those whose only crime is to have a social conscience

Prof. Albert L. Guerard, Stanford University
The Rev. Emerson C. Hangen, Long Beach
Louise D. Harding, Brisbane
Ken Hartford, Business Manager, Los Angeles
Lenore Peters Job, Director School of Dance, San Francisco
The Rev. H. T. S. Johnson, Pastor Emeritus, Taylor Memorial Methodist Church, Oakland
Robert W. Kenny, Former California State Attorney General, Los Angeles
Prof. Paul Kirkpatrick, Stanford University
Albert Maltz, Author, Mexico
The Rev. Howard G. Matson, Santa Monica
Dr. Alexander Meikeljohn, Berkeley
The Rev. Harry G. Meserve, San Francisco
The Rev. George A. Millen, Lafayette
The Right Rev. Walter Mitchell, Roncho Santa Fe
Judge Stanley Moffatt, South Gate
Dr. D. M. Michael Morandini, Director "The Humanists," Los Angeles
Mrs. Grace McDonald, Farm Editor, Santa Clara
The Rev. Herbert W. Neale, Campbell
The Rev. Albert W. Palmer, Altadena
Prof. Constantine Panunzio, University of California, Los Angeles
The Right Rev. Edward L. Parsons, San Francisco
Dr. Holland Roberts, Dir. California Labor School, San Francisco
Alexander Saxton, Author, Sausalite
The Rev. Randall R. Scott, Temple City
Gale Sondergard, Actress, Hollywood
Judge Edward P. Totten, San Clements
The Rev. Ernest J. Troutner, First Methodist Church, Redding
Prof. Frank W. Weymouth, Stanford University
The Rev. Forrest C. Weir, Los Angeles
The Rev. Hugh Weston, Hollywood
Dr. Ernest Wolff, Physician, San Francisco

CONNECTICUT

The Rev. Edwin E. Aiken, Enfield
Nora Stanton Barney, Architect & Civil Engineer, Greenwich
Peter Blume, Artist, Gaylordsville
The Rev. Merrill F. Clarke, New Canaan
The Rev. Lewis H. Davis, Stamford
Louis Gelders, Architect, Wilton
The Rev. Albert J. Hallington, Danbury
The Very Rev. Louis H. Hirshson, Hartford
The Rev. Roy M. Houghton, New Haven
Daniel Howard, Retired Superintendent of Schools, Windsor
The Rev. Prof. Fleming James, Jr., North Haven
Dr. Walter Landmier, University of Connecticut, Storrs
Prof. Paul H. Lavietis, Yale University, New Haven
Grace F. Marcus, Social Worker, Stepney
The Rev. Prof. John Oliver Nelson, New Haven
Prof. John P. Peters, Yale University, New Haven
George D. Pratt, Jr., Farmer, Bridgewater
Dr. Willard Uphaus, New Haven
The Rev. Loyd F. Worley, Hartford, Conn.

COLORADO

The Rev. Rudolph W. Gilbert, Denver
The Rev. James MacPherson, Pastor, Broadway Baptist Church, Denver
Prof. Bertram Morris, University of Colorado, Boulder
The Very Rev. Paul Roberts, Denver
The Rev. Evans A. Worthley, Sterling

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Gertrude Evans, Executive Secretary, Progressive Party, Washington
Harry G. Lamberton, Attorney, Washington
J. Daniel Weitzman, Washington

FLORIDA

The Rev. Joseph Barth, Miami
John M. Coe, Attorney, Pescacola
Stetson Kennedy, Author, Switzerland
The Rev. Edward Maxted, Warrington
Edward W. Ullrich, Minister, Gospel Evangelical and Reformed Church, Miami
Prof. Francis R. Walton, Tallahassee

GEORGIA

Prof. G. Murray Branch, Morehouse College, Atlanta
Emma C. W. Gray, Dean of Women, Paine College, Augusta

HAWAII

Frank Marshall Davis, Writer, Oahu, Hawaii

ILLINOIS

Hilda D. Armin, Social Worker, Chicago
The Rev. William T. Baird, Essex Community Church, Chicago
The Rev. Frederick E. Ball, Ottawa
The Rev. Harold A. Bosley, Evanston
Norman B. Brice, Counseler, University of Chicago
Prof. John J. De Boer, Champaign
Hon. Earl B. Dickerson, President, National Lawyers Guild Chicago
The Rev. Theodore E. Frank, Champaign
The Rev. Glenn S. Gothard, Kempton
The Rev. L. A. Gross, Chicago
The Rev. Robert E. Hamill, Joliet
Pearl M. Hart, Chicago
Prof. Robert J. Havighurst, University of Chicago
Dr. A. Eustace Haydon, Chicago
Prof. Paul Barton Johnson, University of Chicago
Prof. Bernard M. Loomer, Dean, Divinity School, University of Chicago
Prof. Robert Morse Lovett, Chicago
Dr. Selbert Permutt, University of Chicago
Prof. Ernest Samueld, Northwestern University, Evanston
Prof. Malcolm P. Sharp, University of Chicago
The Rev. E. L. Lester Stanton, Chicago
Dr. George G. Stern, University of Chicago
The Rev. Kenneth C. Walker, Bloomington
Dr. Roy M. Whitman, University of Chicago
Bishop W. J. Walls, Chicago
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Rec. Ernest J. Zizka, St. Procopius College, Lisle, Ill.

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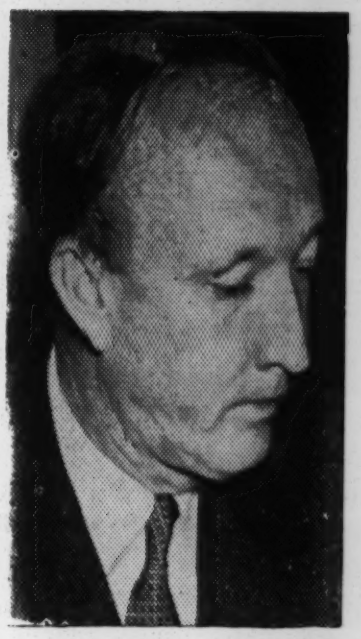
Prof. Russel J. Campton, Greencastle
The Rev. John B. Ferguson, Indianapolis
The Rev. James E. Foster, Gary
John T. Gojack, Fort Wayne
The Rev. Frank A. Hamilton, Minister, Trinity Methodist Church, Evansville
Willard B. Ranson, Pres. Indiana State Conference of NAACP Brances, Indianapolis
The Right Rev. Reginall Malett, South Bend
Bishop Arthur W. Womack, Indianapolis

IOWA

The Rev. Richard D. Beving. Osceola
The Rev. James P. Burling, Des Moines



JUSTICE HUGO L. BLACK

U. S. Supreme Court

U.S. Supreme Court Justice Black, in his dissenting opinion on the conviction of the 11 Communist leaders, wrote:

"[They] were not charged with an attempt to overthrow the government. They were not charged with non-verbal acts of any kind designed to overthrow the government. They were not even charged with saying or writing anything designed to overthrow the government. The charge was that they agreed to assemble and talk and publish certain ideas at a later date. . . . No matter how it is worded, this is a virulent form of prior censorship of speech and press, which I believe the First Amendment forbids."

across America freedom is re-affirmed

George Cossan, Former Iowa State Attorney General, Des Moines
The Rev. Alvin T. Maberry, Ottumwa
The Rev. Paul E. Miller, Adel
The Rev. Thomas J. Pettit, Pilot Mound
James P. Russell, Attorney, Pocahomtas
George H. Wharam, member Iowa Farmers Union, Mason City

KENTUCKY

The Rev. Calvin C. Ellis, Louisville
The Rev. G. Theodore Hempelman, Jefferstown

LOUISIANA

Marcus B. Christian, Poet, New Orleans
Dr. James A. Dombrowski, New Orleans
George Z. Dreyfous, Attorney, New Orleans

MAINE

Alice Barrows, East Blue Hill
Rev. Francis G. Hawes, Minister, Methodist Church, Westport
Rev. Donald P. Hurlburt, Pastor Emeritus, First Christian Church of Bangor, Bangor
Dr. Scott Nearing, Author and Lecturer, Cape Rosier

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Dr. Gerald Barnes, Boston University, Boston
Prof. Bernard Baum, Adams
Jean J. Bellefeville Sr., Whitman
The Rev. Charles Bemis Bliss, West Brookfield
Prof. Charles F. Brooks, Harvard University, Cambridge
The Rev. J. Graydon Brown, Pepperell
The Rev. Raymond Calkins, Cambridge
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Prof. Florence Converse, Wellesley College
Prof. Phillip W. L. Cox, Vineyard Haven
The Rev. William M. Crane, Richmond
The Rev. Albert C. Dieffenbach, Cambridge
The Rev. Prof. Joseph F. Fletcher, Cambridge
Herbert Gezork, Pres. Andover Newson Theological School, Newson Centre
The Rev. Dena McLean Greeley, Boston
Prof. William C. Greene, Harvard University, Cambridge
The Rev. Howard Hare, South Braintree
William Harrison, Associate Editor, Boston Chronicle, Boston
Willard T. Hazen, Jr., Artist, Pigeon Cove
The Rev. Irving E. Howard, Worcester
The Rev. Kenneth de P. Hughes, Rector, St. Bartholomew's Church, Cambridge
The Rev. Walter David Knight, Newton Centre
The Rev. Donald G. Lothrop, Minister, The Community Church of Boston
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Dr. Bertha C. Reynolds, Social Worker, Stoughton
Miss Vida D. Scudder, Wellesley
The Rev. Prof. Massey H. Shepard, Jr., Cambridge
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The Rev. F. Hastings Smyth, Cambridge
The Rev. Gardiner H. Shattuck, Wellesley
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The Rev. Charles M. Styron, Lincoln
The Rev. Willard Uphaus, Co-Director, American Peace Crusade
The Rev. Merrill C. Ward, Abington
The Rev. Sam Wright, Director, American Unitarian Youth, Boston

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Sidney Rosen, Businessman, Grosse Point
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Maurice Sugar, Attorney, Detroit
The Rev. I. Paul Taylor, Detroit
Mrs. Clara H. Vincent, People's Institute of Applied Religion Farmington

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Prof. Theodor Rosebury, Washington University, St. Louis
The Rev. Prof. Houston Smith, St. Louis
The Rev. Milton Thompson, St. Louis
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Philip Evergood, East Patchogue, L. I.
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The Rev. Walter Royal Jones, Jr., Floral Park
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The Rev. David O. Kendall, Dobbs Ferry
Rockwell Kent, Artist, AuSable Forks
Alfred Kreymborg, Poet, New York City
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The Rev. John Howland Lathrop, Brooklyn
Sidney Laufman, Artist, New York City
The Rev. W. Colin Lee, Mount Kisco
Miss Ruth Z. B. Mann, Social Worker, New York City
The Rev. Frederick C. Maier, Baldwin
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The Rev. Jack R. McMichael, New York City
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Martha Millet, Poet, Brooklyn
Prof. Philip Morrison, Cornell University, Ithaca
The Rev. A. J. Muste, New York City
Dr. Henry Neumann, Brooklyn
Gaspare Nicotri, Author, New York City
Arthur Pollock, Drama Critic, New York City
The Rev. Prof. Albert Terrill Rassmussen, Rochester
Anton Refrigier, Artist, Woodstock
The Rev. James L. Rhinesmith, Central Islip
Earl Robinson, Composer, Brooklyn
Rose Russell, Legislative Representative, Teachers Union, New York City
Wilbur E. Saunders, Pres. Colgate-Rochester Divinity School, Rochester
William Schneyer, Pres. Jewish Young Fraternalists, New York City
The Rev. John R. Scotford, Former Editor "Advance," Mt. Vernon
Mrs. Margaret M. Sherman, New York City
The Rev. Guy Emery Shipler, New York City
Dr. Randolph B. Smith, New York City
Mrs. E. H. Tyndale, Retired City Psychologist, New York City
The Rev. Henry J. Wahl, Brooklyn
Prof. Goodwin Watson, Rye
Henry Willcox, Pres. Willcox Construction Co., New York City
The Rev. David Rhys Williams, First Unitarian Church, Rochester
Dr. Hyman Willinger, New York City
Prof. Robert R. Wilson, Cornell University, Ithaca
The Rev. W. Wylie Young, Batavia

NEVADA

The Rev. Paul L. McClure, Las Vegas

NORTH CAROLINA

The Rev. George H. Fisher, Rector, St. Ambrose Church, Raleigh
Prof. C. H. Hamlin, Wilson
The Rev. James A. Jones, Durham
The Rev. W. L. Mason, Rocky Mount
Dr. J. B. Rhine, Director Parapsychology Laboratory, Duke University, Durham
The Rev. L. B. Russell, Henderson
Dean J. H. Satterwhite, Salisbury
Alfred B. Yeomans, Southern Pines

NORTH DAKOTA

The Rev. C. A. Armstrong, Fargo
The Rev. C. Maxwell Brown, Fargo
Chester A. Graham, Jamestown

OHIO

Russell N. Chase, Attorney, Cleveland
The Rev. Harvey C. Clark, Dayton
Rabbi Abraham Cronbach, Cincinnati
The Rt. Rev. Edward T. Demby, Cleveland
The Rev. Elmer J. Hostetler, Minister, Claridon Congregational Church, Chardon
Prof. Oliver S. Loud, Antioch College, Yellow Springs
The Rev. Sidney G. Suitor, Canton
The Rev. Prof. Rolland Emerson Wolfe, Cleveland
The Rev. Raymond G. Worster, Toledo

OKLAHOMA

The Rev. Carl J. Landes, Deer Creek

OREGON

The Rev. Edward Baker, Portland
The Rev. Mark Chamberlain, Gresham
Dr. Robert H. Ellis, Portland
The Rev. Sidney E. Harris Woodburne
The Rev. S. Darlow Johnson, Junction City
Prof. Robert A. Rosenbaum, Reed College, Portland
The Rev. Albert J. Wilson, Portland

PENNSYLVANIA

The Rev. C. C. Adams, Philadelphia
The Rev. William C. Berkemoyer, Bethlehem
The Rev. Fay Campbell, Philadelphia
Mrs. Juliette E. Casey, Philadelphia
Sarah N. Cleghorn, American Friends Society, Philadelphia
Prof. Leonidas Dodson, University of Pa., Philadelphia
Prof. Arnold Dresden, Swarthmore
The Rev. W. Arthur Faus, Harrisburg
The Rev. Kenneth Ripley Forbes, Philadelphia
Elizabeth P. Frazier, Philadelphia
The Rev. Charles G. Girelius, Havertown
Louis F. McCabe, Attorney, Philadelphia
The Rev. F. W. McConnell, Allentown
The Rev. Dewees F. Singley, Philadelphia
The Rev. William B. Spofford, Tunkhannock
The Rev. Lawrence A. Stahl, Ellwood City
Frederick K. Stamm, Author, Plumsbartville
Dr. Paul L. Whitely, Lancaster

BE IT RESOLVED

. . . that amnesty should be granted to those convicted under the (Smith) Act.

LOCAL 600 (FORD LOCAL)
UAW-CIO

EPISCOPALIANS LEAD AMNESTY APPEAL FOR COMMUNISTS

★ Of the one hundred and sixty-one churchmen to appeal to President Truman for amnesty for the eleven Communists convicted under the Smith Act, forty-four are Episcopalians. There are seven bishops, all of them retired except Bishop Mallett of Northern Indiana and Bishop Nash of Massachusets. The others: Bishop Demby of Arkansas; Bishop McElwain of Minnesota; Bishop Mitchell of Arizona; Bishop Moulton of Utah; Bishop Parsons of California.

There were no laymen, but several women, including Mrs. Arthur Sherman, executive secretary of the national Woman's Auxiliary, and Mrs. J. E. Casey and Miss Elizabeth Frazier of Philadelphia, and Prof. Vida Scudder of Wellesley.

Clergymen of the Episcopal Church to sign the appeal were C. B. Ackley, New York; R. C. Alexander, Manhasset, N. Y.; J. E. Allen, Rice Lake, Wis.; S. H. Bishop, New York; L. H. Blackburn, Cleveland; F. N. Butler, Batesville, Ark.; J. F. Fletcher, professor at F[illegible]

S.; Guy E. Shipler, editor of the Churchman; F. H. Smythe, Cambridge; W. B. Spofford Sr., managing editor of the Witness; E. M. Tasman, South Orange; R. M. Trelease, Kansas City; A. E. Walmsley and C. C. Wilson, St. Louis.

The churchmen, all of whom signed as individuals, declared in their appeal that conscientious advocacy is a basic democratic right and the glory of a free society. The letter contends: "Many Americans feel that imprisonment for conscientious advocacy is not only incompatible with our whole philosophy of government but is an indication to countless observers abroad of lack of confidence in our American institutions."

Citing a long tradition of presidential amnesty for political prisoners, the church leaders appealed to the President "in the spirit of Christmas and in harmony with justice" to exercise his executive power in granting amnesty to the Communist [illegible]

The WITNESS
FOR CHRIST AND HIS CHURCH
January 22, 1953

RHODE ISLAND

Dr. Clemens J. France, Attorney, Providence
The Rev. J. Donald Johnston, Newport
Francis Fisher Kane, Attorney, Peace Dale
The Rev. Edward R. Sherblom, Tiverton

SOUTH CAROLINA

The Rev. Bertha Foggy, Columbia
The Rev. Capers Satterlee, Spartanburg

SOUTH DAKOTA

The Rev. Prof. LeRoy E. Wright, Yankton

TENNESSEE

The Rev. William Byrd, Chattanooga
Fyke Farmer, Attorney, Nashville
The Rev. Prof. Nels F. S. Ferre, Nashville
The Rev. Kendrick Grobel, Nashville
The Right Rev. Frank Arthur McElwain, Monteagle
Jennings Perry, Author, Nashville
Dr. Alva W. Taylor, Nashville

TEXAS

The Rev. Stacy Adams, Dallas
The Rev. H. Paul Osborne, San Antonio
The Rev. E. H. Schwengel, Burton

UTAH

The Right Rev. Arthur W. Moulton, Salt Lake City

VERMONT

The Rev. J. R. Case, Vergennes

VIRGINIA

Dr. Louise Fargo Brown, Norfolk
Prof. Stringfellow Barr, Charlottesville
Dr. Marcus I. Goldman, Alexandria
Bishop G. W. Taylor, South Hill
Dr. Harry W. Roberts, Virginia State College, Ettrick

WASHINGTON

Margaret M. Donaldson, Committee for Peace Institute, Seattle
Pat Evans, International Longshore & Warehouse Ass. Auxiliary, Bellingham
The Rev. Aron S. Gilmartin, Seattle
The Rev. George W. Halstead, Everett
Elsie A. Huffman, Spokane
The Rev. Ray C. Roberts, Seattle

WEST VIRGINIA

The Rev. George McPherson Hunter, Mannington

WISCONSIN

The Rev. James Ethan Allen, Rice Lake
The Rev. Fred I. Cairns, Madison
The Rev. Frank North, Mashotah
The Rev. Walter A. Smith, Pastor Union Congregational Church, Rio

WYOMING

The Rev. William C. Kirby, Gasper

WHAT YOU CAN DO

- Sign the enclosed petition and get your friends to sign.
- Write a letter to President Eisenhower asking that he grant amnesty to the victims of the Smith Act. Send copy of your letter to this committee.
- Send contribution to support the work of this committee.
- Write this committee for more information.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO WIN AMNESTY FOR THE SMITH ACT VICTIMS

EDWARD K. BARSKY, *Chairman* CARL MARZANI, *Treasurer*

667 Madison Avenue • Room 611 • New York 21, N. Y.

NATIONAL CONFERENCE TO WIN AMNESTY FOR SMITH ACT VICTIMS

Conference Headquarters: Room 643, 799 Broadway, New York 3, New York

SATURDAY, JUNE 14, 1952, 1:00 P.M.
St. Nicholas Arena, 69 West 66th Street, New York, N. Y.

Dear Sir or Madam:

We want to thank you for your cooperation in serving as a Sponsor of the National Conference to Win Amnesty for Smith Act Victims, which was held in New York City on June 14th.

We are sending you enclosed a copy of the Summary Proceedings of the National Conference, which was extremely successful and gratifying and resulted in the establishment of a National Committee to Win Amnesty.

We appreciate very much your interest and cooperation and want to thank you.

Sincerely yours,

Peggy Dennis
for the Continuations Committee

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National Conference to Win Amnesty for Smith Act Victims
Golden Ballroom - New York City
June 14, 1952

SUMMARY PROCEEDINGS

Mrs. Peggy Dennis opened the Conference and greeted the delegates. Mrs. Dennis introduced as chairman of the Conference session Miss Jean Taylor, administrative secretary of the Civil Rights Congress of New York.

The invocation was delivered by Rev. Clarence E. Boyer, of the Emmanuel Presbyterian Church of New York.

Participants who addressed the Conference were:

Mercedes Arroyo, of the Puerto Rican community in New York, who discussed the treatment of more than 300 political prisoners in Puerto Rico.

Dr. Herbert Aptheker, who spoke of the history of amnesty movements in the United States.

John Abt, attorney for the Communist Party in the McCarran Act proceedings, who reported on the treatment of John Gates and his testimony before the McCarran Board in Washington, D. C.

Moe Fishman, secretary of the Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade, who reported on the work his organization has done in fighting for John Gates and Robert Thompson, members of his organization.

Dr. Doxey Wilkerson, of the Jefferson School, who discussed the importance of the fight to win amnesty for Ben Davis.

Mrs. Esther Jackson, of the Families Committee of Smith Act Victims, spoke the manner in which the FBI has harassed the families of Smith Act refugees.

Pettis Perry, Communist Party leader now on trial at Foley Square.

Wives of the Smith Act Victims who addressed the Conference were Bertha Stachel, of New York; Mae Williamson, of New York; Lillian Green, of Chicago.

Credentials Committee

The Credentials Committee reported that there were 199 delegates participating in the Conference from the states of Minnesota, Illinois, Ohio, Michigan, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Maryland, New Jersey, New York, and from the District of Columbia.

Resolutions Committee

A special message was sent to Nate Albert, in Pittsburgh, released from jail on June 14th after serving 23-month sentence for fighting against Jim Crow.

The resolutions adopted by the Conference are printed as an appendix.

Nominating Committee

The Nominating Committee proposed the election of a Continuations Committee of 50, which was approved. The committee placed in nomination the names of 34 individuals and recommended that the Continuations Committee be authorized to elect 16 more persons from various parts of the country. Approved by conference.

Messages Received

Messages were received by the Conference from: Albert Pezzati, board member, International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers; William Glazier, of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, Washington; Maurice Becker; Hon. Vito Marcantonio; Rev. Eliot White; William Albertson, of Detroit; Otis Hood and Anne Burlak, of Boston; Labor Youth League of Michigan; Mary Van Kleeck; John T. McManus; Democratic Rights Council of Sydney, Australia; Central Committee, General Confederation of Labor, Rumania; National Solidarity Association of Japan; Harry Pollitt, chairman, Communist Party of Great Britain; Telephone, Telegraph and Radio Workers Union, Bulgaria; Trade Union International of Land, Air and Transport Workers, Bucharest; Trade Union International of Food and Tobacco Workers, Bulgaria.

PUBLIC RALLY

The Public Rally on Saturday evening, June 14th, was attended by 500 people. Prof. Royal Wilbur France, formerly of Rollins College, Florida, served as Chairman. Speakers at the Public Rally included:

William Jackson, international representative of the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, of Chicago.

Bessie Mitchell, sister of Collis English, one of the Trenton Six, whose continued imprisonment on a frame-up indictment is jeopardizing his life.

Howard Fast, author and lecturer.

Rev. Richard Morford, secretary of the National Council for Soviet-American Friendhsip.

Manuel Magana, of the Spanish-American community in New York.

James Lustig, of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America.

Dr. Edward Barsky.

Carl Marzani.

Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, Communist Party leader now in trial at Foley Square.

Wives of Smith Act victims who addressed the Public Rally were: Helen Winter, of Detroit; Edna Winston, of New York; Elizabeth Hall, of Cleveland.

A recording of the voices of Eugene Dennis and Henry Winston was played.

An appeal for funds by Carl Marzani resulted in a collection of $415.41.

National Committee to Win Amnesty for Smith Act Victims
Room 643, 799 Broadway
New York 3, N. Y.

Enclosed find $..... as a contribution to help carry on a nationwide campaign to win amnesty for Smith Act victims.

Name..... Address.....

National Conference to Win Amnesty for Smith Act Victims
Golden Ballroom - New York City
June 14, 1952

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED

WHEREAS: It is now one year since the United States Supreme Court upheld the conviction of the eleven leaders of the Communist Party indicted under the thought control provisions of the Smith Act; and

Within this year many Americans have come to believe that the punishment meted out to these 11 men is unwarranted; many others believe that these political leaders did not have a fair trial; and still others now believe that the Smith Act they were accused of violating is itself anti-democratic and un-American; and

There has developed in this past year a growing demand for the repeal of the law under which these leaders of a minority political party were sentenced; and such organizations as the Congress of Industrial Organizations, the National Association for Advancement of Colored People, the American Civil Liberties Union, civic and church organizations, and national conventions of labor groups like the steel, textile, clothing unions have all spoken out to condemn the Smith Act and the prosecutions taking place under it; and

We are convinced that the democratic rights of all Americans are in jeopardy as long as the injustice done to the convicted leaders of the Communist Party remains unchallenged; and we believe the declaration of an amnesty for those politically persecuted under the Smith Act is the practical way to redress this serious wrong; and

Presidential amnesty is a course hallowed by the rich traditions of the American people's victorious demands for justice and freedom for the victims of the Alien and Sedition Laws of 1798, and for the freedom of Eugene V. Debs and other victims of political persecution over the years; and such amnesty was granted in America's history by such Presidents as Thomas Jefferson, Warren Harding, and Calvin Coolidge; therefore, be it

RESOLVED: That this Conference proclaim the launching of a national campaign to win amnesty for the eleven leaders of the Communist Party now convicted and for all others who may be politically persecuted and convicted under the thought-control provisions of the Smith Act; and be be it further

RESOLVED: That to organize and conduct such a movement, this National Conference elect a Continuations Committee of 50, which shall be empowered to so organize itself and to take such steps as may be necessary for carrying on a sustained campaign for the realization of amnesty, for which purpose this Conference had been convened.

On Puerto Rico

RESOLVED: That this National Conference support and participate in all efforts to win amnesty for political prisoners in Puerto Rico, there being more than 300 political prisoners, including more than 30 women, in Puerto Rican jails.

Message to President Truman

One year has passed since the United States Supreme Court upheld the conviction of the eleven leaders of the Communist Party who were indicted under the thought-control provisions of the Smith Act. It has been a year of cruel punishment for these men and the wives and children from whom they were torn. It has also been a year in which the rights of the American people have been further jeopardized by intensified assaults on the Bill of Rights and the liberties of all sections of the American people. We feel that the continued imprisonment of of the leaders of the Communist Party creates a public atmosphere that is a source of constant danger to the preservation of democratic rights in this country. We call on you, therefore, to exercise your power to grant amnesty to these victims of the Smith Act, just as Presidents Thomas Jefferson, Warren Harding, and Calvin Coolidge exercised their amnesty power to free victims of political repression in their day.

Delegation to Washington

RESOLVED: That this Conference send a delegation to Washington, D. C., to inform government officials and national leaders of the decisions of this Conference, to raise there the demand for amnesty now for victims of the Smith Act, and especially to: (1) Place before the President of the United States the Statement on Amnesty adopted by this National Conference; (2) Discuss with the Director of the Bureau of U. S. Prisons, of the Department of Justice, a number of specific issues and needs of Smith Act victims now imprisoned; (3) See officials of the Department of Justice to demand that a stop be put to the current harassment, surveillance, and interference with the families of those political refugees convicted under the thought-control provisions of the Smith Act; and (4) Visit members of the United States Congress to discuss with them their possible participation in, and support for, the campaign for amnesty launched by this Conference.

Program of Action

RESOLVED: That the Continuations Committee set up by this Conference, for the purpose of planning and carrying sustained activity and campaigns to realize amnesty for Smith Act Victims, is authorized to develop all activities it feels will help achieve this goal, including the following:

1. Campaign for a $25,000 Amnesty Fund.
2. Issue a special Post-Card for Amnesty to be sent to the President.
3. Carry through a campaign for telegrams to the President.
4. Circularize trade unions, churches, Negro, civic, community, and other organizations for resolutions and telegrams to the President. A special public appeal to the CIO, ADA, ACLU, NAACP, and all other organizations which have taken a public position in opposition to the Smith Act to join in a common movement calling for amnesty for those convicted under the Smith Act.
5. Develop a mass signature campaign for amnesty.
6. Organize nationwide tours by the wives of Smith Act victims and others.
7. Organize local committees in all major cities and encourage the organization of special committees for individual victims of the Smith Act.
8. Organize a Speakers Bureau to service organizations and meetings.
9. Place ads in the major newspapers and periodicals in the country.
10. Publish pamphlets, folders, leaflets, posters, stickers and all other forms of publicity deemed appropriate and effective in bringing theissue of amnesty to the attention of the people of the United States.
11. Work for favorable action by all national Nominating Conventions for President of all political parties.

NATIONAL CO-DIRECTORS REPORT -- NATIONAL POLICY MEETING -- CHICAGO 3/14-15/52

Now and grave developements in the foreign policy of our nation which could possibly forecast the spread of war have together with the accumulated consequences of two and a half years of a hot war in Korea and a cold war in the rest of the world produced a situation pregnant with great danger for our nation and the world. The most cherished and rich fruits of the American heritage and the deepest interests of the American people are at stake.

Those who are aware of the danger and who have a real concern to preserve and advance the best in American tradition are challenged today as never before to seek and find the ways to bring about new policies that can result in a world of friendship and profitable relations between the nations of the world.

It is now over two months since the Eisenhower administration was installed. Nevertheless, in this time, none of the peace forces in America, either nationally or locally, have as yet given any adequate expression of the spreading concern in our land about the steps which the new administration has already taken. This is a situation which cannot be permitted to endure.

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The challenge and responsibility are particularly sharp and grave for the individuals and groups that have worked together through the American Peace Crusade for the effective expression of the will for peace of the American people.

It is to meet this challenge and to face together this serious responsibility that werare now gathered here for this National Policy Meeting.

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The central objective of the American Peace Crusade is and has been to contribute to the building of a world in which the nations live together in peace. The concept of the peaceful co-existence of nations with different social and economic systems has been and is at the heart of our program and policy. We hold that the peaceful co-existence of nations is possible and that it requires the settlement of differences between nations through negotiation. We have worked and we work today for negotiations between the Great Powers and for an end of hostilities in Korea so that the issues under dispute there can be settled peacefully, because we know that the peaceful co-existence of our nation with the other nations of the world is in the best interests of the American people. All laws of reason and logic point to the fact that only in a world of peace between nations can be realized the full promise of America's cultural and material heritage and of its democratic tradition.

We recognize that the vast majority of the peoples of the earth share our concern for world peace arising from the knowledge that the fulfillment of their own particular aspirations requires a peaceful world. We are encouraged in our hopes for peace among the nations by the indications that the leaders of the nation which shares with the United States the greatest responsibility for world peace are commiteed to the concept of peaceful co-existence between capitalism and socialism.

We have noted that the speeches of the leaders of the Soviet government after the death of Premeer Stalin reaffirmed the policy of seeking to prevent world war and to live in peace with all countries. As Harrison Salisbury, observed in his report in the New York Times of March 10th: "Mr. Malenkov's words were those of a man who sounded as if he were prepared to negotiate frankly and honorably with other nations in the interest of peace....Western diplomats suggested that Premier Malinkov's pledge of peace might open the way to a new major effort at resolving the differences that divide East and West."

We are not alone in wishing and seeking for our people and our nation a future of peace among nations and friendship between all people. Other, like the Quakers, religious leader and denominations, women's groups like the YWCA and the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom. Such trade union leaders as Hugo Ernst and Frank Rosenblum, such Negro leaders as Bishpp Walsh and Dr. Mordecai Johnson, have called upon the nation to see that its best interests will be advanced only in a perspective of world peace through negotiations between nations. The A P/ C and local Peace Centers have also reached outside their own following to stimulate a persistent expression of public opinion in favor of the prespective of peace through negotiation.

The Gallup Poll of January 8th on a Stalin-Eisenhower meeting indicated that a vast majority of the American people would prefer to have our government talk over rather than fight out its differences with other nations. We know, however, that there is a great deal of confusion in the public mind as to what peaceful co-existence with the Soviet Union would mean and how it can be achieved. We might ask whether such confusion exists only in the public mind. We wonder how many of us who are active peace workers clearly understand the concept of peaceful co-existence and why war is not inevitable. Many people do not understand that mutual approval of differing social systems is not a prereq uisite nor even a factor in the achievement of peaceful co-existence. Thus support of the principle of peaceful co-existence by any grouping within the United States need not imply approval of the Soviet way of life. Such support for peaceful co-existence is rather an expression of the fact that it is to the advantage of our nation to live in peace with all other nations, including the Soviet Union. The alternative is a war which would visit terrible destruction on the peoples of the world, including the people of the United States. The United States and the Soviet Union are the two most powerful nations in the world, both possessing the atom bomb and other means of great destruction. Either these two nations live together in peace or their peoples will die together in war.

It is an understanding of this s imple fact of peace or destruction which is expressed in the Gallup Poll of January 8th. This basic understanding has been a factor in public support of American foreign policy in the past and will be a factor in the future in the development of public resistance to new developments now taking place in our government's foreign policy. Many persons and groups who knew that a peaceful settlement of our differences with the socialist part of the world would have to take place sooner or later if a suicidal war was to be avoided, supported the policies of "containment" or of "building situations of strength" because they thought that these policies would help to make possible fruitful negotiation at some future time. Present developments in American foreign policy, however, are forcing such persons and groups to re-examine their support of the government's foreign policy. Walter Lippman and other have pointed out in commenting on the Dulles-Eisenhower foreign policy that the objectives of the cold war can no longer be obtained by the policies of both "containment" or "building situations for strength" because the longer the socialist part of the world is contained the stronger it becomes. Therefore, the idea of creating a situation of strength in which the socialist world can be forced to accept terms for an end of the cold war is giving way to the idea of undermining, by psychological and cloak-and-dagger warfare, and of ultimately changing the socialist governments so that an end of the cold war can be achieved. It is also admitted by political commentators that this new policy, called a policy of "liberation", will require more overt interference in the internal affairs of other nations - nations of the so-called free world along with those of the socialist world. As it becomes clear to the American people to w hat disaster our nation will be brought by following such policies, they will come to see more and more that the real choice before our nation is peace now through policies based on negotiating our differences with other nations or war through policies seeking to change governments with which our

government refuses to negotiate. It is at this point that this basic understanding of peace or destruction expressed in the Gallup Poll of January 8th will become of an important factor in the development of resistance to the Eisenhower-Dulles policies. The American people want to choose peace, not war.

The desire for peaceful co-existence expressed in the Gallup Poll of January 8th, represents a threat to winning public support for the Eisenhower-Dulles policies, as it was a factor holding back active public support of many aspects of the Truman-Acheson policies. It is for this reason that we have seen public opinion forming agencies attempt to create the impression that negotiations with the Soviet Union could not possibly lead to positive results. The comments by public figures and by the press and radio discouraging hope for fruitful negotiation or branding any attempt at peaceful settlement of differences with the socialist world as appeasement, are designed to discourage the people from pressing actively for policies of peaceful co-existence. One step that can be taken to help people realize that negotiation is not only desirable but possible is to make them aware of the experience of the world peace movement in this regard. Many persons who came from various countries to the Congress of the Peoples for Peace in Vienna last December came there with a desire for negotiation between governments in order to preserve world peace, but came too with some uncertainty as to whether such negotiations could lead to positive results. It was their experience at this great Congress of the Peoples which convinced them that it was possible, through mutual recognition of need and through reasonable compromise, for agreements to be reached between persons, of widely different backgrounds and tastes, on sensible and just solutions to problems which threaten world peace. The Vienna delegates were confident that if the people could reach agreement, the governments could reach agreement, too. It was this experience of finding the road to agreement that resulted in the unanimity at the Vienna Congress behind the proposal that all peace-loving persons must work actively to bring the Great Powers together to start the negotiations on which the peace of the world depend.

Another factor tending to delay widespread and active public support in this country for winning a foreign policy based on negotiation of differences between nations is that for many people in our country the idea of a world war is still a vague idea to them and therefore not conceived as an immediate threat to their aspirations. The counterpart of this is that many people do not yet see the relationship between the fulfillment of their most pressing needs and the realization of the perspective of world peace. This has also been true in the past in many other countries, though it is less true today. It can be said that the great advances that have been made in the past year in the world peace movement is due to the fact that new millions of people and new sections of the population in many countries have come to see that the fight for peace is a necessary part of their struggles to defend their own best interests. This was reflected in the character of the delegations that came to the Congress of the Peoples in Vienna. A General Buxbaum headed the Brazilian delegation because after years of work to make the Brazilian army a truly national army and to defend the natural resources of Brazil for the benefit of the Brazilian people - and for the profit of Brazilian businessmen - he came to see that what he was now fighting against as threatening the independence of Brazil was not simply the threat of foreign exploiters but a whole policy of cold war which could be best opposed by taking active part in the fight for peace. A Jean Paul Sartre; a former Chancellor of Germany, Joseph Wirth; a messenger from Kashani, the President of the Iranian Parliament; a leader of the Nehru Congress Party - these persons and others like them were at Vienna because they had come to see that the active defense of peace is in the vital interests of their own people or of the groups which they represented. Certainly one of the great tasks before us today in the American Peace Crusade movement is to make clear to every section of the American people exactly in what way they can defend their own immediate interests and advance their dearest aspirations by taking part in the building of a significant American peace movement.

It is because the factors listed above are very real in the American situation that the Eisenhower administration has been able to take or project steps in foreign policy carrying into a more dangerous stage the Truman-Acheson policies which tend to commit our nation to the perspective of fighting out our differences with other nations. Every step which the new Administration has taken - be it by refusing an immediate cease-fire in Korea, be it by the encouragement of Chiang Kai Shek to attack the Chinese mainland, be it to build up military pressures in Asia as in Viet Nam or Malaya, be it to push actively the remilitarization of Japan and of Germany, be it through Secretary of State Dulles' attempts to bully the Western European nations into more rapid fulfillment of the NATO project, be it the plans for stepping up psychological warfare - these steps make more difficult the peaceful settlement of differences between nations and are leading our nation toward the disaster of world war.

While the carrying out of these steps will bring closer the danger of world war, it will lead at the same time to developments both here at home and abroad which strengthen the safeguarding of world peace as millions of people react to the consequences of suffering or deprivation which these steps will bring. Abroad, the attempt to carry out the program of which these steps are a part will lead to a great increase in the struggles for national liberation and for the defense of the national independence of states. The demand will grow throughout the world that outside interference in the internal affairs of peoples and nations be ended and this demand will lead to actions to put an end to such interference. Such actions will strengthen the cause of world peace because at the heart of the concept of the peaceful co-existence of nations is the principle of the right of each nation to choose its own way of life without outside interference. By giving this principle living reality through victories in the fight for national liberation and for the defence of national independence, the peoples of many lands will contribute to building solid foundations for the peaceful co-existence of nations.

While in our own country the attempt to carry out this program of building for a final military show-down with the socialist countries does not take the form of destroying the national independence of the American people, as it does for the French and other peoples of Europe, Asia, Africa and Latin America, it does result in serious consequences for every section of our people. Already, since the beginning of the Korean war, the consequences of our foreign policies have from time to time led to the voicing of opposition to these policies and for the need of adopting policies in our relations with other nations which can achieve the perspective of a peaceful world in which the resources of our nation can more fully benefit the American people. Especially since the Eisenhower Administration began to spell out the road it intends to make our nation follow, this process of growing doubt and questioning has been accelerated and is reaching into sections of the population which had hitherto tended to give unquestioning support to policies of reliance on force in international affairs. As the consequences of these policies become more apparent we can expect to see a growing expression of concern as to their meaning for the American people. Already it is evident that some members of Congress hesitate to go along with the "get tough" policy that is being shaped by the new Administration for fear that it may involve our nation in new military commitments. Resistance to a more aggressive policy toward China is reflected in the recent statements of Senator Sparkman, Senator Morse and others, while concern about the drift in international affairs is revealed in such statements as those by representative Keating, and by former Ambassador Lewis Douglas for a meeting with the leaders of the Soviet Union. These are first indications of a crack in the bipartisan support of American foreign policy.

In voting last November for a speedy end of the Korean war, great sections of the American people were not only voting for an end to the killing and for the return of "our boys" but also for an end of the high prices, high taxes and other dislocations in our society stemming from our military commitments. The foreign and

domestic program which the Eisenhower Administration is projecting is not one that will bring to the people the relief which they are seeking. The abundance of our land will still be channeled into military programs rather than into programs for the public welfare, and the ability of the people to obtain that part of our national abundance which is still available for civilian consumption will remain restricted or become increasingly limited as high prices and taxes continue and as new resistances develop to prevent increases of salaries and wages. This perspective is clearly spelled out in a national budget that devotes 65 billion dollars out of a total 85 billion dollars directly for rearmament and leaves less that 6 billion dollars for social security, public works, education, public health and other programs serving the needs of the people.

The most immediate consequences of this program of rearmament will fall on the working people of our land. Indeed danger signals in this direction have already appeared upon the horizon in the form of efforts to eliminate industry-wide bargaining. Certainly it is the working people who feel sharply the continued rise in living costs and taxes which must be paid for out of wages which daily shrink in real value. In some industries, such as textile, the trend is not toward more money for the workers but towards wage cuts. Even for those workers employed in industries devoted to war production, there are drives towards speed-up which shorten the working life of the average American worker. It is out of the increased productivity of the individual worker, without a commensurate increase in his wages, that it is hoped to reduce the cost of the arms program without reducing the volume of arms production. As fulfillment of the present goals of the arms program comes into sight, many workers are beginning to wonder what will happen to them in the future. They are not happy at the thought of creating the need for more arms by using up the old ones, for they know this must mean more war in the world. Nor do they wish to think of being out of a job. Thus there are trends among American working people to search for an alternative to employment based upon production for war. That these trends are also extending into the business community is perhaps indicated in the article of the February 20th issue of U.S. News and World Report in which there was shown how the billions used today for military programs could tomorrow be used to build roads, houses, hospitals, schools and to increase the home market by increasing social security and old age benefits. Many workers are today unemployed or otherwise affected by the curtailment of international trade, especially trade with such vast markets as are available in China, the Soviet Union and other countries. Many private businessmen are also suffering from the trade limitations imposed by the present foreign policies of our government.

There have been many signs of resistance to the burdens imposed on working people. 1952 saw the largest strike wave in U.S. history, including the 6 week steel strike. Also in the past year, many new voices for peace in labor were heard, including such leaders as Frank Rosenblum, Sec. Treas. of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers; Hugo Ernst, Pres. of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees Union; Pres. Jimerson and Sec. Gorman of the Butchers Union; all stressing that the peaceful negotiations among the great powers are vital to the protection of labor's standards. The United Packinghouse Workers at its eighth convention last May unanimously passed a resolution asking the U.S. "to proclaim to the world its willingness to meet with representatives of other nations for the settlement of any and all differences by peaceful negotiations." A resolution of International Harvester, Local 101 stated that talks among the five powers is "the only way that the American people can be freed of ruinous taxation and anti-labor laws."

Since the elections, a number of international unions such as the United Electrical Workers, the International Longshore Workers Union, the American Communication Association, have called on Pres. Eisenhower to fulfill his election promise to end the war in Korea. All sections of labor have expressed alarm over the dangers they see in the clearly anti-labor orientation of the domestic policies of the new administration, guided by the "millionaire cabinet."

"Labor", railroad workers weekly newspaper, with a million circulation, has carried both editorials and feature articles criticizing the new administration moves in Asia. An editorial in "Labor" demanding a full investigation of "Operation Smack", asks, "Are American boys being sent into battle to be wounded and to die in order to make propaganda for increased appropriation"? As these consequences of cold war policies are felt more sharply by working people, there will be more active resistance to the burdens which are being imposed upon them. That this resistance will take sharper forms than in the past is indicated by the fact that measures are being sought in Congress to block the efforts of working people, through their trade union organizations, to defend their own interests.

The farmers of our land have also long suffered the deprivations of a war economy and of military programs. The 1.9 billion dollars of the 85 billion dollar budget allocated for the farm program is totally inadequate for meeting the requirments of the small farmers. In a period of declining income and increasing costs, the small farmers desperately need a program which will enable land reclamation and which can help them to become free of debts. The inadequate sums for public works in the war budget do not permit the great projects for flood control and river valley development which can protect the farmers from the great ravages of the yearly floods in the Missouri, Mississippi and other great river valleys and which can give the farmer the cheap electricity and other advantages already enjoyed by those who live in the Tennessee River valley. In fact, these already limited items in the present budget of benefit to the farmer are likely to be among those first slashed by Congress or the Administration. Moreover, since the beginning of the Korean war, it has been the small farmers of the nation who have suffered most from the military draft program which has deprived them of their working sons and has, as a result in many cases, led to the actual loss of their farms. In many areas, farmers are seriously affected by the restrictions and dislocations of international trade growing out of the rearmament program as in regard to markets for cotton, wheat, eggs and other agricultural products. The fact that farming communities would greatly benefit from a peace economy permitting the carrying out of much-needed programs for building new roads, schools, hospitals and libraries, and other public welfare services is indicated by the rising expression of peace sentiment among farm groups. Thus, the Northeastern Farmer, the official organ of the New York state Farmers Union, recently called for an end of the war in Korea in an editorial entitled, "Americans Come Home". The last conference of the Eastern Division of the Farmers' Union, which includes New York and New Jersey adopted resolutions calling for a cease fire in Korea and for world peace through negotiation. It is indicative of grass roots farmer peace sentiment that the farmers of Iowa have successfully defended the right of a leader of the A P C and the President of the Iowa Farmers' Union, to speak and work for peace.

If there is one section of our population which has felt sharply the consequences of our foreign policies, it is the Negro people. Not only have they experienced since the beginning of the Korean war a decline in civil rights, but they have at the same time been told that their sons have been fighting and dying in Korea to defend democracy. Yet it is out of this very so called war for democracy that has come the mass court-martialing of Negro soldiers in Korea in 1951 and now the court-martialing of 94 Puerto Rican soldiers of the 65th Regiment. The Negro Lieutenant Gilbert, still sits in a California prison wondering where is the democracy he fought for. Moreover, the entire Negro population of the nation has been shocked by the widespread efforts of public opinion-forming agencies to characterize the North Koreans and Chinese as inhuman or inferior through the use of various racial epithets.

The attitude of Negro people toward the Korean war and toward the cold war program has also been conditioned by the events taking place in Africa and especially in South Africa - events which have deepened the understanding among ever broader sections of the Negro people, of the meaning of the struggles for liberation on the

part of colored peoples in many parts of the world, including the Korean and Chinese peoples. Ever since the first rumblings of discontent and protest in South Africa, the Neg people and their press and organizations have given close and sympathetic attention to the events on that continent. Thus the national conferences of the African Methodist Episcopal Church and the AME Zion Church last year placed great emphasis on the d evelopments in South Africa, both conferences having present South African spokesmen who gave a full picture of the tragic situation in their home land. There has been an immediate and growing sense of identity on the part of the American Negroes with the efforts of the colored peoples of South Africa to achieve full human dignity. White A mericans can learn much from t heir Negro brothers' efforts to further full rights and freedom for themselves and other peoples. Because the efforts of the American Negro people for full citizenship are similar to the movements of other peoples for full independence, an understanding by w hite Americans of the Negro peoples' struggles helps an understanding of the aspirations of other oppressed people. Such an understanding will help all the peace forces in this country to be able to guide their peace activities with a clearer conception of the real relationship between our nation and the Colonial peoples of the world and thereby of the true content of the wars in colonial regions. It will be vital for peace workers to see clearly on these questions in the present era of spreading wars against colonial peoples.

While there are pressures on the leadership of our nation to appear before the world with pure hands in regard to the treatment of the Negro people, there are present in the domestic situation certain factors which make it impossible for a nation to pursue hot and cold wars and at the same time grant full equality and assure full human dignity for the Negro people here. This is why the first pledge of the election campaign to be broken by the new Administration was the pledge to change the cloture rule in Congress to end the filibusters by Southern racists which block the passage of F.E.P.C., anti-lynch and anti-poll tax legislation. The simple fact is that the attitudes of racial superiority, nurtured by the Jim Crow institutions of our land, play a vital role in keeping large sections of the American people from violently protesting a foreign policy which can include the napalm bombing of innocent women and children. With a perspective of spreading war in Asia and of encouraging "Asians to fight Asians", the leaders of the cold war cannot afford to relinquish such an essential instrument as Jim Crow for keeping white Americans complacent about policies that will bring death to new millions of colored peoples in Asia and later perhaps in Africa. Along with this, the use of Jim Crow as a weapon against demands of labor for higher wages will also be needed in the period ahead, as the burdens of the paying for the cold war will be thrust more and more on working people.

The Negro people, however, will not accept passively any attempts to keep Jim Crow in our land, just as they will resist other burdens of the cold war program. Under an 85 billion dollar budget of which the greatest part is for w ars past, present, and future, it is the Negro people w ho suffer more than any other section of the American people from the failure of the national budget to provide for adequate housing, educational, health and cultural needs of the nation, because they have for so long been treated as second class citizens. Despite the increased efforts since the beginning of the Korean war to deprive the Negro people of their rights, the Negro people and their white allies have resisted these efforts and the varied forms of violence directed against them, as in the situation in Cicero, Illinois, as with the murder of Mr. and Mrs. Moore, as with the case of Dr. W.E.B. DuBois, as w i th the struggles around Willie McGee and the Martinsville Seven, as with the efforts in South Carolina for increased educational facilities and as with the fight for F.E.P.C. The continued acts of violence and the efforts to deprive the Negro people of their elementary rights will bring forth greater efforts of resistance on their part.

As the cold war program has imposed harsher restrictions on the Negro people, there

has been a growing demand for peace and for an end of the policies working such hardships on the Negro people. An example of this w as Dr. Jimerson's report to the 1951 Baptists' Convention representing 6 million Negroes, in which he stated that just as the peoples can and must learn to live together, so too the nations must learn to live together in peace. In 1952, the Pacific States Council of the Improved Benevolent and Protective Order of the Elks of the World adopted a resolution calling for an immediate end of the war in Korea and for a peace agreement among the five great powers. The Afro-American newspaper chain, with a circulation of some 500,000 on the Eastern seaboard, has had a series of editorials calling for prayers of peace. The great outpouring of support in defense of Dr. W.E.B. DuBois when he was waging his fight for the r ight to speak for peace, came from every section of the Negro people, and is typified by the fact that the NAACP passed a resolution in favor of Dr. DuBois. A significant expression of the Negro peace sentiment was also made at the 1952 conference of the AME Zion Church, where one of the principle guests was Paul Robeson, who has become the symbol of the Negro peoples longing for peace and freedom, and where a resolution was unanimously adopted demanding that Mr. Robeson's passport be returned to him. A more recent expression of peace sentiment took the form of the broad discussion and interest expressed in the entire Negro press by the s ignal honor awarded Mr. Robeson when he was designated a Stalin Peace Prize winner. Similar wide-spread comments in the Negro press were occasioned by the awarding of one of the World Peace Council's International Peace Prizes to the great scholar and peace spokesman, Dr. W.E.DuBois, honorary C -Chairman of the American Peace Crusade. The reactions among the Negro people that have already been expressed to the broken campaign pledges are an indication that further attempts to keep Jim Crow will set off new streams of restlessness and active protest among the Negro people.

Another section of the people in the U.S. which has felt most acutely the bitterness, tragedy and hardships of the Korean war and the armaments buildup is the the women of America. Hundreds of thousands of mothers, wives, and sweethearts, sorrow for their loved ones dead, wou ded or missing in Korea, while millions of others dread the day when their sons will be drafted. The women have the daily worry of rising living costs and of protecting the c hild en against a fear-ridden atmosphere of atom-bomb drills.

The women of Americ have been the most articulate in demanding peace, particularly for an end to the war in Korea. Eisenhower's election is generally credited to the votes of women, fr m every section and every party in American life, who grasped at his promise to end the war in Korea.

Organized womens' groups, particularly parent-teacher's Associations, were active in the movement to defeat Universal Military Training. The Women's International League for Peace and Freedom carries on consistently its traditional work for peace, calling for disarmament and peaceful negotiations. The Young Women's Christian Association in its National Convention last year passed a resolution endorsing the principle of peaceful co-existence and peaceful negotiations. Under the leadership of the American Women for Peace, and Mother's Peace groups organized throughout the country, women have been the most active workers in collecting signatures for a Five-Power Peace Agreement, and in getting votes in the Cease-Fire Referendum initiated by the American Peace Crusade.

Spontaneous expressions among women for peace have been most widespread, reflected in letters to the press, to the President, in the return of medals for sons killed in Korea. The papers report that the deluge of letters to the White House has increased since Eisenhower's trip to Korea - calling for the fulfillment of his promise.

The dire consequences of hot and cold wars are most a cutely experienced by the young people of America. The prospect held out to them is a life-time of mobilization for war; the generals are already demanding a longer draft period. Evidences of the demoralizing effects of this dismal prospect are widespread as seen in the increase of juvenile delinquency, drug addiction and feelings of hopelessness in preparing for the future.

The low morale of U.S. soldiers in Korea a s well as those due to go there has been widely reported. The story of the 46,000 desertions in the state of Kentucky alone is perhaps even more dramatic evidence of this than the refusal of several score airmen to fly in Korea. The youth already drafted have not been alone in their distaste for military service a nd for the wa r in Korea. Young people out of uniform have participated actively through a large number of youth organizations in the movement against U.M.T., for a cease-fire in Korea, for a policy of negotiation and friendship among peoples. Most recently a group of student organizations at Harvard University joined together in issuing an appeal for an end to the wa r in Korea. The American Youth Peace Crusade has engaged increasing numbers of young people throughout the country in a variety of dramatic actions for peace such as the recent festival in Los Angeles which brought together close to eleven hundred people over a week end. Young Korean veterans are organizing and leading an S.O.S. movement in the Northwest. As the pressures against the youth intensify even more significant actions for peace can be anticipated.

A nother grouping in the population which has suffered the consequences of the cold war as that of the educational, professional and cultural workers. The relentless pressure to enforce conformity with official policy signified by McCarthyism has hit this section of the people particularly hard, resulting in the ousting of hundreds of them from their chosen occupations. Under the new Administration we see the sorry spectacle of legislators vieing with each other for membership in one or another investigating committee and seeking to invade every segment of American life, leaving none unmenaced - not even the churches. The courageous challenge to this whole process issued recently by Mrs. A gnes Meyers before 17,000 educators and the prolonged applause of her fighting appeal are a most significant indication of the growing rejection by thinking people of the stifling atmosphere of thought control engendered by the cold war. In recent weeks we saw in New York City a notable gathering of 1500 intellectual and cultural figures from all parts of the country, meeting under the auspices of the Emergency Civil Liberties Conference to map a grass-roots program of action in defense of constitutional liberties. There are instances too numerous too mention of individuals in these fields who have stood firm in defense of their democratic rights and professional integrity. Included among these are well-known scientists whose professional work has suffered greatly from the attempts to isolate the American people from the rest of the world by the withholding of passports or the refusal of visas.

These, then, are some of the consequences for various sections of the American people of policies of our government which are contrary to the building of a world of peaceful co-existence among nations. Because of these consequences, various trends of reaction and reistance to the cold war policies have been, are being and will be created. The advance today in the fight for peace requires the consolidation of these trends into a United States peace movement which sees with growing clarity the need for and the possibility of the peaceful co-existence of nations with different economic and social systems and that wa r between such nations is not and cannot be inevitable. It is the existence of these trends due to the consequences listed above and the proper organization of such trends which can help to achieve peace in Korea and peace in the world.

In order to bring into existence this peace movement in the United States which is made possible by these trends among various sections of American life, it is essential that we estimate properly the role and responsibility of the A merican

Peace Crusade movement in this task. As we shall spell out in greater detail later in this report, it is our estimation that the APC has a crucial role to play in helping to bring into reality this great movement for peace which now exists potentially in American life.

In this connection we would like to point out an aspect of the role of the peace movement in our land which many of us forget. It has often been said that it will not be possible for the American people to fulfill their aspirations without peace in the world. This is of course true, and the peace movement by helping to achieve world peace thereby contributes to ending Jim Crow and to obtaining a peace economy in which labor and the farmer have a fairer share of the wealth they create and in which the needs of the people are more fully met. What is sometimes forgotten is that not only does the peace movement contribute to fulfilling the aspirations of the people by helping to bring peace in the world, but also the very existence of the peace movement, even before the battle for peace has been won, helps to make possible partial victories now in the struggles of the people to defend their rights and special interests. It has long been recognized that every partial victory in the field of civil rights, academic freedom, labors rights, etc., helps the fight for peace. What is not seen clearly enough is that the existence of a strong peace movement helps to makepossible greater and more frequent partial victories now in all these areas. Moreover, the tempor of our times requires more than indirect contributions to the fight for peace today. The situation demands that every section of the people suffering theconsequences of the war program join actively in the fight to halt the war drive and to turn our nation onto the road to world peace. In this way, not only will victory in the battle for peace be assured, but also immediate victories in the battles to safeguard and advance the interests of various sections of the American people will be furthered.

There have emerged today several important tasks in the fight for peace in the United States within the framework of winning the battle for the peaceful coexistence of nations and for the settlement of differences by negotiation. First and foremost among these tasks is the need to bring an end to the war in Korea.

The slaughter in Korea must be stopped and the issues under dispute there, including the question of the repatriation of the prisoners of war, must be negotiated peacefully. There can be no doubt but that the demand to end the war in Korea was uppermost in the minds of the people during the November elections and is still uppermost in their minds today. The implied promises of the Eisenhower forces on Korea have suffered the same fate as their promises on civil rights. Even more, in the name of ending theKorean war, the Eisenhower forces have taken steps to prolong and spread that war. It is undealistic to believe that these forces will not follow these steps with a program to dissipate the demand of the American people for an immediate end of the war and to win at least token support of the people for the new steps towards spreading the war. Thus a major task of the peace forces in the United States is to mobilize the most effective expression and mass action in support for an immediate end to the hostilities in Korea in order to register the great sentiment that now exists for ending the war. Every grouping, every section of the people must be encouraged and stimulated to speak and act now for an immediate armistice in Korea. No conditions must be placed by the APC or any other peace forces in the way of this development. An armistice in Korea and the settlement of any outstanding differences around the conference table would present the world with proof that the policy of negotiation stands above the policy of settling differences by devastation and military force.

While it is undoubtedly true that the vast majority of the American people are opposed to new military commitments for spreading war in Asia and want to have the Korean war ended as soon as possible, it must be recognized that the confusion created around the Indian Resolution is a source of danger as a factor holding back many persons from making effective demands for an end now to the hostilities in Korea. The Press and radio, by a campaign of silence around proposals for an im-

mediate cease-fire to be followed by the peaceful negotiation of the P.O.W. issue, is trying to hide the fact that the fundamental choice before the nations today in regard to the Korean war is not the choice between voluntary or enforced repatriation of P.O.W.'s, but the choice as to whether the POW question will be settled by force before a cease-fire is possible, or whether the POW question will be settled through negotiation after a cease-fire is carried out on the basis of the 62 points already negotiated for an armistice agreement. The Indian Resolution, unfortunately, does not provide for an immediate armistice, but rather makes acceptance of voluntary repatriation as a preliminary condition for beginning to effect an armistice without any guarantees that an armistice would ever be achieved since, under the Indian Resolution, before hostilities would be ended, agreement must be reached on an umpire either by the proposed four nation commission or by the General Assembly of the United Nations. The New York Times of February 5th described the situation clearly when it said that the proposal for an immediate cease-fire "was rejected by the A ssembly early in December because non-Communist countries felt that to agree to an armistice without settling the prisoner issue would deprive the United States, as the agent of the United Nations, of any means of applying pressure to obtain acceptance of its stand on prisoners". It is now clearer to many people what sort of pressures the United States government is ready to apply to have its way and what the application of these pressures can mean for spreading war in Asia and for endangering world peace. When it is realized that 97,000 Korean civilians, including women and children, and thousands of soldiers of both sides have been killed since the truce talks began and that the one issue holding up an end of this slaughter involves only 22,000 Chinese volunteer prisoners the refusal to allow this issue to be settled peacefully after a cease-fire and the threat of spreading the killing to other peoples in order to impose a settlement by force are causing much concern in many quarters as to the true objectives of our government in Korea and in Asia. In this situation, the eyes of the people of the world and especially the Asian people are turned on the American people to see how hard we will fight for our desire, shared by them, to end the war in Korea and to prevent its spread elsewhere. A member of the Indian delegation to the United Nations perhaps put the challenge to us in the most frank way possible when he asked some American visitors recently: "When your troops are recalled from Korea and Asians are left fighting Asians, will you still be so insistent on a cease-fire in Korea?" We must give our answer to this question which millions are asking of the American people and our answer must be in working more effectively than ever before for an immediate end to the killing in Korea.

A Second task in the fight for peace in our country is to win the settlement of differences between nations through negotiation and to rally all possible support in this country for this demand. On the winning of this demand depends the winning of peace in Korea, as well as the ending of the cold war and the burdens it imposes on the A merican people. The nations must agree to settle their differences peacefully if there is to be a fulfilment of the hopes which mankind has placed in the United Nations as the home of world peace, for the United Nations cannot carry out its peace mission, under its Charter, unless the Great Powers can reach agreement on solutions to international problems.

Throughout the world today, greater and greater pressures are developing for a lessening of the international tensions which are causing such havoc in international relations and such heavy costs for the people of many nations. These pressures are becoming crystalized in the demand for a meeting of the heads of the Great Powers to settle their differences peacefully before it is too late. The Vienna Congress of the Peoples for Peace was an indication of how wide-spread is the support among all sorts of persons and groups from all countries for a meeting between the Great Powers to conclude an a greement or a Pact of Peace which will assure the peaceful settlement of the differences between them. The Vienna Congress elected an international Committee of distinguished men and women who have been charged with the mission of carrying this demand of the people for a Pact of Peace to the heads

of the Great Powers and to other governments. As this international Committee advances the work of the new people's diplomacy which has been become such an important factor for world peace, we can expect to see new and important developments in the international situation creating new pressures for bringing together the Great Powers for the peaceful settlement of their differences.

In our own country, the death of Premier Stalin has raised sharply in the public mind the whole question of our relations to the Soviet Union. Coming as it did after Stalin had stated his willingness to meet with Eisenhower and after Eisenhower had stated his willingness to meet with Stalin, this tragic event has led many people to see the need for an Eisenhower-Malenkov meeting so that these two new leaders of the greatest powers on earth can exchange views and explore the possibilities for ending some of the tensions between the two nations. Other nations certainly would become a part of such consultations leading to agreements to safeguard world peace. That leaders of other nations are aware that world peace and even the future of the United Nations depend on a peaceful settlement of the differences between the United States and the Soviet Union, is indicated by the fact that the Indonesian delegate in the United Nations called for a meeting be- Eisenhower and Malenkov shortly after Stalin's death. That such a meeting might be very fruitful is indicated in an item in Newsweek of March 9th which was commented upon in the New York Times. The item gave a report from "excellent sources" that the Soviet Union "is about to approach the United States with the most decisive proposals of the cold war" the essence of which would be that the only demand of the Soviet Union for ending the cold war is that Germany not be rearmed. In other words, if our government would bewilling to give up rearming the Nazis, a basis for ~~XX~~ American-Soviet peaceful co-existence could be worked out.

The damnd for a meeting between Eisenhower and Malenkov not only strikes at the heart of what is required for achieving the peaceful co-existence of nations, but also expresses the desire of growing sections of the American people to call off the cold war. It will be a vital task of the APC movement to rally support for the policy of the negotiation of differences as the basis for peaceful co-existence between nations by raising the demand for a meeting between President Eisenhower and Premier Malenkov.

A third task in the fight for peace in our country is to arouse the American ~~pp~~ people against spreading war in Asia or elsewhere. We must win the American people to an understanding of the character of such wars as involving interference in the struggles and oppressed peoples for freedom and for a chance of a better life. This is most clearly revealed in our open intervention in the Chinese civil war, including the active participation of American armed forces against one side of this civil war. Our intervention in China helps to explain why our government has resisted all attempts in the United Nations to define as an agressor any nation which, under any pretext whatsoever, is the first to take the initiative in using its armed forces against any other people. The American people, when they see the relation of the present struggles in many parts of the world to the heritage of their own struggle for national independence, will welcome sympathetically the efforts of other peoples to free themselves of colonial bonds as our ancestors did in 1776. They will also see that such struggles for freedom are indigenous to a a people and cannot be the product of external influences. Recalling how fiercely our forefathers fought the American Revolution, they will know what it would mean in tragic waste of lives and treasure should our nation commit our youth to a hopeless attempt to prevent 450,00,000 Chines people from carrying through their revolution. By helping to express effectively the growing opposition in America to spread war and by seeking to end and to prevent any interference by American armed forces in the internal affairs of other peoples, the APC movement will greatly help world peace and the building of solid foundations for the peaceful co-existence of nations.

A fourth task in thefight for peace in our country is to carry forward the age-old fight for world disarmament and the banning of weapons of mass destruction. Never has a victory in this fight been more urgent than today when all mankind is menaced by the new forces for destruction and death which modern science has unleashed and when the common people all over the earth are crushed under the burden of rearmament or are deprived of the benefits of the world's great natural wealth by the demands of ammoth military machines. It is becoming more clearly understood by growing numbers of people that the only road to true national security in the atomic age is through controlled disarmament and the outlawing of horror weapons. There can be no security in an arms race in which rivals are forever fearful of each other's secret power. In carrying forward the fight for disarmament in the United States, it will be necessary to dispel the fears of ending the war economy by spelling out the possibility for a peace economy and the great benefits to be derived from it. Once these fears are overcome, the American people will seek more what their traditions and their largest church and other organizations have always demanded: the beginning of world disarmament. Disarmament and the banning of weapons of mass destruction under strict international control is technically possible. What is ~~the~~ required is the will to disarm. Where this will does not exist in governments, the people must supply it. This is what is required today to win disarmament.

In view of the grave charges that have been made against our government as to the use of germ warfare aginst the Korean and Chinese peoples, the A merican people must demand that our government ratify the Geneva Conventions banning the use of bacteriological weapons, as a first step for clearly the good name of our nation in the eyes of the world. As an indication of the serious nature of these charges and of the breadth of their acceptance in other lands, we would call your attention to the fact that Professor Sokey of India, a world-reknown bacteriologist w ho had refused on the demand of the Indian government for which he works an invitation to join the International Scientific Commission which investigated the facts on bacteriological warfare in China and Korea, issues last December a statement to the press in India that after reading the Commissions report he was convinced as to the truth of the charge.

Certainly as citizens of one of the most power countries of the world, the American people should help press for an end of the terrible shadow which the arms race and superarmaments of the most frightful sort casts over humanity. As with the question of ending hostilities in Korea, confusion on the question of how to achieve disarmament is a major source of public passivity in the fight for disarmament. The key issue under ~~di~~sputo ~~xxxxx~~ at present on this question is whether an arms census should become before or after the nations have adopted a convention pledging them to disarm and fixing the procedure for carrying out and controlling the disarmament. There is now general agreement that there must be continuous inspection by an international control organ which functions without the veto in its inspection work and which can therefore inspect whenever and wherever it suspects violations of the disarmament agreements. What is not clealry enough understood by the American public is that under any program for disarmament there comes a point which involves great danger for peace. This is the point at which each nation reveals the quantity and dispositions of its armed forces, armaments and arms plants. The information thus revealed is composed of military secrets which are desperately sought for by any nation inclined to use war to serve its ends. The revelation of these secrets, ~~xthxxxffrxxxi~~ could give to such a war-minded government exactly the information it needed for launching war. It is for this reason that many distunguished experts on disarmament and many peace organizations, including the World Council of Peace, take the position that only a solemn and binding agreement between nations, ratified before an arms census is started, committing the nations to carry through a clearly defined program of disarmament, can provide the basis for a genuine disarmament program which takes into account the interests of all peoples. Unfortunately, the United States government has been insisting on on arms census being completed before such an international disarmament agreement

is effected. In carrying the fight for disarmament to the people, therefore, the APC movement must not only urge that press their desire for disarmament upon the government but that they also demand that the government support all proposals for disarmament which respect theinterests of all nations.

These, then are some of the major tasks which it is our feeling the APC movement should undertake at the present time if it is to advance the work for peace. By finding the ways to relate the demands raised here to what the American people are now thinking and experiencing as they endure the consequences of cold war policies and of hot war in Korea, we shall be able to meet the challenge of the times for fruitful work in strengthening the currents for peace in the United States today.

There exists in the United States many pea ce organizations and committees. Most of them have great pacifist traditions developed over the period of many years. As we have indicated earlier in this report, the consequences of the hot and cold wars on various sections of A merican life have also set into motion, in many fields of work, organi zations, groupings and individuals, which while they are not in the first place peace organizations, have begun to make some fight-back on the consequences of the a rmaments drive.

We must be extremely clear that the American Peace Crusade is neither the former nor the latter. The APC is not the Friends Service Committee, the WIL, the FOR or the Methodist Peace Commission, nor can it take the place of these or similar peace organiz ations. The APC is not the organized labor movement. It is not the NAACP, or the CRC. It is not the YW or YMCAs; it is not a farm, religious, scientific or cultural orga ni zation, nor can it take the place and carry out the basic purposes of these or ganiz ations.

Dur ng the past 2 years, discussion has taken place in va rious sections of the country, concerning what APC is not: it is out of such discussions that have come erroneous conclusions relative to the very existence of APC. How many times have we heard the question raised by people, w ho are basically concerned with the achievement of p eace, relative to whether or not the APC movement is necessary? How many times has the question been raised as to whether or not the fight for peace can best be carried on under names other than that of peace? These and similar questions have invariably been expressed from a hazy concept of APC and its functions.

It is of the utmost importance that we here, a t this National P olicy Meeting, have a clear agreement not on what APC is not, but ra ther on what APC is; how it functions, what is its role in the movement for peace on the part of the people of the United States.

In thi s connection, we wo uld restate the principle upon which the American Pea ce Crusade was founded here in Chicago in 1951. We quote from the Declaration of Principle agreed upon by the 5,000 peace delegates to that great American Peace Congress, "Peace Is America's Best Defense; the majority of the American people want peace and must unite to achieve it; the acceptance of differing social systems is essential to peace; our na tion must be willing to 'live and let live, to negotiate and compromise'; peace can be rea lized only by a policy of negotiations and not by a policy of arms'."

It was on these principals that the delega tes based their unanimous adoption of a Chicago Plan, containing 3 simple peace proposals:

1. The full restoration of peace in Korea.
2. Immediate negotiations a mong the major powers leading to the solution of all outsta nding differences.
3. An agreed and controlled disarmament program and elimination of weapons of mass destruction.

To give substance to their proposals, the delegates voted to set up the American Peace Crusade, as a permanent center for information and action on pea ce.

The Peace Crusade, basing itself on the grass-roots peace committees that have sprung up all over the country, is a mainspring moving the work for peace all over the country. Its three-fold role is to coordinate and stimulate peace activities, to explore all forms of cooperation with peace-groups in the United States, and to seek interchange of informa tion with other peace movements in America and through out the world.

To begin the work of the APC the dele gates elected na tional officers and a National Committee.

The American Peace Crusade has been and is, in the very nature of its sponsors and those who throughout the country have joined with it in its work, a coalition of Americans of differing background and opinions. Among its supporters are included Republican, Democrats, Socialists, Communists and Independent voters. It has had the active support of ministers, scholars, scientists, trade unionists, both the rank and file and leaders, farmers, women, youth, nationality groupings, northerners, southerners, easterners and westerners, Negro and white. While we would be the first to point out that the past 2 years history of the APC has not been as successful as we or other peace advocates would desire, we must remind ourselves and others that the existence of the American Peace Crusade, on the American scene, has been an important contribution to the striving of the people of America for peace.

It is no secret that the American Peace Crusade movement has lived from had to mouth financially. It is no secret that lack of adequate finances has restricted its ability to put forth the literature necessary for such a movement. It is no secret that the field work of the movement has been at a minimum and in some areas has not existed. It is no secret that faced with this and other problems the APC movement has been forced to work at minimum rather than maximum efficiency.

But even after detailing these weaknesses, we must say that the presence of the American Peace Crusade has not had a negative effect as a part of the movement for peace in this country. Let us remind ourselves that when the truce talks began at Kaisong, the vast majority of people in the nation suffered from the delusion that they would automatically lead to a speedy armistice in Korea. It must be pointed out that the American Peace Crusade movement, like other sections of American life, suffered from this thinking. But to our credit, it must be said, too, that as the truce talks stalled and devestation and killing continued in the unhappy land of Korea, it was the American Peace Crusade, of all of the peace forces and peace voices in this country, which put forth in December, 1951 the demand to stop the killing--let the truce talks proceed to an armistice. Even tho the principle of major power negotiation and agreement had been a cornerstone of the statement of principles at the Chicago Congress, we encountered great difficulty in overcoming some of the hesitation, which were expressed by those who had seen and felt the terror and violence directed against persons in the Stockholm Appeal campaign.

When it was proposed that a campaign for signatures for a 5 Power Pact be launched, we were constantly faced with the comment that Americans just won't put their names down, no matter how much they stand for the idea. Nevertheless, the National Committee of the American Peace Crusade, meeting in Chicago in November, 1951, launched the 5 Power Pact Petition Campaign and brought to the American scene, in a direct and forcefull way, the instrument by which this concept became the basis for discussion and action by millions of Americans.

It was the implementation of this campaign, linked with the demand for and end of the war in Korea, which brought the results in the grass roots section of the people that mde possible the calling of a National Delegates Assembly in Washington in early April, 1952, by the American Peace Crusade and a group of prominent Americans.

Even tho the results of the petition campaign were not satisfactory it was possible to move into a new phase of peace activity in which we began direct discussion with the leaders of our government in the legislature and exective branches.

It was at the national delegates assembly that a conference took place between a group of Brooklyn delegates and Congressman Anfuso which resulted in Congressman Anfuso publicly calling upon the heads of the governments of the five major powers and Italy to meet and negotiate their differences.

It was at the delegates assembly, where a meeting took place between a group of Minnesotans and a group of Minnesota Congressmen, Republican and Democrat, where the majority of the Congressmen indicated a positive position towards an end of the war in Korea and the settlement of world differences thru negotiations.

It was at the Delegates Assembly that a group of Crusade leaders and other prominent citizens met with a State Department representative on the question of South Africa and the financial support which our government is giving to Premier Malan.

It was at this time that we were able to gain an inkling that those who were prosecuting the policies of war in Korea and cold war in the rest of the world, recognized, perhaps more than we did, the challenge presented by the American Peace Crusade movement to a foreign policy of hot and cold wars. For it was at this Congress that the State Department came with an already prepared statement, calculated, by the tactic of smear, to drive the American Peace Crusade from the American scene.

For many months the press and the radio had devoted attention to the charges of the North Koreans and the Chinese that U.S. forces were using weapons of bacteriological warfare in Korea.

The reaction of government leaders and of those who form public opinion was to discount these charges without permitting the people to examine carefully what was involved.

In the atmosphere of hysteria and fear which has existed for sometime in this nation, very few people had the courage to come forward and to demand and examination of such charges. Yet, the moral conscience of the average American was shocked that such charges could even be made against U.S. forces.

In May, 1952, through the American Peace Crusade, 41 prominent Americans including the foremost expert on bacteriological warfare during world war 2, Professor Rosebury, issued a statement calling for and eximination of these charges and for immediate ratifications by the U.S. Senate of the Geneva Protocol on weapons of bacteriological warfare.

By the spring of 1952, the presidential election campaign had already entered the pre-convention stage. The Democratic traditions of this nation required that the issue of peace become a topic for discussion and action in such a campaign. Thus, the American Peace Crusade established a peace plank drafting committee, under the chairmanship of the atomic scientist, Professor Philip Morrison, who was an initiator of the American Peace Crusade and one of its most consistent leaders.

This committee involved Democrats, Republicans and independent voters The results of this committees work was presented here in Chicago to the Platform Committees of the 3 political party conventions, which met in this city.

In August, 1952, the American Peace Crusade approached a number of prominent leaders in all sections of American life on the question of bringing into the election campaign the question of peace which up until that time had not been discussed by the candidates of either of the 2 major political parties.

It is important that we understand the phenomana of the launching of the National Referendum for a Cease-Fire in Korea.

Here was the American Peace Crusade, an organization which has been attacked throughout the length and breadth of this land, asking for and receiving public support. In addition to such well known Crusade leaders as Dr. DuBois, Rev. Evans, Father Forbes, Mr. Paul Robeson, Fred Stover, Prof. Morrison and Dr. Clementina Paolone, we got the distinguished support of such persons as the Rev. Dr. Frederick K. Stann, the Rev. Prof. Joseph F. Fletcher, Rabbi Michael Alper, Dr. Mark Dawber, Dr. Henry Hitt Crane, and Mr. George Patrinos.

Once the Referendum was launched, the essence of its proposal began to be reflected in many different forms in the press of the mid-west, the north east and other sections of the country. Our count early this year of newspapers and publications which had either editorialized on the proposal of the Referendum or had conducted polls of their own on this proposal, was about 30, including daily, trade union and religious newspapers and magazines.

Up until the launching of the National Referendum campaign, the candidate of neither political party had mentioned the question of ending the war in Korea thru negotiation. Peace Crusaders in the mid-west will be able to testify here today that late in August and early in September, on Eisenhower's swing thru the mid-west he began to deal with this question.

The papers of the mid-west began to give more and more prominent attention to the demands of mothers that the war be ended and their sons returned to them. As the election campaign continued the concept of a cease-fire in Korea, with the Prisoner of War question to be settled around a conference table, became more and more of an election issue. The Referendum had entered into the mainstream of American life.

These then, together with various delegations to the United Nations and Washington, had comprised the work of the National Center of the APC movement. There were, however, many activities of an independent character for which APC does not take any credit, but which it helped to stimulate. The work of the APC can best be described like an iceberg, where two-thirds of the ice is not in sight, with only one-third above water.

The activities for which we do not claim credit, but which we helped to stimulate, include the three great inter-faith meetings for peace in Korea held in New York in the fall of 1951, the statement of the 52 prominent Americans, including our Honorary Co-Chairman, Professor Anton Carlson, calling for negotiations between the major powers for world peace, the statement of the 465 Americans, which included Dr. Emily Balch Greene, Nobel Prize Winner, calling for a cease-fire in Korea, the Easter Passover prayer, issued by a group of leading clergymen and rabbis from the various denominations. One of the most significant developments, which APC forces have supported, has been the formation of the Save Our Sons Committee. The Save Our Sons Committee organized in Illinois during the election campaign by parents of men now serving in Korea or in prisoner of war camps, has today developed a movement which reaches into seventeen other states.

Several international conferences for Peace have been held in various sections of the world during the past 2 years. The APC movement played an important part in the organization of delegates from the United States to these countries. Some of these delegates are here today, after having returned from Montevideo, Peking and Vienna. They will, undoubtedly, take the floor to discuss their experiences in relationship to this report and this meeting.

Earlier in this report, we projected four central tasks which we feel are essential in developing movements for peace during the coming period. There can be no doubt that if substantial advances in the prosecution of this program are to be made, it will require direct peace movements and actions by millions of Americans, as individuals, and through their various organizations. If we in the American Peace Crusade movement understand this one fact, we will be equipped with at least one of the two required for the shaping of a peaceful future.

It would seem that the role and responsibility of American Peace Crusade forces and of the APC movement itself, would be, in every way, to so work, as to do all within our power to bring about these movements, actions and expressions by the people around all or any of the four points listed above, in any way which the people themselves decide that they want to move. We are not saying that we are, or can be responsible for the movement of all of the people of this country for peace. We are not saying that we can take the place of other peace organizations, many of which are much older and more firmly established than the APC. We are saying, however, that the history of APC causes us to believe that we will be able to move into action at least a section of the people of the United States around peace issues.

Do we have the ability to carry out these responsibilities? We would again direct attention to those who are leaders and sponsors of the APC movement. It is our belief that among the various persons with whom we have worked can be found the strength to move millions of Americans for peace. Let us examine what is actually the case.

Our two honorary Co-Chairmen, Dr. W.E.B. DuBois and Prof. Anton Carlson, scholars of great repute and wide influence among the scientists and scholars of this nation. Cannot a way be found, whereby persons in the scientific and educational fields, on the basis of their deep respect for the judgement of these two great men, be encouraged to see what is logical and what is just insofar as our nation's relationships with other nations are concerned? Is it not possible to see, on the basis of careful work, the setting off of new, independent and important initiatives for peace in the a cademic and scientific fields? We have here with us today Prof. Robert Morss Lovett, Prof. Emeritus of the University of Chicago, and former Secretary of the Virgin Islands. Dr. Lovett, has throughout a rich and useful life, stood as a symbol of truth and courage to many persons of liberal thought. We wonder if it is not possible for those who have come to have such high regard for Dr.Lovett, to in these times of great crises, realize again the soundness of his position in relationship to peace.

We have here with us today, too, Mr. Paul Robeson, a figure of unique stature -- a man who has excelled in many fields, be it scholarship, sports or cultural endeavor. He enjoys the love and respect of millions in this country, and throughout the world not only because of these achievements, but perhaps mainly because of his unselfish and courageous efforts to win for his own people and the peoples of the world, full human dignity and a peaceful world. He has deep and rich ties with Negro, labor, youth and other sections of American life. How can he, working in his own unique manner, help to unleash the latent power of those with whom he has such close ties in support of the objectives listed above?

One of the most consistent and devoted leaders and sponsors of the American Peace Crusade is Professor Philip Morrison. As one of the outstanding scientists in the nation today, he is respected as one of the great minds of his field and sets an example for his fellow scientists, as a man who is continually seeking to assure that the fruit of his labors will be used for the benefit of his fellow men.

Who are some of the other leaders and sponsors of the American Peace Crusade? There is Rev. Charles Hill, emminent Negro pa stor and a leader of the National Baptis t Convention, an organization of some 6 million members. How can his great strength be brought to carry out the perspectives set forth here? How can the strength of Fred Stover, among the farmers and the people of the mid-west contribute to our objectives? How can the strength of the labor leaders like De Maio, Gojack, Gold and others become a positive factor as we seek to carry out our responsibilities? How can a Dr. Clementina Paolone, an Edith Abbott, and the other women leaders of the APC movement help to stimulate the already powerful movement of mothers and wives for a peaceful world?

We need not go through the list of several hundred sponsors of the APC movement to recall this strength. It is sufficient here, simply, to indicate with these few what approach can be developed along these lines, even a mathematical computation of the ties of the national and local leaders and sponsors of the APC movement will reveal ties rela tionships and influence covering well onto 25 million people. This fact, when it is placed alongside of the fact that 31 million votes elected a President in November, assumes a compelling significance.

The powerful possibility we have just indicated can come about only if the APC movement, its leaders, its sponsors and its grass roots supporters begin to move out into all sections of life in the nation, talking with and convincing other Americans that those problems which most directly concern them, in their particular situations can best be solved in a world of friendship and peace. For example, those of us who have friends in organizations dealing with problems in special fields, like housing, health, education, civil rights, civil liberties, high living costs, must go to them thoroughly equipped to win their understanding on the relationship between the solution of their special problem and the growth of peace movements.

It is our feeling that we must set concrete goals for ourselves in this work -- that we have the conception of a National Campaign, which is not based primarily on a national ballot or national petition, but which is based on the national movement of converging activities on the issues we have outlined above. It is our feeling that we can forsee in this coming period the development of a number of local and independent initiatives, which can serve as the basis of national peace actions. For instance the peace forces of Massachusetts were recently successful in stimulating an independent initiative, which has resulted in the introduction into the legislative process of that state a Bill on behalf of cease-fire.

The entrance of this Bill into the legislative procedure presents the people of Massachusetts with an instrument around which it is possible to bring the most meaningful and widespread and varied activity on behalf of peace.

Is it not possible that in 25 states similar initiatives cannot be launched in the coming months?

One of the greatest points of peace mobilization in the past 2½ years was found in the Johnson Resolution on Korea. Is it not possible that those persons concerned with peace, in the various congressional districts or in the various states, could not bring about initiatives calculated to result in the introduction of Bills in Congress or the Senate on behalf of peace? Is it not possible to realistically see initiatives designed to bring about, in the coming period, at least the introduction of 10 such Bills?

Is it not possible for the National APC center to stimulate an independent initiative calculated to bring forward the latent desire among many sections of the American people for a meeting between President Eisenhower and Premier Malenkov?

Is it not possible for the New England States or Connecticut, or New York and New Jersey, or Pennsylvania to stimulate the initiative of independent delegations from those areas to the United Nations, which would bring to them a fuller understanding of the need of the United Nations to continue persistent efforts for an armistice in Korea - even if it means no adjournment of the present assembly session?

The experience of many of our local centers is revealing at the present time that many persons of public leadership, who up to now have been distant from our movement are beginning to turn to us today for leadership and help in easing the consequences which they have begun to feel as a result of the hot and cold war.

It will be impossible, however, for us to carry out our responsibilities and take advantage of new developments unless we address ourselves seriously to a number of practical problems. The solution of these problems will determine just how effective the APC movement will be as one of the forces for peace in the coming period. First and foremost is the need to come to an agreement that a national APC movement, with a recognized nationalcenter is essential. By a national APC movement we mean a movement which has, in a number of key centers of the nation, peace forces who are recognized as the arms of the APC movement in their localities. We believe that this can be achieved, regardless of the name of these local arms, although where possible, it is desirable that the name be uniform. If the local representatives, who are present here today, can leave this meeting after having agreed upon the program which we have submitted, or any other program with a determination that for their communities they will be the arms for carrying out this program, we will have taken an important step forward.

An important task in bringing about a national APC movement is, of course, the existence and maintenance of a recognized national center. Such a center cannot be considered apart from the life and activities of the various local centers. It must exist to meet the needs of the localities in terms of educational material, publications and field trips of national personnel, during which the local centers will receive aid in carrying forward their share of the APC program. On the other hand, the existence of such a center and the proper performance of its servicesto the local centers cannot be a chieved without responsible assistance from all of the local centers in the form of advice, consultation and most important, regular financial assistance, based upon an organized budget for that national center.

Self-critically we want to say that we realize that the national center has been far from perfect in servicing the field. We recognize that certain disorganized methods of work, scarcity of educational material and field trips, have not contributed to the most effective functioning of local centers. Above all, it is our feeling that the failure to have a regular peace publication has prevented the APC from strengthening its supporters and winning new supporters. It would be our recommendation that this body authorize the regular publication of a peace bulletin, calculated to be an indisponsable instrument for our supporters and for other people interested in the question of peace. A full outline of this publication will be presented later in the meeting. We recommend that a position be created on the staff for a paid person to handle the bulletin and other publications.

It is our recommendation that it be agreed here that the delegates to the various international conferences who are able to travel, be toured throughout the length and breadth of this land inso that they may help the local centers carry forward the new program which has been projected here. Further details on these proposed tours will be presente d later in this meeting.

Over a year ago a National Committee Meeting of the American Peace Crusade authorized the establishment of a Resident Board, to work with the Co-Directors in carrying out the program and decision of the APC. The converging of a number of objective and subjective problems prevented the proper functioning of such a board. We therefore propose that it be revitalized by the election here, at this meeting, of representatives from the Eastern Seaboard, who would meet at least once a month, with the officers of the APC, to plan steps for carrying out our work. The authority of this board would reach into all areas of APC activity. We moreover propose that several Resident Board members at large be named, from the mid-west, far west and south. These board members would not expect to meet monthly, although they would be advised of the agenda and status of activities and would receive full reports of the meetings. However, it would be desirable that they meet with the Resident Board once every three or four months.

Despite the many weaknesses which have attended the prosecution of our program in the past few years, it would only be fair for us at this time to publicly express our appreciation for the courageous, consistent and sacrificing work performed by the various leaders and staff members of the National Center. Among the important contributions that have been made to the struggle for peace in the past 2 years have been the various independent initiatives mentioned earlier in this report, particularly in the academic and religious fields. If any one individual can be credited with helping to stimulate these developments, it must be our National Co-Director, Dr. Willard Uphaus. We have learned greatly from his leadership and constant devotion to the principles of peace and world fellowship. His departure to devote his full time and energy to even greater activities in the field of world fellowship wil leave us with deep regrets. However, we are extremely heartened by his express desire to remain as a leader and sponsor of the American Peace Crusade. We recommend that the Resident Board be authorized to obtain a suitable replacement.

Mr. Abbott Simon, for some time, has for health and other reasons not given full time to the job of Administrative Secretary. He has indicated his desire to resign and we recommend that that resignation be accepted. We recommend that an acting Administrative Secretary be appointed by this meeting, and we are submitting the name of Mrs. Betty Haufrecht, a mother of 3 children, who during the past year has rendered invaluable help in keeping the national center open.

This report has attempted to chart new perspectives and goals, which if realized can advance the movement for peace by giant strides. We would be less than realistic however, if we left this meeting without the understanding that none of these objectives can be reached if the center is to operate on the financial basis that existed during the past 2 years. We have here an auditors report of our operations for the year of 1951, and a financial report of our operations for the year of 1952. Later in this meeting this material, together with a budget for the future, will be presented.

Before we close this report, we would like to say that the tactic of geographic concentration, including some consideration of peace work in the south, must come out of our deliberations. We must plan the use of our limited resources, so that our work can produce the most effective results. We shall need your advice in choosing the areas of concentration in the coming period.

We have presented in this repor t, our analysis of the present situation in which we must work for pea ce. From this analysis, we have drawn certa in conclusions about the progromatic emphasis, which we feel should guide our work, and about the organizational steps and method of work, which we feelshould be adopted in order to enable the APC movement to meet its responsibilities for advancing the cause for pea ce. The soundness of our analysis, and the wisdom of our conclusions and recommendations will now be tested in collective discussion, and we are confident we shall all benefit from this.

All of us have a deep sense of our responsibilities in the work we have undertaken together. We know what are the policies that can bring world peace. We know that our fellow Americans want world peace. We know, too, that on all of us here in America falls the responsibility as to whether or not our government expresses our common will for peace, by actions in support of policies that can achieve world peace. Our task is to transform the will of the people for peace into active support for the policies that can bring peace, so that our government will make its full and great contribution to building peace and friendship between all nations.

We feel that we can carry out this task, for we are not alone in working for world peace. The great strength of the forces for peace throughout the world gives us the opportunity to plan carefully for building calmly and surely a peoples peace movement in this country, capable of giving effective expression to the w ill for peace of the American people.

This should be our perspective as we know engage in discussions to chart the future of the APC movement. This should be our perspective as we return to our respective areas of work for peace. It is a perspective of confidence in the ultimate victory over war. It is a perspective of meeting together, through a closer unity and mutual support in our common work, the great opportunity we know have for making great strides forward and the great responsibility we know face to play our full role in winning the battle for peace.

Organizing Committee

NATIONAL COMPASS CLUBS

225 W.34 I Ch4-4415

~~184 DUANE STREET~~ - NEW YORK ~~13~~, N. Y. - ~~WORTH 4-5400~~

Irving Gilman
National Director

Ruth W. Russ
Executive Secretary

Bella Gross,Chairman
Negro History Week
Program Committee
132 W.96 St.,N.Y.25
Un4-4025

Jan.11 ,1952

Dr.W.E.B.DuBois,Director
Council for African Affairs
New York City

Dear Dr.DuBois:

This is to confirm our conversations with Mrs.DuBois regarding the possibility of having you and Mrs.DuBois participate in our Negro History Week celebration to be held at Webster Hall on February 12th,at 8:00 p.m.

We fervently hope that you will find it possible to participate,for then we certainly would have a most significant celebration. We are calling it THE NEGRO PEOPLE SPEAK TO AMERICA. Part of the program will be devoted to a symposium on the petition "We Charge Genocide" in which Mr.Wm.L.Patterson and representatives of other organizations will speak. Some of the other participants will be Earl Robinson,Dr.Aptheker,members of the Committee for the Negro in Arts,and others. We shall communicate with you as soon as our program is more fully developed.

We welcome your suggestions. All of us send our most cordial best wishes to you and Mrs.DuBois,and earnestly hope that you will consider our appeal that you head our Negro History Week celebration which we believe will be worth your while,for we really are working hard to make it a significant event.

We do hope to hear from you soon.

Thank you again for your kind coöperation and advice.

Sincerely yours,

Bella Gross

Bella Gross

[Nat. Compass Clubs]

January 16, 1952

Nat. Compass Clubs

Miss Bella Gross, Chairman
Program Comm. Negro History Week
132 West 96 Street
New York, 25, N. Y.

My dear Madam:

Answering your letter of January 11th, may I say that on account of necessary dental work I cannot make any public appearances or speeches during the months of January or February.

I regret not to be able to serve.

Very sincerely yours,

DB:LH

W.E.B. Du Bois

[Nat.'l Council of Am.-Sov. Fr.]

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF AMERICAN-SOVIET FRIENDSHIP, INC.

114 east 32nd street • new york 16, n. y. • murray hill 3-2080

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35-30-20

Friday - January 11, 1952.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I have letter from Dr. Gyson Carter, President of the Canadian-Soviet Friendship Society advising as follows:

A National Convention of two days - January 26 and 27 - will be held in Toronto to conclude the observance throughout January of "Canadian-Soviet Friendship Month".

As the program has developed, this convention is proving more significant than originally planned. Many delegates will come from many cities across Canada. The Minister of the Soviet Union to Canada will address the closing session, his first official speech in several years.

Dr. Carter desires to present at the closing session, a mass rally, greetings from several distinguished Americans together with greetings from distinguished citizens of other countries.

He has asked me to invite you to send a greeting which I do gladly, with the hope that you may be able to set aside time to prepare a brief greeting and dispatch it. I know Dr. Carter, the friends of the Canadian society, and the Convention delegates and audience will be deeply pleased. It would be well if the message could go off to Dr. Carter some time this next week.

Dr. Carter suggests that stress be placed on the fact that you are an American, and that you express any thought you wish concerning peace, friendship, cooperation, understanding both with rspect to the U.S.S.R. and Canada.

Finally, he said it is their purpose to publish all greetings received in a document demonstrating the growth of the Friendship movement.

Accept in advance my appreciation of this added service in your already tremendous contribution to the cause of peace.

Sincerely yours,

Richard Morford

Richard Morford

Dr. Dyson Carter
President Canadian-Soviet Friendship Society
102 Kendal Ave.
Toronto 4, Ontario
Canada.

[Nat'l. Council of
Am.- Soviet Friendship]

January 16, 1952

Mr. Richard Morford
National Council of American-Soviet Friendship
114 East 32 St.
New York 16, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Morford:

I am sending to Dr. Carter a message to the Canadian National Convention of January 26-27, in accordance with your letter of January 11.

Enclosed is a copy. Thank you for bringing this to my attention.

Very sincerely yours,

DB:lh

W.E.B. Du Bois

enc.

August, 1952

JOHN A. KINGSBURY, B.S., LL.D.

John Adams Kingsbury, Social Worker, was born in Horton, Kansas, Aug. 30, 1876; son of John T. and Anna Gibson (Adams) Kingsbury.

Descendent of Henry Kingsbury and of Henry Adams both of the Mass. Bay Colony. Both ancestors were members of Governor Winthrop's party which arrived in Mass. in 1638: the former settled in Ipswich; the latter in Braintree.

Joseph Adams (grandson of Henry Adams) married Hannah Bass (granddaughter of John and Priscilla Alden). These, the parents of President John Adams, were the lineal ancestors of John Adams Kingsbury. Joseph Adams, father of President John Adams, had a brother John, who was the grandfather of Samuel Adams of Revolutionary fame.

Henry Joseph Adams, the grandfather of John Adams Kingsbury, was the first Mayor of Leavenworth (1857-58) and was elected Governor of Kansas under the Leavenworth Constitution (1858). This Constitution, however, was not acted on by the Congress.

Anna Gibson Adams, the daughter of Henry J. Adams, married Capt. John T. Kingsbury, veteran of the Civil War, who was Locating Engineer of the first transcontinental railroad (Northern Pacific) to reach the Pacific Northwest in 1887 with terminus at Tacoma, Washington Territory.

John A. Kingsbury grew up in the territory, later (1889) the State of Washington; graduated from the Yakima H.S. 1897; studied at Pullman (Wash.) State College and at the University of Washington; was Principal of the Green Lake School in Seattle 1904-1906; B.S. in Education, Teachers' College 1908; graduate studies Columbia University in New York 1906-1908; LL.D. Syracuse University 1931; Assistant Secretary New York State Charities Aid Association 1907-1910; General Director, New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor 1911-13; Commissioner of Public Charities New York City 1914-17; Assistant Director (with rank of Major A.E.F.) American Red Cross in France 1918; Director of Extension Work Army Education Corps (G 5 under Gen. Rees) with rank of (brevet) Brig. General 1918-19; Chairman of Executive Committee Serbian Child Welfare Association 1920; Executive Director Milbank Memorial Fund 1921-35; Member of New York State Health Commission 1930-32, appointed by Franklin D. Roosevelt; Administrative Consultant to Harry Hopkins W.P.A., and Aubrey Williams N.Y.A. 1935-39.

1930-34 traveled widely in Germany, Scandinavian countries and in Soviet Union with the late Sir Arthur Newsholme (for 25 years the Principal Medical Officer of Health in England and Wales) in connection with International Studies on the Relation Between the Private and Official Practice of Medicine. Joint author, with Sir Arthur Newsholme of Red Medicine: Socialized Health in Soviet Russia (Doubleday Doran, 1933). Author, Health in Handcuffs (Modern Age Books, 1933). Life Member National Tuberculosis Association; Fellow American Public Health Association; Associate Fellow New York Academy of Medicine; Member Council on Foreign Relations; 1919 Medaille de la Reconnaissance Francaise; Order of White Eagle and Order of San Sava (Serbian). Clubs: The Players (New York), Cosmos (Washington, D.C.); Home: "Lavorika", Shady, Ulster County, N.Y.

Since 1939, lecturer and writer on Public Health and Welfare subjects, and on American-Soviet Relations. Primary interest, furthering World Peace by promot-

ing understanding and friendly relations between the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R. To this end Mr. Kingsbury was the organizer (1941) of Russian War Relief (originally the Committee on Medical Aid to Russia) and member of its Board of Directors. Russian War Relief raised 85 million dollars during World War II; Board member of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship and since 1949 its National Chairman.

Mr. Kingsbury was the organizer of the Milbank Memorial Fund of which he was Secretary and Managing Director for fifteen years. In formulating its notable program, he secured the advice and active participation of Dr. William H. Welch, Dr. Herman M. Biggs, Dr. Thomas W. Salmon, Homer Folks and other distinguished leaders in health and welfare. The activities of the Milbank Memorial Fund made it the spearhead, in the U.S.A., for a National Health Plan for medical care for all the people, thus provoking the nationwide discussion of "Socialized Medicine" which aroused the bitter opposition of "organized medicine" under the leadership of the American Medical Association hierarchy which brought about Mr. Kingsbury's early retirement from the Milbank Fund.

Attended Second World Peace Congress in Warsaw, November, 1950, and following spent three weeks in visiting several cities in the Soviet Union. Author, 1951, pamphlet Soviet Impressions: After an Interval of Eighteen Years. Returned to Soviet Union, accompanied by Mrs. Kingsbury, July, 1951, traveling extensively for seven weeks in survey of developments in public health field and in the furtherance of understanding between the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R. Attended sessions of World Peace Council in Vienna, November, 1951. In regular attendance at sessions of United Nations General Assembly 1951-1952. Travels in France, Denmark, Italy, Finland, Czechoslovakia and Switzerland. In May, 1952, he journeyed to Peking to address a preliminary conference in preparation for the All-Asia and Pacific Region Peace Conference to be held in the fall of 1952. Dr. Kingsbury spent a month in the Peoples' Republic of China, engaging in considerable travel and investigation of recent developments in that country. Traveling to and from China, there were stop-overs of several days' duration in Moscow. From July 3-6 he attended the sessions of the World Peace Council in Berlin and addressed the body on his recent experiences in China. Dr. and Mrs. Kingsbury returned to the United States the first of August, 1952.

# # #

[Nat.'l Council for
Amer.-Sov. Friendship]

September 22, 1952

Dr. John A. Kingsbury
American Soviet Friendship Council
114 East.32 St.
N.Y. 16, N.Y.

Dear Dr. Kingsbury:

I have received the following cablegram from the Committee on the Chinese Peace Congress:

TALITHA GERLACH ACCEPTS DESIGNATION DELEGATE TO PEACE CONFERENCE. SHE ALSO SUGGESTS AMERICAN DELEGATION INCLUDE BILL POWELL, SYLVIA POWELL, JOSEPH STAROBIN AND GERALD TANNEBAUM. CABLE REPLY IF AGREE.

LIUNINGI (SEPT. 20)

I agree to Miss Gerlach's suggestion. Will ~~xxaxxf~~ you see that this cablegram is answered.

Very sincerely yours,

DB:LH cc/
Robeson, Fast

W.E.B. Du Bois

Minutes of the Meeting
Board of Directors
Tuesday - September 23, 1952

Members Present: Chairman Kingsbury, Sec'y. Fairchild, Bayer, Goldberg, Graham, Grundfest, Kahn, Melish, Morford, Noar, Pierson, Smith, Taylor.

Excused: Collins, Resika.

Also Present: Mrs. Elizabeth Moos, Mr. Morgan.

I. The meeting was called to order, Dr. Kingsbury presiding. Roll call was taken.

II. It was reported that duly called meeting of June 19 did not produce a quorum and that informal discussion of program took place. No actions were decided by the meeting and, therefore, there is no business of that session to be ratified now. Customary monthly financial statements were prepared for that meeting and are available to members at this meeting. The statement of financial condition on June 20 showed a net indebtedness of approximately $6,800.

III. Organization

The Board received formally through its Chairman the news of the death of a long-time member, Muriel Draper. Several members expressed the feelings of personal loss shared by all who knew her and, at the same time, the sense of increased responsibility to carry on her great work for peace.

It was mutually agreed that an appropriate memorial minute should be prepared and made part of the permanent records of the National Council, to be presented to members of her family and to be publicized in ways that seem fitting. Mr. Kahn agreed to draft this memorial minute.

IV. Past Events and Activities

The Director's report may be summarized as follows:

(1) The German Problem
  (a) Symposium held - April 23. Full transcript mailed to 2,000 peace leaders.
  (b) Testimony Senate Foreign Relations Committee in opposition to Bonn agreements - Miss van Kleeck - June 17.
  (c) Open Letter to American People in opposition signed by more than 50 prominent Americans. Was given extensive publicity in Europe.

(2) The Kingsburys
  (a) New York Reception August 7 attended by 450 persons.
  (b) Engagements in Milwaukee - one day and evening - August 14.
  (c) Engagements in Chicago - 5 days and evenings - August 15-19.

(3) Committee of Women
  (a) Tea in honor of Board member Mrs. Taylor held on Sept. 15 - 40 present.
  (b) Preparation being made for participation in Women's Exposition for Peace and Friendship on November 15-16. The Committee of Women is one of fourteen cooperating organizations, many of them nationality groups.
  (c) Mrs. Elizabeth Moos, a volunteer staff member, has devoted considerable time in aiding Committee of Women during illness of Mrs. Muriel Draper and absence from city of Mrs. Virginia Epstein.
    (1) Appreciation is recorded for her valuable research and writing in the production of recent and forthcoming publications: Women in the Soviet Union, The Soviet Workers and Their Unions, Pictures for Peace, Peace Actions and Proposals of the U.S.S.R. Final editing of Council publications is in the hands of Mr. Bayer.

(4) Publications issued during summer
  (a) The Soviet Workers and Their Unions (mimeographed edition - manufactured in office).
  (b) Pictures for Peace (card sets).

-more-

(5) National Field
(a) Visitation in Boston - September 15-16 (Morford)
(b) Visitation in Springfield, September 17-18 (Morford)
(c) Chicago Council reports poor financial situation compels Director to seek remunerative employment elsewhere and reduce services to the Council. Board has met recently to plan reactivation of membership to carry forward program the best possible with volunteer leadership and to seek ways of raising funds. Extended fall lecture series has been launched and plans are in the making for observance of the anniversaries in November. National office is concerned to maintain strong Chicago Council and has offered assistance on its problems.

V. Financial Statements (presented by Mr. Bayer, Administrative Secretary)

(1) Net income between June 20-September 22 approximately $10,000: Some $6,200 in individual contributions, $1,100 from N. Y. Neighborhood Committees, $2,250 from the Kingsbury reception and the balance from miscellaneous sources.
(2) Net disbursements were somewhat less than income, with the balance in the bank on Sept. 22 roughly $200 more than that with which we began the three months' period, or approximately $550.
(3) The statement of financial condition as of Sept. 22 showed a net indebtedness of approximately $5,400. Indebtedness in the three months has been reduced nearly $1,500 principally accounted for by the conversion of outstanding loans into contributions.
(4) It was pointed out that individuals in New York City in position to make contributions of $100 or more have gone the limit in support of our work but that we have drawn on them so steadily that our prospects now from solicitation of these individuals is not promising. The Kingsbury reception brought in a good collection but next major fund-raising meeting may not come until the Annual Rally on November 12.
(5) Suggestion was made by Mr. Kahn that we consider a November mail appeal this year, employing the emphasis on the 35th anniversary of the Soviet Union. Suggestion appealed to Board and by mutual agreement Mr. Kahn was appointed to explore this idea further with the officers and staff and proceed with the project if it appears practicable.

VI. Future Program

(1) November anniversaries.
(a) Anniversary observances are being promoted nationally. In addition to a Rally in New York the present prospects include meetings to be arranged by the American Russian Institute in San Francisco; the American Russian Institute in Los Angeles; the Chicago Council. Probably Detroit, Boston, Denver, Salt Lake City.
(b) New York City - November 12 or 13, Place - Rockland Palace seating 2,000. No larger hall available because of boycott. Efforts will be put forward to secure top-ranking Soviet representative for this occasion.
(c) A special Anniversary publication is being prepared (similar to pamphlet of last year "U.S.A.-U.S.S.R. Cooperation and World Peace.")
(d) Emphasis is being placed on the use of exhibits in connection with the observance of the 35th anniversary, especially of pictures of the vast construction projects.

(2) Field Operations
(a) Engagements for the Kingsburys
(1) Boston - October 10-12
(2) Springfield - October 14-15
(3) Denver - November
(4) Salt Lake City - November
(5) San Francisco - November 22
(6) Los Angeles - November 30

(Dr. Kingsbury will take part in the New York City Rally on November 12).

(b) A schedule is in the making for visitation by other Council leaders to a number of cities in the later fall and in winter months. Mr. Morford, Mr. Bayer and Mrs. Moos, our volunteer staff member, will take on many assignments. Help will have to be had in organized fashion from others: Professor Fairchild, Reverend Melish, Miss Noar and any other Board people who can volunteer.

-more-

(3) Publication Program and Literature Distribution
  (a) We shall continue to promote present items:
    (1) Pictures for Peace
    (2) Reports of American visitors to the Soviet Union
    (3) The Lamont series (3)
    (4) Our staple literature
  (b) New Publications
    (1) Soviet Workers and Their Unions
      Second edition of 10,000 - commercial press. Detroit Council has ordered 2,500 for distribution to select list stewards and officers of the locals United Automobile Workers. (Publication date Oct. 10).
    (2) Peace Won the Olympics
      The story of <u>good</u> international relations at the recent Olympic Games. (Publication date Oct. 17).
    (3) Anniversary pamphlet (Referred to above).
  (c) Periodic Publications
    (1) We shall try to publish more frequently FACTS; also REPORT-on-the-NEWS. An early issue of FACTS will present a chronological outline of Soviet Peace Actions and Proposals.
(4) Questions and Recommendations
  (a) Dr. Grundfest inquired concerning availability of film strips. Answer: the few that have come to us are not satisfactory for our use. We would need to create our own. Expense deters.
  (b) Recommended by Mr. Kahn and others that we attempt to assemble progressive trade union leadership (national and local) here in New York to talk about our work and get them to accept responsibility for doing an educational job in their unions. Using the leverage of the <u>35th</u> anniversary.

VII. <u>Defense</u>

The Director reported on present status of our case vs. the Attorney General on the subversive listing as follows:

On remand by the U.S. Supreme Court, the District Court heard both the complainants (ourselves) and the defendants (the Government) (Dept. of Justice) in motions for summary judgment. That is, the Council asked the Judge to decide the case in our favor since the Government had never presented evidence to prove we belonged on the list and we, in turn, had shown that our activities were not of a subversive nature. The Government, on the other hand, asked the Judge to decide in its favor, to throw the case out of court again, because it said that it (the Department of Justice) from the beginning possessed information (altho of a confidential nature) which warranted placing the Council on the list. The Government did not say it would be willing to submit the information as evidence in Court.

The Court rejected the motions of both sides and said, in effect, that he wanted to be presented with more evidence by each side. We have taken the necessary steps to appeal this latest decision. Although we can, if we choose, fight the case out further in the District Court.

It is necessary to reckon with possible demands which may be made upon us under the McCarran Act. Such demands would occasion full-scale <u>administrative</u> hearings. In this event the present <u>court</u> action would probably be held in abeyance.

VIII. <u>Dr. Kingsbury</u>

Dr. Kingsbury made a report to the Board of his experiences abroad, together with Mrs. Kingsbury, covering more than a year's time. The members found great satisfaction in Dr. Kingsbury's intimate and thoughtful observations, particularly concerning his experiences in the Soviet Union during nearly two months in the summer of 1951.

IX. <u>Closing</u>

The meeting was adjourned at the conclusion of Dr. Kingsbury's report - 11:45 P.M.

# # # #

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF AMERICAN-SOVIET FRIENDSHIP, INC.

114 east 32nd street • new york 16, n. y. • murray hill 3-2080

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Prof. Dirk J. Struik
Pauline Taylor
Max Weber

October 14, 1952

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn, New York

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I shall treasure very much your recent volume which you were good enough to send me with your autograph in the front.

Mrs. Morford and I have read it alternately at home in recent nights. We both feel sharply encouraged and challenged by your faithful demonstration for peace and freedom.

I see Shirley's thoughtful hand in the action by which I was the recipient of your book and I know you will share with her my appreciation.

All honor to both of you.

Sincerely yours,

Dick

Richard Morford
Executive Director

RM:bc

25-85-30

[Nat'l Council of Amer.-Sov. Friendship]

October 15, 1952

Mr. Theodore Bayer
American-Soviet Friendship Council
114 East 32 Street
New York 16, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Bayer:

Enclosed is an article which you may use if you wish. I have lifted it almost bodily, with many omissions, from the book which I wrote in 1950 on Russia and which I could not get published.

I am afraid this is too long for your purposes. I think it runs to 3500 words. I have indicated some cuts. If you wish to make others, you may.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

DB:lh
enc.

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Max Weber

95-25-31

November 25, 1952

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 2, New York

Dear Dr. DuBois:

On behalf of the National Council and its Board of Directors which authorized the preparation of a booklet in recognition of the thirty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the Soviet State, I want to thank you for your part in it. Now that it has been put together and published we believe it most fortunate that your article could be first in its pages to set an appreciative keynote for the material which follows.

As is true of everything else you write, it was peculiarly your own, against the background of a rich and discerning lifetime in contact with nations and peoples all over the world.

We like it very much and we are proud that you were willing to share in this venture.

We are now bending every practicable effort to the widest distribution throughout the country. Expensive to produce, yet we shall find the means to place these booklets without charge at those points where they will be surely read.

Again our grateful appreciation of your interest in and cooperation with our work.

Sincerely yours,

Richard Morford

Richard Morford
Executive Director

RM:bc

(Nat'l Council of Amer-Sov. Friendship)

December 3, 1952

Miss Maud Green
c/o National Council of American- Soviet Friendship
114 East 32 Street
New York 16, N.Y.

My dear Miss Green:

Mrs. Du Bois tells me that you and your husband have conducted a questionnaire among colored college presidents, and that you are willing to let me see the results.

I whuld be very glad if you would send me a copy of:

1) The original questionnaire, with the names of the signers.
2) The persons to whom it was sent.
3) The replies received, whether favorable or not, and of course this would indicate the cases where no reply was received.

I would be greatly obliged, and we could help in any copying in this office.

Very sincerely yours,

DB:lh

W.E.B. Du Bois

325-38-9

3891 La Donna St.
Palo Alto, Calif.

Dec. 16, 1952.

Dear Dr. Du Bois, and Shirley:

Mabel joins me in wishing you both continued happiness, health and vitality to carry on the great work to which you have dedicated your lives. Everything you do and say is an inspiration to thousands of people all over the world.

As Chairman of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, I want to mention your admirable "Appreciation" in our recent Anniversary Booklet dedicated to the cause of Peace. I want to express my appreciation of your excellent article - "America and World Peace" - in the November issue of New World Review and, to mention only one other, - "On a Nation Going Mad" - in the Dec 4th issue of National Guardian.

We thank you for your inspiring messages which help us all to summon up our strength for the continued struggle for World Peace.

With Season's Greetings and all good wishes for Happier Years ahead, Yours

John and Mabel Knight Kenny

25-23-18

[Nat.'l Council for Amer. - Sov. Friendship]

Mr. Theodore Bayer
National Council American-Soviet Friendship
114 East 32 St.
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Bayer:

I have thought over the matter of having an American organization directly in alliance with the World Peace Council.

I enclose advice from Gloria Agrin. In accordance with this I am writing M. Laffitte. When I hear from him I shall write the Department. After hearing from both I shall again communicate with you.

Very sincerely yours,

W.E.B. Du Bois
per Lillian Hyman, Secretary

DB:lh
dpowa/65

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National Council of the
ARTS, SCIENCES and PROFESSIONS inc.

49 West 44th St., New York 18, N. Y., MU 7-2161

May 8, 1952

Dear Board Member:

On June 21 and 22 there will be a full meeting of the National Board of the Arts, Sciences and Professions Council in New York City.

You will soon be receiving a copy of the agenda and draft policy statements for consideration at that meeting. Profes John J. DeBoer will Chair; all the other officers will be present; and we will have representation from about 10 affiliated chapters.

The purpose of this note is just to give you advance notice and ask you to put the dates on your calendar. Since this is the first National Board meeting meeting of 1952, important questions such as the position that the Council should take on the 1952 elections, will be discussed.

We are anxious to have as nearly complete attendance as possible. Please indicate if you will be able to attend.

Sincerely yours,

H. Fairchild

Henry Pratt Fairchild
National Secretary

hpf/j

Lecture

National Council of the
ARTS, SCIENCES and PROFESSIONS inc.

49 West 44th St., New York 18, N. Y., MU 7-2161

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May 19, 1952

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn, N. Y.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I spoke to you briefly tonight inviting you to address a meeting at the Pythian on June 3 around the question of the aspirations of the colonial people for independence and world peace. The specific issue is support of Representative Armstrong's (enclosed) Resolution.

25-43-3

Our Council feels that no stable peace settlement is possible unless it takes into account all the Tunisias in Africa, the Middle East, and Asia. The vote of the United States representatives in the UN is another example of a negative action which shames America.

There is good reason to believe that if enough expression from American people in support (particularly after reading Friday's New York TIMES, including the editorial page) that this vote can be reversed. Our meeting is directed toward that end.

We would be honored, indeed, to have you speak on any aspect of the subject that you choose. If your schedule permits-- and I appreciate how heavy it is-- would you be good enough to let us know whether you can participate in this meeting, and if you would be in a position to know by Wednesday, May 21, we would be in the fortunate circumstance of being able to include your name in our printed announcement.

With all good wishes.

Sincerely yours,

J. J. Joseph

J. J. Joseph
National Director

enclosure
jjj/j

May 20, 1952

Mr. J. J. Joseph, National Director
Nat'l. Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions
49 West 44 St.
New York 18, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Joseph:

I have your invitation of May 19th, but frankly, I have so many engagements for May and June that I am afraid to take a single one more.

I have, you may be sure, deep sympathy with the object of your meeting.

Very sincerely yours,

DB:lh

W.E.B. Du Bois

[Nat. Coun. Arts, ' ']

May 21, 1952

Mr. J. J. Joseph, National Director
Nat'l Council of Arts, Sciences & Professions
49 West 44 St.
New York 18, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Joseph:

Following my talk with you this morning, may I say that I could speak for you on June 3rd on "The demands of Colonial Peoples", provided you can afford a fee of $50.

I know how difficult it is for you to raise money, and I do not like to make any charge at all, but it is simply impossible for me to fill the demands for talks, and make a living, unless I receive some remuneration.

Very sincerely yours,

DB:lh

W.E.B. DU Bois

sent copy of speech May 29

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National Council of the
ARTS, SCIENCES and PROFESSIONS inc.

49 West 44th St., New York 18, N. Y., MU 7-2161

9 Mu
135 W 70

May 22, 1952

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn, N. Y.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Thank you very much for your acceptance of our meeting on June 3.

When we spoke on the phone of an honorarium we had in mind the sum of $100 and had budgeted accordingly. We are very happy to leave it at this.

I do want to apologize, however, for not being thoughtful enough to include this arrangement in our original invitation.

With kind regards.

Sincerely yours,

J. J. Joseph
National Director

jjj/j

85-203-22

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National Council of the
ARTS, SCIENCES and PROFESSIONS inc.

49 West 44th St., New York 18, N. Y., MU 7-2161

June 12, 1952

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois
23 West 26 Street
New York, N. Y.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Pursuant to our telephone conversation this morning I am writing at the request of our Los Angeles Chapter which is sponsoring a Conference on Equal Rights for Negroes in the Arts, Sciences and Professions on June 14, 1952. For your further information I am enclosing a copy of their Call.

Any word from you of encouragement in their efforts or proposals for action, would be greatly appreciated.

Wires and messages addressed to the Southern California Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions will reach them at the Alexandria Hotel, 210 West 5th Street, Los Angeles, California.

Thank you again for your time and interest.

Sincerely yours,

Lilyan Jiggetts

Lilyan Jiggetts
National Field Secretary

enclosure

25-30-100

National Council Arts, Sciences and Professions

June, 1952

Endorsers of House Resolution 211, introduced in the U. S. Congress, calling for a reversal of the vote by U.S. representatives to allow the Tunisian question to be heard in the United Nations.

Bishop C. C. Alleyne	Phila. Pa.
Rev. Paul J. Allured	Lansing, Mich.
James Aronson	New York City
Rev. Dr. Richard Aselford	Newark, N. J.
Rev. Lee H. Ball	Irvington, N. Y.
Prof. Roland H. Bainton	New Haven, Conn.
Prof. Cyrus P. Barnum, Jr.	Minneapolis, Minn.
Mrs. Charlotta A. Bass	New York City
Prof. Bernard Baum	Adams, Mass.
Herbert Biberman	Hollywood, Cal.
Dr. Irving Bieber	New York City
Peter Blums	Sherman, Conn.
Prof. Derk Bodde	Phila. Pa.
Prof. Earl C. Bowman	Greencastle, Ind.
Paul H. Bowman	Louisville, Ky.
Prof. G. Murray Branch	Atlanta, Ga.
Prof. Dorothy Brewster	New York C ity
Prof. Edgar S. Brightman	Newton Center, Mass.
Rev. Burns Brodhead	Bethlehem, Pa.
Prof. Louise Fargo Brown	Norfolk, Va.
Dr. Allan M. B utler	Boston, Mass.
Prof. Emeritus A. J . Carlson	Chicago, Ill.
Prof. Rudolf Carnap	Chicago, Ill.
Rev. Mark A. Chamberlin	Gresham, Oregon
Serge Chermayeff	Weltfleet, Mass.
Rabbi Franklin Cohen	Los A ngeles, Cal.
Prof. Edwin G. Conklin	Princeton, N. J.
Rev. Robert M. Cook	Elmira, N. Y.
Oliver C. Cox	Chicago, Ill.
Prof. Emeritus W. L. Cox	Vineyard Haven, Mass.
Rabbi Abraham Cronbach	Cincinnati, O.
Rev. Charles W. Crooker	Bridgeport, Conn.
Dr. Jerome Davis	West Haven, Conn.
Prof. John J. DeBoer	Champaign, Ill.
Prof. William W. Denton	Tucson, Arizona
Prof. W. Marshon DePoister	Grinnell, Iowa
Hon. Earl B. Dickerson	Chicago, Ill.
Muriel Draper	New York City
Dr. W.E.B. DuBois	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Prof. Thomas I. Emerson	New Haven, Conn.
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Howard Fast	New York City
Stanley Faulkner	Great Neck, L. I.
Rev. George A. Fisher	Raleigh, N. C.
Hon. Clemens J. France	Providence, R. I.
Dan Gillmor	New York City
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Dr. Philip R. White	Bar Harbor, Maine
Prof. Henry N. Wieman	Houston, Texas
Rev. Claude Williams	Helena, Ala.
Rev. Elwin L. Wilson	Orono, Me.
Dr. Dorothy C. Wilson	Orono, Me.
Rev. James D. Wyker	Columbus, Mo.
Dr. Edward L. Young	Brookline, Mass.

25-41-32

DANIEL S. GILLMOR
109 WEST 11 STREET
NEW YORK 11, N. Y.

OREGON 5-1137

August 6, 1952

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn, N.Y.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

This is to inform you that at the recent meeting of the National Board of the National Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions you were named a member of its Policy and Program Committee. The committee has the duty of preparing a draft policy and program for presentation to the forthcoming National Convention of the NCASP in November.

It was suggested that I act as secretary pro tem of our committee until such time as it may meet. In the meanwhile I would most earnestly suggest that we begin our work by correspondence.

You will have already received a complete report of the meeting of the National Board. The work of this committee will refer particularly to material contained in Annex 10 of that report.

For your further information I am enclosing a copy of the Policy and Program of our organization as adopted by the 1950 National Convention. Also enclosed is a stamped reply envelope for your convenience in replying, and a list of other members of our committee with their addresses.

As a starter, I suggest that each of you utilize the stamped envelope to send me in the next two weeks your comments and suggestions on the work of the committee, and on the draft policy and program statement which we must prepare. I will incorporate all of the suggestions received in a preliminary draft, a copy of which you will receive as quickly as I can prepare it.

In this way we should be ready for an effective personal meeting in New York sometime early in September.

Thanking you in advance for your cooperation, I am,

Very sincerely yours,

Dan Gillmor

Daniel S. Gillmor

25-41-5

Policy and Program Committee

Dan Gillmor	109 West 11 Street, New York, N.Y.
Millard Lampell	247 West 4th Street, New York, N.Y.
J.H. Lawson	9354 Burnet Street, San Fernando, Calif.
Dr. W.E.B. DuBois	31 Grace Court, Brooklyn, N.Y.
Dr. Dorothy Brewster	310 Riverside Drive, N.Y.C.
Dr. Allan M. Butler	62 Buckmaster Road, Brookline, Mass.
Dr. Harlow Shapley	Peterborough, New Hampshire
J.J. Joseph	108 West 76 Street, New York, N.Y.

25-41-6

August 11, 1952

Mr. Daniel S. Gillmor
109 West 11 St.
New York 11, N.Y.

My dear Mr. Gillmor:

I am willing to have my name put down as a member of the Policy and Program Committee of the National Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions.

I shall have to warn you, however, that I probably cannot do much work or attend many meetings.

Very sincerely yours,

DB:lh

W.E.B. Du Bois

25-41-7

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25-30-41

National Council of the
ARTS, SCIENCES and PROFESSIONS inc.

49 West 44th St., New York 18, N. Y., MU 7-2161

October 18, 1952

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois
23 West 26 Street
New York, N. Y.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Last week I spoke to Mrs. Hyman, your secretary, concerning a reception sponsored by the Arts and Sciences Council to honor three authors of censored books, of which you are one. Mrs. Hyman assured me it would meet with your approval to go ahead with the planning but I am writing at this time to advise you of them thus far.

Since speaking to Mrs. Hyman, the date has been pushed up to Sunday afternoon, November 16. I trust this new date fits into your schedule.

The purpose of the reception is to protest the newest form of censorship on books-- that which prohibits book reviews through the normal channels usually accessible to new literary contributions, by a censorship of silence.

The other authors being honored on November 16 are Mr. V. J. Jerome for his LANTERN FOR JEREMY; and Mr. Carl Marzani for his WE CAN BE FRIENDS. The program as presently conceived will include remarks from each of the authors, together with those of two or three other distinguished personalities who feel strongly about the matter. As soon as further developments are completed, I shall again be in touch with you.

Should you, yourself, have any preferences of persons who should be asked to speak on behalf of your own publication, or any proposals whatever, we would be happy to have them.

Sincerely yours,

Lilyan Jiggetts

Lilyan Jiggetts
For the Committee

[Nat'l Council of the Arts, Sci., & Prof.]

October 23, 1952

Miss Lilyan Jiggetts
NCASP
49 West 44 St.
New York 18, N.Y.

Dear Miss Jiggetts:

I shall be glad to be present at the reception Sunday afternoon, November 16th, unless there are unforeseen hindrances.

Very sincerely yours,

DB:lh

W.E.B. Du Bois

24-03-52

In Battle for Peace by W. E. B. DuBois

"This book by Dr. DuBois is important reading. Packed with the greatest meaning is the final chapter . . . the fearless scholar takes his stand and throws the book at his critics . . . Each person who reads the glowing words in this flaming testimony must decide for himself the correctness of Dr. DuBois' position."

P. L. Prattis, *The Pittsburgh Courier*

Lantern for Jeremy by V. J. Jerome

"Lantern for Jeremy" is a sensitive, beautifully written novel, which will not get the plaudits it rightfully deserves . . . Why? . . . Because the author V. J. Jerome is a communist and that's the way our literary critics operate . . ."

Phineas J. Biron, *B'nai B'rith Messenger*

We Can Be Friends by Carl Marzani

"The history of the cold war, Marzani points out, is the tragic and horrible story of two groups of capitalists and how the latter gained dominance over the former: the FDR kind who had enough faith in capitalism to let socialism compete with it peacefully, and the Forrestal-Harriman kind who show their lack of faith by seeking a solution through force . . . Bend your energies to making the average American you know sit down and read this magnificent book."

Cedric Belfrage, *National Guardian*

[Nat'l Council of the Arts, Sci. & Prof; N.Y. Council]

25-30-40

3 authors / books

Books are not absolutely dead things, but do contain a progeny of life in them to be as active as that soul was whose progeny they are... we should be wary what persecution we raise against the living labors of public men, how we spill that seasoned life of man, preserved and stored up in books . ... if it come to prohibiting, there is not aught more likely to be prohibited than truth itself . . .

from MILTON'S AREOPAGITICA:
a speech for the liberty of unlicensed printing, 1644

In Nazi Germany a people who were among the best read in the world were reduced to reading only what Goebbels believed was good for them. Will American publishers and their authors also wait patiently until everyone is "coordinated," that is, made to think the same thoughts and read the same few books?

from MATTHEW JOSEPHSON'S
"The Battle of the Books," in the Nation, June 28, 1952

You are cordially invited

to a reception to honor

DR. W. E. B. DUBOIS
author of *In Battle for Peace*

MR. V. J. JEROME
author of *Lantern for Jeremy*

MR. CARL MARZANI
author of *We Can Be Friends*

Sunday, November 16 — 4 to 6 P.M.

Hotel Great Northern, 118 W. 57 St.

Subscription: One Dollar

R.S.V.P.
New York Council of Arts, Sciences and Professions
49 W. 44 St. MU 7-2161

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25-30-39

National Council of the
ARTS, SCIENCES and PROFESSIONS inc.

49 West 44th St., New York 18, N. Y., MU 7-2161

November 12, 1952

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn, N. Y.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

We anticipate with pleasure having you as an honored guest at our reception on Sunday, November 16th. I am writing at this time to confirm the place and date, which details you will find in the invitation enclosed.

We hope to keep the program both brief and informal. Mr. Cedric Belfrage will be the Chairman of the afternoon and there will be five minute talks by Mr. Lloyd Brown, Prof. Edwin Berry Burgum, Mr. Angus Cameron, Mr. Ring Lardner, Jr., and a collection.

Naturally our guests will want to hear from the three authors so may I remind you that you, along with Mr. Jerome and Mr. Marzani, will be called on to speak.

If you require any complimentary invitations for family or friends, please give me a ring-- I will be glad to make arrangements.

Sincerely yours,

Lilyan Jiggetts

Lilyan Jiggetts
For the Committee

enclosure

June 13, 1952

Miss Lillyan Jiggetts
N.C.A.S.P.
49 West 44 St.
New York 18, N.Y.

Dear Miss Jiggetts:

I am wiring the enclosed message today.

Very sincerely yours,

DB:lh

W.E.B. Du Bois

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A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

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Send the following telegram, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

FOR VICTORY BUY WAR BONDS TODAY

June 13, 1952

W02.711

Dr. P. Price Cobbs
Southern California Council of the
Arts, Sciences and Professions
Alexandria Hotel
210 West 5 St.
Los Angeles, California

Shirley joins me in best wishes + high hopes

BEST WISHES FOR A SUCCESSFUL CONFERENCE

W.E.B. Du Bois
23 West 26 St.
N.Y.C.

6-14-52

the NATIONAL FEDERATION of
BUSINESS and PROFESSIONAL WOMEN'S CLUBS, inc.
1819 BROADWAY, NEW YORK 23, N.Y. TELEPHONE: COlumbus 5-3934

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617 Washington Avenue
Bremerton, Washington

35-40-11

September 2, 1952.

Miss Lillian Hyman
227 Riverside Drive
New York 25, N. Y.

Dear Miss Hyman:

In reply to your recent request for information relative to the women's vote in the United States, we regret that this information is not available at present in the form you want it.

May we suggest you address your request to the national headquarters of the political parties. They may be able to give you available statistics. Another source of information may be the Answer Man, Station WOR,
New York, N. Y.

Sincerely,

Lillian T. Majally

Lillian T. Majally
Director, Public Affairs.

LTM ps

January 3, 1952

Miss Ione Kramer
National Guardian
17 Murray Street
New York 7, N. Y.

My dear Miss Kramer:

Only one of my books is in print, and that is "The World and Africa", Viking Press. The others are all out of print, and could be procured if at all only in second hand book shops.

A list of my books will be found in "Who's Who in America".

Very sincerely yours,

DB:lh

W. E. B. Du Bois

NATIONAL GUARDIAN
the progressive newsweekly

17 MURRAY STREET • NEW YORK 7, NEW YORK • WOrth 4-1750

LH ✓

Feb 12 1952

Dear Dr. DuBois:

We are happy to have your byline in the Guardian again this week (digested reprint from "Freedom").

We want it to appear more - and that is what I have been wanting to see you about. I am wondering if your dental gethsemane is nearing its end and, if so, if I could drop in on you say at 5.30 one evening soon.

Sincerely,

Cedric Belfrage

25-42-15

February 18, 1952.

Mr. Cedric Belfrage
National Guardian
17 Murray Street
New York 7, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Belfrage:

Dr. Du Bois has just left the city for a month's vacation. He will get in touch with you as soon as he returns.

He asks you to consider a series of short articles on present Africa and its significance to present world thought and development.

Very sincerely yours,

Secretary to Dr. Du Bois

["Nat.'l Guardian"]

March 10, 1952

Mr. Cedric Belfrage
National Guardian
17 Murray Street
New York 7, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Belfrage:

Shirley and I have just returned from three weeks in the Virgin Islands, which seemed like a dream of sunshine, sea, and flowers, with the usual hell of exploitation.

I have in mind two things: "Comments on Africa," which I suggested to you; and a "Social Glossary of the West Indies"--a series of short paragraphs on the history, government, exploitation, products, people, prejudice, color, capital, etc.

I will be glad to talk with you at your leisure.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

DB:lh
dpcwa/65

NATIONAL GUARDIAN
the progressive newsweekly

17 MURRAY STREET • NEW YORK 7, NEW YORK • WOrth 4-1750

March 13

Dear Dr. DuBois:

A hearty welcome home. I hope you left Drew Pearson in suitably ill health. The notes on the West Indies for an immediate issue (as soon as possible, preferably by next Wednesday) sounds very good to us. I hope this may be followed by many more articles from you, and that your health, as distinct from Pearson's, is back to normal so that your sorely-needed activity in the good cause may be fully resumed.

Affectionate greetings to Mrs DuBois.

Sincerely,

Edward Lazere

25-25-13

NATIONAL GUARDIAN
the radical newsweekly

17 MURRAY STREET • NEW YORK 7, NEW YORK • WOrth 4-1750

Monday, April 7

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn, N.Y.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I am sure by now you have heard from Congressman Marcantonio himself on the question of your keynoting the ALP Garden meeting, and that you have arrived at a satisfactory agreement. It was an oversight on my part in speaking to Mrs. DuBois not to have mentioned that the participation was proposed on the same general basis as last year, which as I understand it involved a suitable honorarium.

Cedric tells me we are expecting a piece from you on the West Indies. This is merely a reminder in case it has drifted down to the bottom of the pile of things demanding attention.

Very sincerely yours,

John T. McManus

John T. McManus

25-25-14

NATIONAL GUARDIAN
the progressive newsweekly

17 MURRAY STREET • NEW YORK 7, NEW YORK • WOrth 4-1750

April 11

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Whatever happened to thearticle on the West Indies? We are very disappointed not to have received it.

Yours,

Cedric Belfrage

25-25-77

April 23, 1952

Mr. Cedric Belfrage
National Guardian
17 Murray St.
New York, N.Y .

Dear Mr. Belfrage:

Here is that article on "What Peace Could Bring".

I feel a little shaky on the figures, although I have gone over them several times. Perhaps you can put some of your bright young experts on it to see if they can discover any mistakes.

Very sincerely yours,

W.E.B. Du Bois
per Lillian Hyman, Secretary

WEB:lh
dpowa/65

June 10, 1952

National Guardian
17 Murray Street
New York 7, N.Y.

Dear Sirs

We would greatly appreciate it if you would send us 2 or 3 back copies of the National Guardian which contain the speech made by Dr. Du Bois at Madison Square Garden, as we need them for our files.

Very sincerely yours,

Lillian Hyman
Secretary to Dr. Du Bois

DB

NATIONAL GUARDIAN
the progressive newsweekly

17 MURRAY STREET • NEW YORK 7, NEW YORK • WOrth 4-1750

August 20, 1952

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
23 W. 26th Street
New York 10, N.Y.

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

We are tremendously impressed by the job you have done on the article addressed to Negro voters. We believe it should be published in toto and will move heaven and earth to clear space for it two issues hence. We also think it should be circulated with special letters to all Negro newspapers, and are consulting with the Progressive Party in the hope that they will take on this job. We would like to set it up in such a way that it can be reprinted as a pamphlet - and this too we are discussing with the Progressive Party with respect to methods of distribution.

Withwarmest thanks for your cooperation in our "crisis" - and for going to as much trouble as you clearly have, in writing this magnificent article,

Cordially,

Cedric Belfrage

CB:V

25-25-16

Nat Guardian

Dear

I am extremely sorry you were not able to attend the small gathering I arranged on Tuesday, August 19. The purpose was and still is most urgent: it concerns the National Guardian and its operation in the immediate future.

As you know the Guardian has been "self-financed" for the last three of its four years and has managed to make the grade mainly because its sympathetic printer was able to extend credit when the going was hard. But because of other pressures, he is no longer able to extend credit to any of his customers. The Guardian must therefore now pays its printing bills on delivery of each issue - a weekly total of about $1000, increasing, of course, as circulation increases with the pace of the election campaign.

These of us who met last Tuesday agreed to do our best to accumulate a round sum of $20,000 to guarantee payment of the Guardian printing bills week by week through the end of 1952. In this connection a mimimum of $500 was pledged by each individual between now and the first of the year. May I ask that you join in this for the same amount? If you can and will, I hope you will give me the favor of a repl y as soon as possible. I regard the Guardian as a most essential investment in our joint effort to win our country to peace, full human rights and political decency.

September 16, 1952

Mr. Cedric Belfrage
National Guardian
17 Murray St.
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Belfrage:

Do you remember the article I wrote for you on "What Peace Could Bring"? I do no have a copy for my files.

Could you find it and send us two or three?

I was so sorry not to see you and the gang Sunday.

Very sincerely yours,

DB:lh

W.E.B. Du Bois

September 19, 1952

Mr. Elmer Bendiner
National Guardian
17 Murray Street
New York 7, N.Y.

My dear Mr. Bendiner:

I had an interesting talk this morning with your wife on the subway, and at her suggestion I am writing to ask you if you have any material which you could let me see with regard to Harry Bridges' union, just what the union has accomplished and what it is doing.

I want to use this in some speeches for Mr. Hallinan.

I shall be greatly obliged if you can help me, and will return any data that you can loan to me.

Very sincerely yours,

DB:lh

W. E. B. Du Bois

NATIONAL GUARDIAN
the progressive newsweekly

17 MURRAY STREET • NEW YORK 7, NEW YORK • WOrth 4-1750

September 23, 1952

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I wish we had more useful ILWU material on tap. Miss Ione Kramer and I have herewith put together all that we have that is likely to be helpful. The two columns by Harry Bridges provide perhaps the most readily quotable paragraphs.

If there is any specific question you have on the union or if we can be of service to you in any other way, please call on us.

My wife told me of your subway conversation and of how much she enjoyed it.

Our best regards to Mrs. DuBois.

Cordially,

Elmer Bendiner

25-42-11

November 11, 1952

Mr. Cedric Belfrage
National Guardian
17 Murray St.
New York 7, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Belfrage:

I should be glad to know just how the National Guardian is getting on and to talk over any kind of cooperation which we could enter into for the future.

When could I see you?

With best regards,

Very sincerely yours,

DB:lh

W.E.B. Du Bois

November 20, 1952

Mr. Cedric Belfrage
National Guardian
17 Murray St.
New York 7, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Belfrage:

I shall, from time to time during the coming weeks, send you short articles like the enclosed.

Use them or not, as you wish, and make any suggestions or criticisms that occur to you.

Very sincerely yours,

DB:lh

W. E. B. Du Bois

8-25-17

[National Guardian]

WEEKLY GUARDIAN ASSOCIATES, Inc. • • • • •
17 MURRAY STREET • NEW YORK 7, NEW YORK • WOrth 4-1750

Dec 5 1952

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Forgive me for not writing sooner about all your material - the quantity of which has slightly overwhelmed me (I am not subject to being overwhelmed by the quality of your articles).

As matters now stand, we are absolutely swamped with material (Rosenbergs, Prague trial, Korea, CIO, etc. etc.) and cannot cope with it within our eight pages - with advertising running at its pre-Xmas peak.

There is no doubt in our minds that the paper needs a regular column by you along the lines you are developing; but this is the way it stands now: we will try to use a column every second week as long as we have to be confined to eight pages. We are very hopeful of making the paper 12 pages regularly in the near future, and when this happens we would like a piece each week. Meanwhile we have used one column in the current issue, and the next I think we will use is the magnificent one on "Some Beasts."

25-42-9

It is painful to see so much good material of yours going to waste, and I would therefore suggest that for the moment you take a week's rest and then send something every two weeks, until we can get the 12 pages.

Believe me, the work you are putting in on this is enormously appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

Cedric Belfrage

NATIONAL GUARDIAN
the progressive newsweekly

17 MURRAY STREET • NEW YORK 7, NEW YORK • WOrth 4-1750

December 18,1952

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn, N.Y.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

We are enclosing herewith a letter which was sent to us by a Guardian reader in Nigeria, West Africa.

The coupon to which he refers and which he enclosed is a discount coupon which the Guardian sent out to its readers a year ago and which was to be used as a 25% deduction from purchases. (the purchases, of course, to be made with money). This man obviously misunderstood the entire plan and seems to view the stamps as money with which he wishes to purchase your book.

We felt that since he took the trouble to write and seems so anxious to obtain your book that perhaps you might be able to do something for him. We would gladly have forwarded any money to you, but since he sent none we cannot do so.

We hate to trouble you with this but we can think of no other way to handle it except to summarily tell him that we cannot send him the books, which we did not think the nice or proper thing to do.

Sincerely yours,

Lillian Rykoff

Guardian Buying Service

25-42-4

Memo Pad

[1952]

Dear Dr. DuBois,

Sorry we can't give you more copies of the May 1 issue as you requested last week. Our supply of that issue is very low, so here's two copies.

Ione Kramer

News • Analysis

Satire • Humor

$2 a year

NATIONAL GUARDIAN
the progressive newsweekly

17 Murray St., N. Y. 7, N. Y.

KEEPS YOU POSTED with vital news and documented information unobtainable elsewhere.

"You Saw It In The Guardian"

"The charge is 'disturbing the war,' sergeant."

From Canard Enchaine, Paris
"Hey! What about the fig leaf?"

"I tell you, von Klutz, Ike I like!"

NATIONAL GUARDIAN
the progressive newsweekly

17 MURRAY STREET • NEW YORK 7, NEW YORK • WOrth 4-1750

Dear Dr:

For your approval, ~~criticism~~ criticism or anything else.

Please forgive typing. These last few days have been desperatly full forcing me to be more incompetent than ususal.

Best regards and I will call you on Monday.

Cordially,

Gloria Pitzer

100-42-6

[1952?]

T Rock

50 E. 34th St.,
New York City, 16.

Dear Doctor:

Using the full powers of immagination combined with all the good will in the world, one could hardly call me a femme fatal. However, even I have had my modest conqests. Sometimes I have even received written messages. None have I kept.

Yours I will, for its content and because it comes from you!

love and love,

Marlene

P.S. You will hear officially from the NG next week.

NATIONAL GUARDIAN, the progressive newsweekly, will pay commissions of $1 on each $2 subscription obtained by Progressive Party field directors or persons designated by them.

The $2 subscription price (for 52 weekly issues) will be shared equally in this way by the GUARDIAN and the Progressive Party organization, director or designee.

$1 cash must accompany each subscription sent in under this proposal.

Supplies of subscription blanks with receipts attached will be supplied on request.

###

[Nat.'l Institute of Arts & Letters]

June 23, 1952

Mr. Douglas Moore, President
National Institute of Arts and Letters
633 West 155 St.
New York 32, N. Y.

My dear Mr. Moore:

I have pondered over your letter of June 4, 1952, and am constrained to write to you simply to relieve my feelings, and not in expectation of any action or reply on your part.

The second paragraph of your letter says:

"I can assure you that any suggestion that the Institute or Academy has been infiltrated or controlled by Communists or engaged in subversive or other like activities is without any foundation."

The third paragraph adds:

"I firmly believe that any fair investigation will disclose that there never has been the slightest evidence of any communist or other insidious influences operating in our organization at any time in its long history."

Nevertheless you also declare that "we as creative artists can state with pride that the Institute and the Academy stand for unswerving devotion to American traditions of freedom and democracy," and that our purposes are "the furtherance of the interests of literature and the fine arts".

It seems to me that you are calling a belief in Communism an insidious influence, and are asserting that all believers in Communism are "engaged in subversive or other like activities".

Would it not have been a much fairer statement in accord with traditions of freedom and democracy to have said that the Institute and the Academy are not trying to control the thought or opinions of their members; that the very tradition of freedom and democracy allows and should allow a person perfect freedom of thought? If in any way his consequent action becomes illegal, he is subject to punishment by law, and that is no concern of these institutions. Neither do these institutions assume the right to call any honest opinion insidious, no matter how much its various members disagree with it.

25-31-59

In other words, I am neither defending nor attacking Communism, but I do think that for an organization like the National Institute to hand the red-baiters of this era an opportunity to see that these organizations for freedom of opinion are willing to curtail such freedom when it comes to a great line of thinking like Socialism and Communism, is unworthy of our objects and ideals.

Very sincerely yours,

DB:lh

W.E.B. Du Bois

25-31-60

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF ARTS AND LETTERS
633 WEST 155TH STREET, NEW YORK 32, N.Y.

July 2, 1952

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

My reference in the letter of June 4, 1952 to the absence of Communist infiltration or influence in the Institute refers to the generally accepted fact that the Communist party in the United States has attempted to influence for its own political purposes various art organizations, and that to the best of my knowledge we have been free from this pressure. We are a non-political organization and as president I shall do everything in my power to see that we remain so.

The Institute, however, cannot accept responsibility for the beliefs of its members nor is there any suggestion in my letter that membership in the Institute imposes any restriction upon freedom of thought. For a society of creative artists such censorship would be intolerable.

We are an association of American artists and we glory in the tradition of American freedom and decency. To accept dictation as to what we are to think and believe is to borrow from the Communist party a principle which violates the very essence of our national tradition.

Yours sincerely,

Douglas Moore

President

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
23 West 26th Street,
New York 10, N. Y.

25-31-61

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF ARTS & LETTERS
REMARKS MADE AT THE INSTITUTE MEETING NOV. 17, 1952

The matter under discussion at this meeting is the choice of a recipient of the highest honor which can be bestowed upon any architect. The intent of the award is to honor the greatest designer, member of the Institute, who has not yet received the gold medal. It is not intended to be given to the man whose firm has produced the greatest number of buildings, or to him who is most in the public eye; or for longevity; but I repeat, to the man whose executed work is designed by himself, and is truly great architecture; and my reason for my emotional involvement is that when the ballots are distributed to writers, musicians and painters, most of them will be unfamiliar with the work of either candidate, and they will, naturally, vote for a familiar name, rather than to search out illustrations of the work of both candidates, and make a reasoned choice. The situation is similar to that which faced me some years ago when I was called on to vote for the medal for music; I knew nothing about the merits of the men proposed, and therefore did not vote.

35-41-39

To compare the two candidates directly: Frank Lloyd Wright is almost a household name; and yet I doubt that in the membership of the Institute there are three men who have ever seen any building designed by him, and a very small number who have seen and greatly admired illustrations of his work, and when they - the membership at large - are asked what work of his they know and admire they will say the Tokyo hotel, the Kaufman house near Pittsburgh (that is the house over a brook) and the Johnson factory, where he is said to have introduced a new principle in engineering. I will say this for Mr. Wright, his work is not stereotyped, and is a personal achievement. However, the familiarity of his name to the man on the street - or of the Institute - is very largely due to the exploitation and constant plugging he has received from the Luce magazines, Time, Life, Fortune and the Architectural Forum. These magazines have boosted a painter, Jackson Pollock, in like manner; how would you artist members like to have him presented as a candidate for the medal?

Henry Shepley is on an entirely different footing: He is not well known to the general public except in his native Boston, and I would not be surprised if even those of our members who left Boston years ago had never heard of him. I know him at first hand because we served for years on the Federal Advisory Committee on architecture, where he annoyed me extremely by his disagreement with me on many architectural questions, which was especially aggravating because he was generally right. His approach to the many hundreds of architectural projects put before us was discerning, sure and considered; and his solutions of many baffling problems was direct and sure.

However, he is not being presented for the medal because he is a good critic, but because he is the designer of many great works of art; the Harvard Chapel and the dormitory buildings along the Charles River for example, and here in New York the most beautiful building of our time, the New York Hospital group of buildings on the East River north of 65th Street. Here is the supreme example of architecture in our day; independence of thought, superb grouping of the masses of the building, restrained and lovely detail, economy of materials and construction and an exquisit correlation of function and aesthetics - a masterpiece by a master architect.

Aymar Embury II

President
WILLIAM R. HOOD
UAW-CIO, Detroit

Executive Secretary
COLEMAN A. YOUNG
ACWA-CIO, Detroit

National Negro Labor Council

410 E. WARREN AVE. • SUITES 314-16 • DETROIT 1, MICHIGAN • TEmple 2-1733

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25-46 .33

OCTOBER 1, 1952

DR. W. E. B. DUBOIS, VICE CHAIRMAN
COUNCIL ON AFRICAN AFFAIRS, INC.
53 WEST 125TH STREET
NEW YORK 27, N. Y.

DEAR DR. DUBOIS:

ENCLOSED YOU WILL FIND A CALL TO THE 2ND ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE NATIONAL NEGRO LABOR COUNCIL TO BE HELD AT THE MUNICIPAL AUDITORIUM IN CLEVELAND, OHIO ON NOVEMBER 21, 22, AND 23.

ON BEHALF OF THE CONVENTION COMMITTEE, ALLOW ME TO TAKE THIS OPPORTUNITY TO INVITE YOU TO ATTEND OUR CONVENTION AND TO PARTICIPATE AS A GUEST SPEAKER IN THESE PROCEEDINGS.

PLEASE LET ME KNOW AS SOON AS POSSIBLE WHETHER OR NOT WE CAN LOOK FORWARD TO YOUR PRESENCE AT OUR CONVENTION.

YOURS SINCERELY,

Coleman A. Young

COLEMAN A. YOUNG,
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

CAY/NB
ENCL.

October 13, 1952

Mr. Coleman A. Young, Exec. Sec'y.
National Negro Labor Council
410 E. Warren Avenue
Suites 314-16
Detroit 1, Michigan

My dear Mr. Young:

I have your letter of October 1, asking me to attend the Labor Council in Ohio, November 21-23.

I have great interest in your organization, but am unable to accept invitations unless the organization can afford to pay my fee, which in this case would be $100 and expenses of travel and board.

I am sorry not to be able to give my services free.

Very sincerely yours,

DB:lh

W.E.B. Du Bois

November 18, 1952

Mr. Coleman A. Young, Exec. Secy.
Nat'l. Negro Labor Council
410 E. Warren Avenue
Detroit, 1, Michigan Suite 314-6

Dear Mr. Young:

Adding to my letter of November 15th, may I say that I could speak in Detroit February 6, 7, 8, or 9th.

Very sincerely yours,

DB:lh

W. E. B. Du Bois

December 2, 1952

Mr. James Watts
National Negro Labor Council
410 E. Warren Avenue
Detroit, 1, Michigan

Dear Mr. Watts:

Last Sunday Mr. George Murphy called my attention to the fact that he had been talking with you concerning my possible visit to Detroit in February. He asked me to write you. I had already written on the subject to Coleman Young at your address, on November 15th and November 18th. I am now writing again to call the matter theyour attention.

There is, of course, no hurry and no desire on my part to make you come to any decision. I simply want to have the matter clearly before you in accordance with Mr. Murphy's desire.

My wife, Shirley Graham, and myself can speak in Detroit during the first two weeks in February. I have an engagement in Boston February 1st and in Los Angeles February 14th. Any date, therefore, between February 3rd and February 12th would be suitable.

The charge, which includes one speech for each of us and travelling expense by plane, would be $250. To this should be added the cost of board and lodging in Detroit.

The subject would be "The Current Revolt in Africa", or the general subject of Peace.

Very sincerely yours,

DB:lh

W.E.B. Du Bois

25-40-10

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WESTERN UNION

1206

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

CHECK
ACCOUNTING INFORMATION
2:15 p.m.
TIME FILED

Send the following telegram, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

FOR VICTORY
BUY
WAR BONDS
TODAY

December 11, 1952

25-30-109

Mr. James Watts
Ford Local 600
10550 Dix Avenue
Dearborn, Michigan

[redacted] TRIED REPEATEDLY TO REACH YOU ON [redacted] TELEPHONE.

PLEASE TELEPHONE ME FRIDAY BEFORE NOON MAIN 4--2929

MUST FINALLY SETTLE DATES.

W.E.B. Du Bois
23 West 26 St.
New York 10, NY

December 18, 1952

Mr. James Watts
FEPC Director
Ford Local #600, UAW-CIO
10550 Dix Avenue
Dearborn, Michigan

Dear Mr. Watts:

I assume it is now settled that I and Mrs. Du Bois are going to speak for you Friday, February 13, 1953.

We shall want to start to California on the 14th, where we have arranged our first date on the 15th.

I shall be glad to hear from you at your convenience.

Very sincerely yours,

DB:lh

W.E.B. Du Bois

[National Student Conf for Academic...]

√ Lecture

2008 East 13 Street
Brooklyn 29, New York
March 17, 1952

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois
23 West 26 Street
New York City

Dear Sir;

In our discussion of March 11, I made inquiry into the possibility of having you speak at a national student conference for Peace and Democratic Rights. I write at this time to submit to you the specific arrangements of the conference in order that we may know if they conflict in any way with plans that you already have.

25-23-52

We plan to hold the conference at the University of Wisconsin campus, at Madison, on April 25-27. The proceedings will commence on Friday night (April 25) and will conclude on Sunday afternoon. As the keynote speaker, it would be most desirable to have you apeak on Friday night or Saturday morning, (the Sat. time would be preferred), but if your obligations restricted your availability to another time within the limits of this weekend, our plans could be altered to meet the situation.

We will arrange the proper transportation to the conference for you, with over-night accommodations if the are necessary.--depending upon the time of your arrival. We also will meet the customary speaker's fee for engagements of this kind. All other details such as the topic and length of your address would be submitted for your approval if the arrange-

ments of time can be worked out.

We feel that anything you might say to students, who are seeking ways to deal with their problems as students in the context of the fight for peace and friendship in the world, would immeasurably inspire inspire them and thereby inhance their ability to fight for Peace and a Democratic education. We, therfore, fervently hope that you will respond favorably to our request, that we may have the honor of your presence at our conference.

25-25-54

Respectfully yours,

Harvey Cohen

Harvey Cohen (Temporary Sec. Of Sponsoring Committee)

[National Student Conference for Academic Freedom,"]

March 19, 1952

Mr. Harvey Cohen
2008 East 13 St.
Brooklyn, 29, New York

My dear Sir:

I can speak at the University of Wisconsin on Saturday morning, April 26. My charge will be $100 and expenses.

As I have an engagement April 24th, I would have to leave on the 25th. The length of my speech would be about twenty minutes, certainly not over twenty-five.

Also, as I wrote you before, I would have to be assured before-hand that the authorities of the University of Wisconsin would be willing to have me speak on their campus.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

DB:lh
dpcwa/65

Call

to a

NATIONAL STUDENT CONFERENCE

for

Academic Freedom
Equality and
Peace

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON

APRIL 25, 26, 27, 1952

IN DEFENSE OF OUR EDUCATION

WE CONSIDER that the integrity of our education is in jeopardy, that our futures and our very lives are threatened. This threat we find manifested in the increasing loss of academic freedom, in continued and mounting discrimination, in the rising costs of education, and especially the war in Korea and the growing threat of a third world war. We refuse to sit idly by; we are not a silent generation. Our concern leads us to call upon students, whatever their race, religion or political belief, to write in defense of our vital interests.

We stand for full academic freedom. We believe that only under conditions of free investigation and discussion can education thrive and advance. We oppose the witchhunts and repression which attempt to stifle student thought and opinion, censor our newspapers, and create restrictive atmospheres in our classrooms. We endorse the eloquent opposition of Justices Douglas and Black to the Feinberg Law, holding that "there can be no academic freedom . . . where suspicion fills the air and holds scholars in line for fear of their jobs, there can be no exercise of the free intellect." Tens of thousands of students at the University of California, Oklahoma, Minnesota, Dillard, C.C.N.Y., Chicago, Ohio State and Brooklyn College have been outspoken in defense of academic freedom. *We call for united student action to win democratic rights for students and teachers.*

We stand for equal rights for all people. We oppose discrimination, one result of which is to bar large sections of the youth, especially Negro youth, from an education, Today, the problems of Negro students grow more acute than ever. Dropping Negro enrollments, burning crosses on university grounds, the shooting and conviction of Walter Irvin, the murder of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Moore are parts of the same denial of elementary rights and oppression of the Negro people. They threaten the civil rights of every person; they undermine the education of every student in our country.

Negro and white students, from North Carolina, N.Y.U., Michigan, Texas, Houston, U.C.L.A., together with people from all walks of life in our country, are increasingly moving against discrimination, for democratic rights for all. *We call for united student action to end segregation and the quota system, for equal opportunity at all levels of education, in job placements, and in all other aspects of student life.*

We stand for peace. We believe that peace is the most fundamental necessity for the continuation of our education, for our right to apply our abilities to peaceful, productive purposes. While recognizing the importance of action on each problem of students, we believe that none of these actions can succeed unless peace is secured. Immense military preparations by the government, and particularly the war in Korea, have led to the diversion of funds from social welfare and education to armaments, to mounting living and educational costs. Loyalty oaths and McCarthyism deliberately create a hysteria which undermines democratic liberties and strives to intimidate those who act for peace and democratic rights. Discrimination and racial and religious bigotry are reinforced. Instead of the extensive social, economic, educational and cultural needs of the young people being met, further militarization is planned for us while our education deteriorates.

We demand, together with great and rising numbers of people, that the government act to end this situation and secure peace. The people's actions have held back U.M.T. New peace organizations have sprung up on campuses all over the country. Religious and social organizations are increasingly turning their attention to securing peace. We are confident that by uniting our efforts, students can make an outstanding contribution to to peace.

We reject the concept that war is inevitable. We consider that there is no difference between existing systems which cannot be settled peacefully. *We call for negotiation of*

all outstanding international differences, for an end to the war in Korea, for peace agreements and disarmament in all countries. We welcome all positive proposals to facilitate such negotiations and strengthen friendly relations between peoples.

We support the independence of all peoples and their right to self-determination as essential conditions for peace. In the peaceful traditions of our people, we call for action to end the militarization of youth and education in our country.

We welcome the unprecedented actions being taken by students of all other countries to strengthen their cooperation and unity for peace, especially the forthcoming International Student Unity Meeting. *We call for the widest cooperation with students of all other countries, especially in the fields of culture, education, science and sport, thereby building friendship and understanding between peoples.*

The actions of students throughout our country convince us that the great majority of students share our demands. We believe that the time has come for all students, whatever their beliefs on other matters, to find and unite upon a common program for peace, academic freedom and equal rights for all people.

Unity on these three burning issues—a unity of students, Negro and white, will give great impetus to actions of students on each campus, will establish a national solidarity and cooperation which will enable us to cast our greatest strength into these actions.

Such unity can be won!

We ask you to join with us in a Conference to be held at the University of Wisconsin on April 25-27 to seek a common program of cooperation for peace, academic freedom and an end to discrimination. Forward-looking students from all over the country who have been active on these issues have been invited. The Conference welcomes students who agree with the general principles we have put forth and who wish to discuss and develop a program on any or all of these issues. It will seek to set forth a program which can be put before all students who are concerned with these issues. It will seek to establish a continuations committee which will serve as a coordinating body for Conference participants in carrying out and extending the program. It will seek to establish a student newspaper which will maintain liaison between participating groups and organizations, bringing to all the best experiences of students elsewhere.

The Committee will not attempt to take the place of existing organizations. The program and Committee will in no way impinge upon the autonomy or other activities of participating groups and organizations; rather they will provide the living basis for coordinating our work in these fields.

A tentative Conference program follows. We ask you to send us your comments and proposals concerning the Conference. We look forward to having you join with us in making this Conference a major step toward uniting all students in the United States, regardless of race, religion or political belief, for our common needs, peace and a truly democratic education.

CREDENTIAL

To: CLARENCE JONES
727 HARTLEY HALL
COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY
NEW YORK CITY

NAME_____

ADDRESS_____

ORGANIZATION AND SCHOOL_____

Please enclose Registration Fee of $2.50. Registration will extend from 3:00 to 9:00 p.m., Friday, April 25, at the Memorial Union, Play Circle Lobby.

TENTATIVE PROGRAM

FRIDAY EVENING:	Registration Plenary Session, Report of Sponsoring Committee, Keynote Speaker
SATURDAY MORNING:	Workshops on Peace, Academic Freedom, Discrimination
AFTERNOON:	Plenary Session—Speaker Workshop on Continuation, Newspaper
EVENING:	Cultural Program, Social
SUNDAY MORNING:	Continue Workshops (if necessary) Plenary Session, Resolutions, Closing Address

25-25-56

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(*Student Council, Students for World Peace*)

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HARVEY COHEN—*Brooklyn College*
(*Student Council, chairman Y.P.A.*)

FLORENCE GELLER—*Queens College*
(*co-chairman, N. Y. Intercollegiate Peace Council, Corr. Secy. Student Council*)

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(*Exec. Secy. Student Div., National Lawyers Guild*)

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(*Chairman, NAACP*)

ROBERT GROSSMAN—*Cornell University*

JIM HARKLESS—*Harvard University* (*Glee Club*)

MARY HELEN HINTZ—*Swarthmore College*
(*Chairman, Comm. to Further Better East-West Relations; Student Council; form. chair. Student Christian Assoc.*)

HALSTEAD HOLMAN—*Vice-President of IUS*

CLARENCE JONES—*Columbia University*
(*Vice-Chairman, Columbia Students for Peace*)

MARTIN KILSON—*Lincoln University, Penna.*
(*President, Social Science Club*)

PAT McCORMACK—*Roosevelt College*
(*Chairman YPA*)

HARVEY POST (*National Exec., Assoc. of Internes and Medical Students*)

EDWARD W. POWERS—*Cornell University*
(*Co-Chairman, Ithaca Pacifist Action Comm.; Exec. Comm. Students for Peace*)

BRUNETTA REID—*University of California at Berkeley*

TOM ROBERTS—*Harvard University*
(*Student Div., National Lawyers Guild*)

NICK SILEO—*Colgate—Rochester Divinity School*
(*Rauschenbusch Fellowship*)

MARIAN STOREY—*Cheyney College*
(*Pres., International Relations Club*)

WALTER URBAN—*CCNY* (*Pres. Class '53*)

FRANK WOODWARD—*Wayne University*
(*former Exec., United World Federalists; form. Chair., Youth Comm. for Peaceful Alternatives to War; Wayne Committee for Students Rights*)

JIM VANDER ZANDEN—*University of Wisconsin*
(*Chairm., Joint Council on Human Rights; Chairman of the Social Action Committee of the Baptist Wayland*)

ELLIOT LIEB—*Massachusetts Institute of Technology*
(*Students for Struik*)

MYRNA CHARRY, *University of Wisconsin*
(*Program Chairman, NAACP*)

LOIS JONES—*University of Wisconsin*
(*Chairman, Peace Forum*)

CARELL HUTCHINSON, JR.—*Roosevelt College, Chicago*
(*Educational Commission, Regional NSA*)

CHUCK WALDMAN—*U.C.L.A.*
(*Co-Chairman Hillel Council*)

GUY CARAWAN, JR.—*U.C.L.A.*
(*Pres. Robeson House, Cooperative Housing Assoc.*)

* *Organizations listed for identification only*

[NAT'L. STUDENT CONFERENCE for ACADEMIC FREEDOM]

April 30, 1952

Mrs. E. A. Ross
University of Wisconsin
Madison, Wisconsin

My dear Mrs. Ross:

I arrived home safely, and I remember with great pleasure the dinner which you so kindly arranged for me.

It was a very pleasant occasion, and I hope you will greet the persons present for me.

As I said before, when you are in New York Mrs. Du Bois and I would be so glad to have you look us up.

Very sincerely yours,

DB:lh
dpowa/65

W.E.B. Du Bois

[Nat. Stud. Conf. for Acad. Freed. 111]

April 30, 1952

To: National Student Conference

Fee for Lecture.	$100.00
Hotel Expenses at Hotel Loraine April 25, April 26	17.31
Cabs	3.35
Total:	$ 120.66

[National Student Conf. for Academic Freedom ''']

2008 East 13 Street
Brooklyn 29, N. Y.
May 15, 1952

Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois
23 West 26 Street
New York City

Dear Sir:

I have enclosed a check for $121.00 which is payment of your fee and expenses for the National Student Conference.

I sincerely regret the lateness of this remittance and hope that we have not inconvenienced you greatly. As you have no doubt supposed by this time, students are always plagued by money problems and the Conference in this connection was no exception. But difficulties of funds not withstanding, we are going ahead with the efforts initiated at the Conference with full confidence in the success of our efforts.

Just a few items that might be of interest to you: An exchange program between students of Antioch College and Fisk University is in the final stages of preparation. This program will entail the exchange of students between the two schools and the holding of an Ohio- Tenn. area conference this summer around the question of segregation in education. Second, is the preparation for the holding of a National Academic Freedom Week next fall, during which students on campuses throughout the country will take actions in support of a rededication to the Bill of Rights. Third, the publication within the next week of a National Student Newspaper. And finally, the holding in New York of a mass student rally sponsored

by the New York Conference for Peace, Academic Freedom and Equality to deal with the suppression of student rights at Brooklyn College, the removal of Dean Lenz at Queens College and the killing of a Negro student at N.Y.U. by a policeman.

The activities I have just enumerated are an indication of the feeling of students everywhere. We are happy to say that the positive response to our Conference and the enthusiastic activities as a result of it more than confirms the view the we will not be a "silent generation". Your participation in the Conference in no small way set the fighting tone that helped us achieve the unity that is necessary today for effective action in defense of our education. On behalf of the Continuations Committee of the Conference I would like to extend our deepest appreciation for the aid and direction you have given us. Our only hope is that we can live up to the traditions and ideas that you personify.

Just one request. Would it be possible for us to have a copy of your address to the Conference? We would like very much to print it and distribute it widely. If you do not want it published, we would like to have it anyway in order to quote small sections in the newspaper and for purposes of accurate summary.

Once again let me apologize for the delay in getting the check to you. We wish you the best of health and look to you for inspiration and instruction.

Very truly yours,

Harvey Cohen

Harvey Cohen (Sec. Tres.)

Wisconsin L

[Nat. Student Conf. for Academic Freedom III]

May 20, 1952

Mr. Harvey Cohen
2008 East 13 St.
Brooklyn 29, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Cohen:

Thank you very much for the check for $121 which I received.

I am glad the organization is pushing ahead for a broadened program, and I appreciate the opportunity that I had in helping in some way.

I am enclosing a copy of the speech made in Madison, which you may publish if you wish.

Very sincerely yours,

DB:lh
enc.

W.E.B. Du Bois

[National Student Conference]

Clarence Jones
2008 E.13 St.
Brooklyn 29, N Y
August 15, 1952

NSA Congress
%William Dentzer
Indiana University
Bloomington, Indiana

We of the National Student Conference for Academic Freedom, Equality and Peace extend our greetings to the Fifth Annual NSA Congress entitled, "The Student and the Crisis in Education." We of the Wisconsin Conference feel that the Congress assumes particular importance today as the crisis in education deepens and therefore welcome the Congress and wish it the utmost success in contributing to the Unity of students to meet their most pressing needs.

The increasing loss of academic freedom, continued and mounting discrimination, the rising costs of education, and especially the war in Korea and the growing threat of a third world war has impelled students to act in defense of their education. This growing movement for peace and democratic rights is seen in the numerous campus actions by students and the formation of academic freedom groups, peace organizations, and committees fighting to end discrimination. The Wisconsin National Student Conference developed out of this trend and represented the campus in action. Over 200 delegates from 33 colleges attended the Conference and developed a program around which their local action committees could unite and thereby strengthen their activities. The Conference underscored the great desire of students for united action, recognizing that only through joint effort regardless of race, religion or political belief could students realize their program for academic freedom, equality and peace.

The single greatest concern which brought these 200 students together within four weeks after the conference was called, is the growing loss of academic freedom, 53 cases of which are reported in the Fourth Annual Report of the Harvard Crimson. It is in this area that the international crisis, rearmament, and mounting militarism have most sharply been reflected. With the accelerated war preparations and the needs of the military, loyalty oaths and McCarthyism have been instituted creating hysteria which undermines our democratic liberties and strives to intimidate those who act for peace and democratic rights. Thus, the most significant program for academic freedom would be one which recognizes the fundamental necessity of peace and that without peace no other student problem can be satisfactorly solved. The relationship between a war program and academic freedom was seen by the Harvard Crimson editorial in the issue just cited, which stated, "Since the first signs of the cold war ... an increasing number of Americans have abandoned or forgotten this theory (academic freedom), a trend which the Crimson has chronicled annually since 1949". These attacks on academic freedom have been met by the formation of such committees as the Committee for Student Rights at Brook-

lyn College, organized to restore academic freedom to Brooklyn, a campus that has witnessed the suspension of the student newspaper, student government, and many campus organizations.

One of the most significant developments in recent months around the fight for Academic Freedom is the statement adopted unanimously by the faculty of Oberlin College. The statement calls for the vigorous defence of the right of inquiry and the expression of diverse opinions on the campuses. It is particularly important for students because of its call for "all colleges and universities to make a stand and uncompromising defence of intellectual freedom". In a similar manner, the Crimson editorial calls for public pressure which will restore Academic Freedom to the place it once held in our educational system.

25-47138

These are calls to action that must be heeded by American students. They are calls for a concerted action on the part of all students and student organizations. The Oberlin statement in particular demands the most serious student attention. It is our opinion that NSA can make a significant contribution to this development by sponsoring and calling for other national organizations to sponsor a National Academic Freedom Week. It would be the purpose of this Week to simultaneously bring to bear united student pressure that can begin to effectively reverse the trend which we are witnessing. During such a Week numerous forms of campus activities in support of academic freedom such as forums, debates, rallies, etc. could be carried out around local and national academicfreedom issues, perhaps culminating in the holding of campus-wide assemblies for the reaffirmation of Democratic Rights which could be addressed by prominent educators and public figures. Preceding the holding of this Week, a wide-spread campaign to gain student supoot for the Oberlin statement could be developed.

The National Student Conference believes that as with Academic Freedom, the most significant program to end discrimination would recognize the fundamental necessity of peace. The Korean War, the accompanying engenderment of hatred for the colored people of Asia, increases racial bigotry and discrimination in this country. This has been reflected in the fourth annual report of the NAACP and the American Jewish Congress which indicates that there has been a steady increase in discrimination and violence in this country. The fact that the campus has been no exception has been sharply seen in the fatal shooting of a Negrostudent, Enus Christianii, by a New York University special policeman. The shooting resulted after Mr. Christianii protested the caricature of a Negro woman at an outdoor campus social affair. Likewise, the Harvard Cross burning, and the assualt upon an African student at Chicago clearly demonstrate the intensification of discrimination in its most violent forms. These mounting attacks must be met by the unity of all students, Negro and white. If one-tenth of our people, the Negro people, can be deprived of their rights and subjected to violence then the rights of the other nine-tenths are also endangered. The interest of all students and groups necessitates their action to end discrimination for still

other reasons. Discrimination prevents students attending discriminatory schools from gaining valuable leadership afforded by members of minority groups and deprives a l students of a social and cultural interchange of ideas. Therefore, we believe that NSA can contribute to the work of ending discrimination by calling and acting for the immediate admittance of Negroes to all universities and colleges and all levels of education.

The students at the Wisconsin Conference recognized that one of the prerequisites for peace is mutual understanding and respect among the peoples of the world. In the past month we have witnessed at the Olympic Games in Helsinki, Finland the development of international friendship and cooperation on the sports field which has been best expressed by Reverand Bob Richards, the American pole vaulting champion, when he said, "This is the most wonderful thing in the world. We're all together as athletes and differences are forgotten. I honestly can't see why people all over the world can't get along as the athletes do." The athletes who have attended the Games have had the opportunity to meet and make friends, but such opportunities should not be limited to an occasion once every four years and restrictdd to athletes. Therefore, we believe that NSA can further international understanding by calling for and implementing the exchange of students between the Big 5 Powers, the U.S., the Soviet Union, France, the People's Republic of China, and Great Britain.

25-47139

The National Student Conference requests the opportunity of having its representative to the Congress, James Vander Zanden, address the Congress on these and other proposals. The views of our organization are representative of an important segment of American student opinion, views that should be heard at this important gathering of American students. It is our opinion that the proposals and suggestions that we can make can greatly aid the efforts of NSA to meet the problems of students.

The building of unity and solidarity around Academic Freedom, Equality and Peace today constitutes the major task before American students. We can not afford to be divided by questions of race, religion, or political belief in the face of the pressing problems before us. Only by effectuating active cooperation between existing student groups around the issues of Peace and Democratic Rights will we be able to solve the "Crisis in Education". We believe NSA can contribute tremendously to such a development by supporting and implementating such activities as a National Academic Freedom Week, the admittance of Negro students to all schools and levels of education NOW, and student exchange between the Big 5 Powers, and by calling upon other student organizations to do likewise. At all times the National Student Conference is prepared and willing to cooperate with NSA on these and any other proposals in the interests of students.

Again we wish to extend our best wishes to you for a successful Congress in meeting the pressing problems before students today.

Yours for a better world,

James Vander Zanden
FOR: Clarence Jones

Youth's Peace (1952?)

Dear Friend,

The activities which we have witnessed on the campuses during the months following the Wisconsin Conference have demonstrated the correctness of our position that unity is possible and that only through unity will we be able to defend our education. In order to lay the basis for the continuation of our work in the forthcoming year, it is adviseable that we should get together to share our ideas and experiences and to began solving some of the concrete problems around the implementation of the conference program. With this in mind, Clarence Jones has called a meeting of the Continuations Committee, composed of the conference sponsors, and of all conference participants and friends who are able to attend for Thursday evening Sept. 5th through Sunday Sept. 8th in Chicago, Ill.

In response to the growing international tensions, to the growing armament's program, and heightened draft quotas, to the endangerment of the Korean truce talks by stepped up bombings of Korean cities, we have witnessed growing student activity for peace. The greetings sent by 2,500 Northwestern University students and faculty members to the Olympic Games in Helsinki, Finland, stimulated similar action s on other campuses. For example, students at Brooklyn and Hunter Colleges, on t he initative of the Conference, circulated petitions greeting the Olympics and calling for Big Power Negotiations and student exchange. These petitions were warmly received by the overwhelming majority of students approached. At the University of Wisconsin, again on the initative of the Conference, the student government sent greetings to the Games, while at the Olympics themselves we saw the development of warm and friendly relations between the American and Soviet players. As the US Olympic's offical Judge Jeremiah T. Mahoney said upon returning from the Games, "Relations with the Russians were just marvellous. Their athletes fraternized freely with ours from the first day, and were warm an d friendly, and everyone got on very well."

31-56-7

In light of the splendid success of the Olympics, programs of student exchange assume new significance. Likewise, the possibilities for developing bro ad representative student action around such programs has undoubtedly increased, as the experiences of Brooklyn, Hunter, and Wisconsin has shown. In Chicago we will have the opportunity to develop a concrete program which can win students and their organizations to united activity for student exchange.

In a similar manner th e success of the Olympics has demonstrated the need and possibilities for Big Power Negotiations. As Bob Richards, US Olympic Pole Vault Champion, stated, "I honestly can't see why people all over the world can't get along like the competitors here (i.e., the Olympics) do." Increasingly students are calling for negotiations between the big powers. New possibilities exist for approaching the American Friends, the Y's , the Baptists, the Methodists, etc., around a united national student campaign for world peace via big power negotiations. Proposals and plans for unfolding such a campaign can be one of the major considerations of the Chicago continuations committee meeting.

The growing crisis in the world scene has been reflected in the heightened attacks on Academic Freedom, which in the last month of the spring term saw Dean Lenz of Queen's College New York demoted for his activities in defense of civil liberties and Lloyd Gerlach removed as editor of th e Northwestern University paper, the Daily Northwestern, because he didn't submit to university censorship. At both campuses vigorous student protest occurred. Queens College witnessed 1,100 students (one third of the student body) join the Students for Lenz Committee within two days after the Dean's demotion. On campuses throughout the nation where infringements on academic freedom have occurred, similar local committees have sprung up to meet the attack.

In order to bring together these activities into on e concerted unified national campaign, the Philadephia meeting of twenty conference participants recommended that the conference, as its main activity this year, promote the holding of a National

Academic Freedom Week. The purpose of such a week would be to focus national and student attention on the growing inroads being made on academic freedom and the need to unite in its defense. It was suggested that the Week could culminate with the dismissal of classes for a day and in their stead, assemblies could be held to which prominent citizens and educators would speak. It was felt that around such an activity, national, as well as local, student grou ps could an d would unite. If the Chicago meeting accepts this suggestion, the development of a program for its implementation will undoutedly be one of the central tasks before thr meeting.

Increasing rearmament and the war in Korea is also reflecting itself in the mounting discrimination being manifested on the campuses. The fourth annual repprt of the NAACP and the American Jewish Congress indicates that there has been a steady increase in discrimination an d violence in the country. The fact that the campus has been no exception has been sharply seen in tha fatal shooting of a Negro student, Emus Christianii, by a New York University special policeman. (The facts in the case appear on p. 2 of STUDENT VOICE). The campaign to procure justice in the case has been led by the New York University NAACP. A memorial meeting for Mr. Christianii, sponsored by the NAACP, was attended by ov er 300 students. In addition 200 students at a Brooklyn outdoor rally passed a resolution denouncing th e killing and the National and State leadership of the NAACP has given their full support to the NYU Chapter.

Since many of us believe th at the slaying of Emus Christianii developed out of a discriminatory atmosphere at NYU, the Philadephia conference meeting recommended that all campu s activities t o eliminate discrimination be stepped up, so th at the conditions which gave rise to the Christianii murder are eliminated. The Chicago meeting will be concerned wit h implementing the Conference program for the immediate admittance of Negroes to all schools an d levels of education NOW, particularly in light of the Christianii Case which has demonstrated (as have also the recent Harvard Cross burning, the assault on an African student at Chicago, etc.) that wherever prejudice and discrimination exist, violence can very likely insue. Possibilities for action include the sending of a representative student delegation to Washington to urge Congress to enact federal legislation to effectuate such a program.

The response to our newspaper, STUDENT VOICE, devoted to the prom otion of unity around these issues has indicated that the newspaper can be actively and successfully used by students i n their activities. Letters stating, "I found the paper to be as well written as it was interesting." and "...much solid information coupled with deep affirmation of the oneness of the student community. The ooverage blankets neatly the huge and the tiny and weaves them together," were common reactions.

These developments il lustrate that the foundation has been laid for unified action on the three main issues of the conference. By making the unity more embrasive, we can accomplish even bigger things aronnd student exchange, Bigg Power Negotiations, a National Academic Freedom Campaign, and the admittance of Negroes to all schools ar levels of education NOW. Your help is needed at Chicago in unfolding this program.

The Chicago meeting can not only be a time for productive thinking and planning but also a time for the members of the group to participate socially together, dancing etc., sharing our ideas in more relaxed situations. We would appreciate hear ing fr you at once, as to your recommendations on the content of the meeting and any proble you might have, as travel, in attending. Correspondence will follow thi s letter tel ling of the meeting place in Chicago, accomodations, etc. Address all correspondence to Harvey Cohen, 2008 E, 13th St., Brooklyn 29, N.Y.

Yours very truly,
Jim Vander Zanden
FOR: Clarence Jones

31-56-17

Lecture

Mr. Jim Van der Zander
212 N. Lake
Madison, Wisconsin

Nat. Student Conf. [Nat'l. Student Conf.]

August 20, 1952

Dear Friend:

We enclose for your information a letter that was sent by the National office of the National Student Conference greeting the Fifth annual N.S.A. congress now meeting in Indiana. An official observer, Jim Vander Zanden, a conference sponsor from the University of Wisconsin, is attending the Congress to present the ideas and proposals developed at the Wisconsin Conference before the N.S.A. We would be greatful for any comment or criticism you may have of the ideas presented in the letter.

A short time ago you received a letter announcing the forthcoming National continuations committee meeting to be held in Chicago on September 4-7. Since that time two important events on the National Student scene have occured. At Oberlin College, the faculty has unanimously adopted a statement supporting the right of free expression on the campuses. The statement lashes out against the growing infringements of academic freedom directed at both faculty and studets; and most important the statement calls for an uncompromising fight for freedom of expression in our educational system.

35-47,36

At the University of Wisconsin, a resolution has been passed by the Student Board (i.e. Student Government) which calls for the carrying forward of the spirit of friendship and cooperation developed at the Olympic games through student exchange as an alternative to the exchange of atom bombs and battallions.

These events spotlight the growing sentiments on the campuses for Peace and Democratic Rights and clearly point to the need for the development of united student action nationally along these lines.

In light of these events the Chicago meeting can be seen as the time at which we can make concrete plans widening similar student support on every campus around our basic needs. We therefore urge you to attend the continuations meeting and participate in the formation of the concrete conference plans for the coming semester. We would appreciate a response fom you concerning both our plans and your attendance.

In order to guarantee both the complete success of the meeting and our coming activities we must have some financial stability. It is necessary therefore forus to call on you to assist us in meeting some of the heavy expenses that are incurred in carrying out the work of the National office ofthe conference. Any money which you are able to give will help insure the success of these undertakings that serve our common student interests.

Additional details on travel, accomodations and location of the Chicago meeting will follow. PLEASE RETURN ENCLOSED POSTCARD WITH INFORMATION CONCERNING YOUR ATTENDANCE AND ALL OTHER COMMENTS.

Yours sincerely,

Harvey Cohen

Harvey Cohen
For Clarence Jones
National Co-Chairman

[Nat.'l Student Conf.]

September 11,1952

Dear Friend,

On OCT. 11-13 the National Continuations Committee of the National Student Conference will meet in Chicago. This meeting will concern itself with the discussion and planning of a number of proposed National activities for the coming school year.

Below is an agenda for the meeting proposed by the National office of the Conference for your consideration and suggestions:

Friday Night, Oct.10 -

7:30-9:30 -- Registration and social activities.
9:30-11:00-- Discussion and adoption of agenda.

Saturday, Oct. 11 -

9:15 -10:30 -- Main Report by Co-chairman Clarence Jones will deal with developments Nationally and Internationally since the Madison Conference and examine the possibilities which have been opened for United student action. Presentation of concrete proposals.
10:30-1:30 -- Discussion on the report and proposals for activity
1:30-2:30 -- Lunch
2:30-3:00 -- Organizational Report to discuss the organization of the Conference Nationally and Regionally for the impliment-ation of the proposals.
3:00-5:30 -- Discussion on this topic.
8:30-1:00 -- House Party

Sunday, Oct. 12 -

10:00-1:00 -- Regional Workshops for the campus and regional implimentation of the proposed activities.
1:00-2:00 -- Lunch
2:00-3:00 -- Reports of Workshops
3:00-5:00 -- Report and detailed discussion of newspaper Student Voice.
8:30- 1:00 -- Cultural Evening
Proposals: Quaker Film on Peace; Talk by an Olympics athelete;Community Sing; etc.

Monday, Oct. 13 -

9:30-2:00 -- Final Plenary Session
To finalize in a concrete way the work of the meeting.

Please send us your comments and suggestions on this proposed agenda so that the meeting may fully meet the needs of the Conference participants in every area. Please inform us of your attendence.

Minutes of the National Continuation Meeting of the

NATIONAL STUDENT CONFERENCE

Ida Noyes Hall - University of Chicago - October 11-12, 1952

Morning Session - 10/11/52

I. Preliminary discussions on voting procedure and payment of a registration fee. It was decided that orininal sponsors, delegates from campus groups, and delegates from other organizations would vote while everyone could participate in discussion and express views. Everyone was asked to pay a registration fee of $1.00. Mr. Everst Mendelsohn, Co-Chairman, presided over morning session.

II. Mr. Clarence Jones, other Co-Chairmen from Columbia University, delivered main report.

35-47-29

III. The discussion which followed the main report developed along specific sections of Mr. Jones' report. In order to focus the sharpest attention on the proposals and questions raised in the report the discussion was broken down into three main sections: Academic Freedom, Peace, and Equality.

Academic Freedom

The delegate from Harvard gave the meeting a picture of the latest developments concerning academic freedom at Harvard College. He also spoke extensively about the significant developments among students and faculty alike in the schools in and around the Boston area.

He made a proposal that the NSC send congratulations to the Harvard Liberal Union for their forthright stand against Senators McCarthy, Dies, and Jenner.

The discussion then proceeded along the lines of indicating specifically, in greater detail, the scope of the more recent attacks upon students rights. The attempts to intimidate Prof. Struik of the Mass. Institute of Tech. and the recent inquisitions being conducted by the McCarran Committee in the N.Y.C. colleges and universities were especially cited.

It was emphasized that the Conference should take special note of the statements, individuals, and organizations that have courageously come out in defense of free inquiry and intellectual expression. Such statements as the Oberlin College faculty statement reaffirming their belief in our educational heritage; and such organizations as the AAUSAF located at Cornell University were particularly cited.

It was brought out in the discussion that the NSC in no way opposes, but indeed supports all committees and organizations working for Academic Freedom.

A great deal of attention in the discussion was given to Mr. Jones' proposals for implimenting the Conference's program nationally for academic freedom.

Mr. Jones proposed that the NSC formulate and initiate a call or a student "Charter" reaffirming our belief in and re-dedicating ourselves to the Bill of Rights, free exchange of ideas and freedom of expression. This "call" or Charter is to be used as a basis of developing campus, regional and national actions in defense of Academic Freedom. The Conference should further attempt to develop regional and national coordination of academic freedom actions which would culminate, after a period of the most consistent demonstrations for free inquiry, in a National Week of Academic Freedom celebration.

1. The call should be initiated much in the same manner as the original call to the Madison Conference was issued.
2. The Conference should enlist the sponsorship of about 150 student leaders from campuses all over the country, from the most diverse backgrounds, in the process of launching the campaign.
3. A goal of 500,000 signatures to be sought to this charter was proposed.

Many ideas were put forward as to how best to impliment these proposals. One such idea was that the NSC should take steps toward the issuing of a Handbook on Academic Freedom: giving a history of Academic Freedom, how the concept developed, status of it today, violations, how these violations have been met by student activity, etc. This book, it was suggested, should be mainly used as a reference book.

A delegate from the University of Wisconsin suggested that the Conference should pattern its Charter, or credo on academic freedom, similar to the form and style characteristic of the Declaration of Independence and other great constitutional documents. He suggested that the NSC could even consider, in the Charter to list the grievances of Academic Freedom that student America has. "When in the course of human events, it becomes necessary..."

After much discussion on how and what to write, the meeting decided to delegate a committee of 7, representing the various regions to draw up suggestions for a preliminary draft which would be presented to the Conference on Sunday. The Conference would decide at that time on how it wants to further the idea.

Resolutions Passed

1) The National Student Conference, as one of its main activities in the forthcoming year, will promote the circulation on the campuses nationally, of a student Charter re-affirming and re-dedicating student belief in Academic Freedom

a) that the NSC seek the sponsorship of 150 student leaders
b) that the NSC develop a program aimed at enlisting ½ million student signatures to such a credo of students rights.
c) A National Academic Freedom Week for the observance of academic freedom to follow the activities for support of the Charter.
d) that supplementary material such as frequent newsletters to be issued by the Academic Freedom Commission (seated at Madison, Wisconsin) to support the Academic Freedom Charter activity.

AFTERNOON SESSION

The discussion centered around the proposal introduced in Mr. Jones' report that the Conference should seek those forms most applicable to the student community which would express the peace sentiment of thousands of students for a hasty conclusion of the Korean war.

Many delegates made the point that men and women of prominence, educators, religious leaders, and senators have voiced their opinion for an immediate cease-fire in Korea and settlement of the one remaining issue, POW exchange, later.

It was pointed out that a New Jersey Congressman and Senator of Vt. had made statements calling for an immediate end of hostilities in Korea, and negotiations of the single remaining issue.

Mr. Vander Zanden from the University of Wisconsin suggested the taking of local campus polls asking students their opinion on important questions involving peace and give the results to their congressmen. He stressed the need of utilizing the Olympic idea in demonstrating the fact that understanding and friendship can be achieved.

25-47-30

Miss Charlotte Goldberg, from the Committee on Students Rights at Brooklyn College urged that candidates in the local elections, in and around any given campus, be asked their stand on the question of an immediate cease-fire in Korea, and negotiations of differences later.

International Student Exchange

Of the more important aspects of the afternoon's discussion on peace and ways in which the Conference could make a specific contribution toward building international cooperation was suggestions on student exchange. The concept of strengthening international friendship between American students and students from other parts of the world form an intergral part of the program of the NSC.

Mr. Jones stressed the importance of the Conference taking action to further understanding between east and west students. He particularly emphasized the need for American students to get to know more about the life of Soviet and Colonial students, and vice versa. As an example of how such an understanding could concretely be achieved, he suggested that a list of specific questions could be drawn up by a committee of students on a given campus and addressed to the University of Moscow, a western European school, and a university in Burma. Such questions, in the form of a letter, could become the basis for developing regular exchanges of letters between American students and foreign students. It was also suggested that schools' newspapers should be urged to establish a regular newspaper column exchange with school newspapers from other countries, particularly schools in the USSR or Checkoslovakia, about which we know little factual information

It was also proposed that the Conference take the steps toward implimenting, independently or in conjunction with other organizations, a program of exchange of projects like art exhibits, pictures of clubs, etc.

In the discussion about the Conference taking steps to develop a program of student exchange it was pointed out and emphasized by a delegate from Chicago about the limitations imposed on travel by the

McCarran Act. Mr. Vander Zamden from the University of Wisconsin and a delegate from Antioch pointed out that research on the McCarran Act has been conducted, and the Conference should avail itself of such. It was further suggested that the Conference fight, along with many other prominent Americans and Trade Unions, for repeal of the Act. Mr. Vander Zanden proposed that we go ahead with our activities and plans for student exchange, despite the ban on student travel to Eastern Europe.

It was emphasized by Mr. Carrel Hutchinson, delegate from Roosevelt College in Chicago, that the Conference make a special effort to include colonial students in the exchange program.

Resolutions Passed

1. The National Student Conference shall promote the submission of questionnaires by student governments and other student organizations to candiates of the Republican and Democratic and Progressive Parties on five pressing problems before students today: to include-

1. Immediate Cease Fire in Korea
2. Economic Problems of Students
3. Equality
4. Academic Freedom
5. International friendship

Part II

Equality

Mr. Jones emphasized that what is needed in the Conference's program on equality is the most specific attention, immediately, to the existing local issues of discrimination and inequality on campuses throughout the country.

Mr. Everet Mendelsohn made the point that the Conference doesn't need to look for a special campaign on discrimination, for if every one in the Conference would seriously examine his own campus, and local situation, there would be much which the Conference could improve.

Mr. Cohen, likewise felt that the Conference should devote more attention to the local issues involving discrimination. Such issues as discrimination in employment and housing, text books, and discriminatory scholorships. He said he had heard of the good work done by a group of students at the University of Chicago in combating jim-crow housing placements.

One of the delegates from the University of Chicago then proceeded to outline the method employed by the Committee of students to end discriminatory housing, the problems they faced, and the successes they achieved.

Mr. Vander Zanden indicated to the delegates that discrimination has increased on many campuses. He referred to the recent reports of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and the documented study by B'nai Brith, showing the upsurge in violence and discrimination throughout the country. He emphasized the burning of

a Cross on Harvard University campus, and the unnecessary shooting of a Negro student at NYU. cannot be divorced from, on the contrary as a direct manifestation of the increase in discrimination.

He suggested that the Conference should consider mobilizing a delegation to Congress in January to urge it to withdraw tax exemptions from schools that discriminate.

Mr. Mendelschn urged the use of material prepared by the NAACP in the Conference's educational work.

Mr. Lou Sharpe, delegate from Harvard, told of housing discrimination at Harvard, also in scholarships.

A delegate from Wisconsin urged that the NSC formally recommend the setting up of such bodies as "Joint Councils on Human Rights" similar to that at Wisconsin on all campuses where possible.

Many delegates felt Conference failed to put forward an adequate National action program on equality. Mr. Hutchinson suggested that National Conference sponsor National program toward the elimination of discriminatory barriers in professional schools. It was emphasized that a National program gives leadership to local action against discrimination.

Mr. Jones, in an effort to embody the consensus of many of the delegate into a specific proposal, to be adopted by the meeting, proposed:
1. That the NSC through existing equality committee independently and in conjunction with other campus organizations, initiate a program of support, through campus-wide meetings, for the NAACP in the Clarodon County Case.

   a) Initiate and mobilize students through campus-wide meetings, in support of resolutions calling on the Attorney General in behalf of the Justice Department, to submit an Amicus Curi (a friend of the Court) brief in support of the NAACP.
   b) Initiate through campus and regional organizations a program which would organize students in support of admissions of all students to all levels of education.

2. That the regional workshops consider concretely, the way in which to impliment the program.

It was suggested by Mr. Mondelsohn that the Conference could possibly best work out its program on equality if it set up a Commission on discrimination, for it offers the possibility of greater National cohesion in developing any specific program for equality in educatio

REPORT ON N.S.A. CONGRESS

Crisis in education
121 student governments 300 students present

(No program to impliment decisions)
1. N.S.A. revised stand on UMT - opposed UMT
2. Supported FEPC
3. IUS student exchange program supported
4. NSC should be viewed sceptically We had issued discriminatory calls

(This decision illegal under NSA Charter. Leadership contradicted previous years anti-McCarty smear)

NSC sent greetings with proposals
1. National Academic Freedom Week
   Supported Oberlin statement
2. Support student exchange and Big 5 Talks
3. Admittance of Negro students to all colleges.

NSC greetings were not read, all others were.
After pressure - Greetings were read.

Great student interest in Wisconsin Conference. Good reception.
Because of STUDENT VOICE and presence of rank and file opposition, NSA's condemnation was neutralized.
1. IUS meeting in Sept. held for projects to further interests of Students. (Plus unaffiliated organizations - 5 million - 72 countries)

NSA congress invited vice-president of IUS Dr. Halsted Holman to attend. He was refused permission to speak.
decision reversed, Dr. Holman spoke:

1. proposed unity, i.e. international student cooperation and friendship
2. NSA formed from IUS - 25 student organizations organized NSA
3. NSA should not be isolated from the world students organization 60-77 voted not to attend unity meeting.

NSA attacked IUS in a resolution - Dr. Holman said this would be interpreted as meaning NSA did not want to cooperate.

No program for student implementation
Positive program outlined
Smear of Wisconsin Conference

Decision against attendance at Unity Conference
Reasons given:
Spanish and Yugoslavs excluded.
(Constitution of IUS prevents it from cooperating with fascist organizations - Conference to be held in Bucharest)

Academic Freedom commission endorsed Oberlin petition.
Called for student vote and endorsement of it.
Resolution submitted to National Committee because there was not time to discuss it.
McCarran Act restrictions on travel condemned.

STUDENT VOICE

Ideas
1. Send out news releases to all other newspapers and channels on news items.
2. Have paper come out regularly and sell subscriptions.
3. Editorial policy be that of the broadest kind, based on what the Conference stands for in general.

4. Have newsletters, in addition to STUDENT VOICE for immediate issues.
5. Have papers sold in bookstores, etc.
6. Set up an exchange program with college newspapers.
7. Raffles to raise funds for STUDENT VOICE.

Discussion

1. STUDENT VOICE a medium of exchange.
2. Clarifies National Student Conference and tells of all activities and happenings.
3. Coordinates national activity.
4. STUDENT VOICE should support NSC program for an immediate cease fire in Korea. STUDENT VOICE shall carry an article showing the issues which have been settled and positive aspects of Korean Truce talks. Likewise, local Conference groups should send articles to their student newspapers on same subject.

Resolutions passed

1. That the editorial board take up as one of its first items of work the question of finances and ways of raising money (such as advertisements, regional assistance, subscriptions, individual copy sale, etc.) and that these be made known to the regional committees for implemention.

Ideas on Editorial Policy

1. Paper reflect general broad ideas of Conference with factual news stories.
2. Editorials giving opinions and interpretations or personal views be signed as representing views of individuals or specific groups.
3. Several views on same issue be presented along side of each other.
4. Paper will be open to controversial issues.

Elections

Editor of STUDENT VOICE - Wilfred Callender of Brooklyn College
Regional Coordinator (Temporary until Regions meet)
Wisconsin-Chi. Area - to call regular conference at which coordinator will be elected. - Jim Vander Zanden
Boston - Lewis Thorpe
New York - Shirley Carpiloff
Ohio-Mich. and West - Elaine Burdin

Temporary people responsible for Areas
Academic Freedom - Marty Sklar
Peace - Thalia Kosmas

Resolution passed

That fullest efforts be made to insure adequate representation in leadership to include Negro and white, men and women.
It was recommended that there be 2 administrative coordinators, to be elected by Steering Committee, further recommended that 1 to be a women, 1 a man. (Passed 19 to 3 - - 5 abstaining)

Report from Regional Workshops

New York

Elected 5 people to assume responsibility

1. Regional director
2. Financial director
3. STUDENT VOICE
4. 2 aides in either field

Are going to call meeting very shortly.

Wisconsin

Academic Freedom center in Madison, Wisc.

Are calling Regional meeting

First draft of Academic Freedom Charter will be submitted at regional meeting.

Ohio-Michigan-Philadelphia-Pittsburgh

1. Will hold regional meeting soon.
2. Thalia Kosmas temporary head of Peace Committee until Regional meeting
3. Said brief plans until regional meeting.
   a. To correspond with Sen. Flanders of Vt.
   b. To try to circulate Quaker Peace film.
   c. To send out bibliography and other information on Korean War and Peace issues.

Boston

Regional Group:

Functions

1. Exchange information, encourage cooperation among existing groups.
2. Will aid in the formation of groups that deal wit the Conference questions.
3. In doing this, we do not believe that it is necessary for the Conference to take definite stands on particular issues, but only to lay down principles and suggest programs to participating groups.

While we will transmit information, observations, and recommendations of the National Conference and will work for their acceptance insofar as our own convictions allow, we hesitate to obligate a group which is not entirely set in form or makeup to any definite program. (Lou Sharpe has a more concrete proposals which he believes can be accomplished)

Reports also from other regions were briefly spoken before Conference body. All indicated their general plan of procedure upon returning to their respective regions and campuses.

NATIONAL STUDENT CONFERENCE
2008 East 13 St., Bklyn, N.Y.

October 25, 1952

Dear Friends:

Many of you who will read this letter and the enclosed material are familiar with the National Student Conference, its purpose and its activities. Many others will find that this is the first opportunity they have had to learn of this newly formed student organization. Therefore, as a restatement of purpose for some and an introduction for others, we would like to briefly outline the background that will make the enclosed minutes of our National Continuation Committee meeting at the University of Chicago meaningful and valuable for you.

Last April a National Student Conference for Academic Freedom, Equality, and Peace was held in Madison, Wisconsin. The Conference was attended by over 200 students from 35 different schools in all parts of the country. The Conference was called to meet the growing crisis in education, a crisis that students throughout the country find is a result of the intense danger of a third world war. This danger of war has been manifest in the growing suppression of academic freedom and increased discrimination. Students, increasingly in the last two years, have independently and separately been acting in defence of their democratic rights and for world peace based on negotiations and mutual cooperation between the nations of the world. The Conference was an effort to bring together these forward looking students as individuals and as organized groups, to unite in defence of their most basic needs, Peace and a democratic education.

The program developed at the Madison Conference for peace by negotiations and international student friendship through exchange, for student action to guarentee academic freedom and free expression of ideas, for an end to discrimination now, laid the firm basis upon which students, regardless of their differences on other matters, can work together for their common interests.

The Continuations Committee of the Conference, which met in Chicago (see minutes), set as its tasks the concrete implementation of the program adopted at Madison. It as well, set itself the goal of specifically outlining and providing for an organizational arrangement to bring this program to the campuses. The Chicago meeting adopted as its main project the presentation to students nationally of an Academic Freedom Charter to which it proposes to gather 500,000 signatures. The meeting as well launched projects for an immediate Cease-Fire in Korea nad for support to the NAACP Clarendon County Case.

A careful reading of the enclosed minutes of the Chicago meeting will acquaint you with the full scope of these projects. What now remains is the most concerted effort to carry out this perspective by bringing it to students everywhere, through and in cooperation with the National Student Conference.

We are anxious to hear of your ideas and experiences, and stand ready to extend every possible assistance to your efforts for Peace and a Democratic Education.

Sincerely yours,
NATIONAL STUDENT CONFERENCE

Clarence Jones,
Co-Chairman

CJ/sr

Proposals for Implimenting the Organization of the NATIONAL STUDENT CONFERENCE

I. The Campus

Many forms of organization for the conference have developed on the campuses. For example:

A. Coordinating committees;
Committees composed of members of different campus organizations and individuals not affiliated with organizations who join together on the basis of all, or part of the program of the conference for the purpose of strengthening their own activities, e.g. Madison, University of Wisconsin.

B. Area Coordination committee;
A committee formed of individuals and members and/or representatives of organizations from a number of schools in a particular area whose purpose is the same as above e.g. Boston, Harvard, Radcliff, MIT

C. Initiating Committees;
A committee formed of interested individuals to stimulate and develop a local coordinating committee for the conference. e.g. Hunter

D. Conference Committee;
Same as "A" except that this committee develops certain independent activities through three sub-committees that are established. e.g. University of Chicago (Conference committee assumed the main responsibility) for a non-discriminatory housing bureau.

E. Affiliating of Organizations
Organizations on some campuses have directly affiliated to the conference. Insome cases this was done even though there was no committee the organization became the main initiator of conference activity on their campus. elgl Student Action Committee at University of Minn., Committee for Students' Rights at Brooklyn College etc.

Organizations which affiliate and/or cooperate with the Conference maintain full independence in regard to the aspects of the Conference program that they support. Participation in one point of the program does not necessarily commit the organization to any other part of the program. Thus the basis upon which an organization works and cooperates with the NSC is fully dependent upon the organization itself, with the one provision that the organization does not actively oppose any of the general principles of the Conference as stated in the resolutions passed at Madison.

It is important and necessary that the Conference as represented by students who are interested in its program, attempt to stimulate and cooperate with the various campus organizations on whatever basis is possible. Individuals who are interested in the Conference program have the fullest opportunity for bringing the program of the Conference to other students and to organizations ontheir campus.

25-47'33

II. The Regions

We proposed the following regions on the basid of the ontact that the NSC has established and existing strength. This is a revision of the Regional Divisions indicated in the resolutions adopted at Madison:

1. New York
2. New England
3. Philadelphia, Penn.
4. Ohio-Michigan
5. Southern
6. Rocky Mountain
7. Midwest
8. Northern California-Far West
9. Southern California

Region has as its purpose:

A. Coordinate and stimulate intercolligeate activities around specific projects and program of Conference.
B. Distribute materials of Conference- STUDENT VOICE, etc.
C. Gather and transmit informationof activities to national office and to STUDENT VOICE.
D. Initiate specific activities relating to problem of area.
E. Develop financial support for self and National Office.
F. The Regions are responsible for 3/4 of the Budget of the National Office which is approved and apportioned among the regions by the Steering Council.

Regions are organized as follows:

A. A regional committee; a representative from each campus in the area - - particulars of weight of representation to be decided by the region, in regard to representation of affiliated organizations, non-affiliated organizations, and individuals.
B. Each regionis under the direction of a regional coordinator who is elected by a Regional Conference or appointed by the National Officers. (Pending this Regional Conference a temporary Regional Coordinator is to be elected by the National Coordinating Committee or the Steering Council. To be approved by the Steering Council). Each Regional Coordinator is a member of the Steering Council.
C. A Financial Coordinator is to be elected by a Regional Conference. Pending this Conference, a temporary Coordinator is to be appointed by the Regional Coordinator.
D. A STUDENT VOICE Coordinator is to be elected by a Regional Conference. Pending this Conference a temporary Coordinator is to be appointed by the Regional Coordinator.

III. Commissions

Three Commissions are to be formed. Academic Freedom, Equality, and Peace-International Affairs.

A. The purpose of each Commission is to stimulate, initiate, and carry out activity in their field along the lines of the Conference program in conjunction and cooperation with the National Office and Steering Council of the NSC. The Commissions take main responsibility for the conduct and implementation of a specific project related to their main area of interest. Although the Commissions have the greatest flexibility and leeway in the carrying out and initiating of

activities, they are ultimately responsible on questions of policy to the Steering Council and the National Office of the NSC.

B. Each Commission is located in a specific region and is the responsibility of that region for its personnal and financial solvency. We suggest that the Academic Freedom Commission be situated in the Miswest; Equality inNew England; and Peace-International Affairs in the Ohio-Michiganregion. (Temporary poning approval of the regions and locations to be chosen.)

C. Each Commission is under the leadership of a Commission Director who is appointed by the Regional Coordinator and approved by the Steering Council.

D. The Commission Director is a member of the Steering Council.

E. In the interim, until a Commission is established, the Regional Coordinator is responsible for its development and work.

85-47.35

IV. Steering Council

A. This body is elected by Regional Conferences in conformity with Part A, Section 4, of the Resolutions of the Madison Conference. The Steering Council, or National Officers, may appoint a member from a Region pending the holding of its Conference. This member will serve as the Coordinator of that Region.

B. Members

1. One representative from each region who is the Regional Coordinator (9)
2. National Officers (Co-Chairmen) (2)
3. Editor of the newspaper (1)
4. The Administrative Coordinators (2)
5. Commission Directors (3)

C. The Steering Council will be consulted on all questions of policy by the National Staff.

D. The Steering Council designates one of the Co-Chairmen to be its officiating officer.

E. The Steering Council is to meet at the initiative of the National officers, and Administrative Coordinators as well as at the request of any of its members.

V. National Office

A. The National Office of the NSC is the central coordinating body of the NSC. It serves to stimulate and develop the program of the Conference by supplying information and circulating suggestions to the regions, campuses, commissions andother bodies of the Conference on projects, program and organization.

B. The National Office is responsible to the Steering Council and the National Officers.

C. The National Office is under the direction of an Administrative Coordinator.

D. An Administrative Coordinator is elected by the Steering Council.

E. The Administrative Coordinator is empowered, with the approval of one of the Co-Chairmen, to appoint a Staff of at least three positions, more as it is needed:

1. Regional coordinator
2. Financial coordinator
3. Public Relations coordinator

F. The Administrative Coordinator is empowered to engage and appoint a working staff of personnel as needed for the proper functioning of the office.

[Nat'l Student Conf. for Acad. Freedom, Eq. & Peace]

Dear Friend,

This summer in Helsinki, Finland, thousands of sportsmen and tens of thousands of sports enthusiasts from almost every land of the world will come together in the XV Olympic Games. Today, when world tensions mount and the threat of a world war grows, these Games assume a new and tremendous importance to all youth.

Historically, the Olympics have symbolized peace. In ancient Greece, city states suspended their wars in order to celebrate the Games. Since 1896 when the Frenchman, Pierre de Coubertin, revived the Olympics in order to promote world-wide peace and friendship, the Games have typified the desire of peoples of all lands to meet not in armed combat but in friendly competition.

In 1952, the Olympics can play a similar role. Youth from the U.S., Britain, France, USSR, China, and other nations of the world will participate and observe the Games. By eating, sleeping, and talking together, a new avenue is opened to the development of understanding, respect, and friendship between peoples of the world. This understanding, respect, and friendship can aid in overcoming the barriers being erected between peoples and in laying the basis for the peaceful cooperation and coexistance of different systems.

That the Olympics can play an important role in the promotion of world peace has been recognized by sportsmen and sport enthusiasts throughout the world. On page 8 of Student Voice, a copy of which is enclosed, an article deals with this response.

This world-wide enthusiasm for the Olympics and the opportunities the Games offer for the promotion of world friendship, raises the question of what American students can do on a national level in support of the Olympics.

A meeting of twenty Conference sponsers and representatives of a number of national student organizations not offically participating in the conference, met in Philadephia June 28th and 29th to discuss and suggest projects for summer and fall activities. These students have suggested to all conference participants and to all student organizations, both locally and nationally, that friendship and peace greetings be sent to the Olympics.

The following greeting has been recommended:

"We students of the US aend greetings to the athletes, participants and organizers from many lands at the XV Olymic Games in Helsinki. Particularly in these days of international tension, we salute the Olympics as a symbol of international friendship and peace.

We see in these friendly competitions the opportunity to meet and learn about our fellow men and women based upon mutual repect of all peoples.

We desire that all governments meet, in the spirit symbolized by these games, and negotiate their differences to insure that never

again will the Olympics be marred by war, and to make possible a growth of cultural, educational, and athletic interchange between peoples. We desire that students of all lands carry forward the Olympic spirit in the coming year through international exchanges of athletes and sports teams."

It is our belief that campus social action groups, religious organizations, athletic clubs, students governing bodies, student newspapers, and others have an opportunity to work together on this project, exchange ideas, and send joint greetings.

The greetings sent by Northwestern students in the form of scrolls bound together in a book is an idea well suited to other campuses. The greeting containing the names of 2,200 students reads: We Northwestern University Students and Faculty Members greet the athletes of all nations participating in the 1952 Helsinki Olympic Games. Your peaceful sports competition acts as an example for the world to follow." That educators are also interested in the Olympics was seen in the wide response this greeting received among the faculty. Northwestern President Miller and Vice President Gerber were included among the signers.

Meetings might also be held to which prominent athletes and physical education professors are invited to speak. This was done in Chicago where Jesse Owens, famed American Negro athlete and holder of three Olympic track records recently spoke to a meeting whose theme was the Olympics and peace.

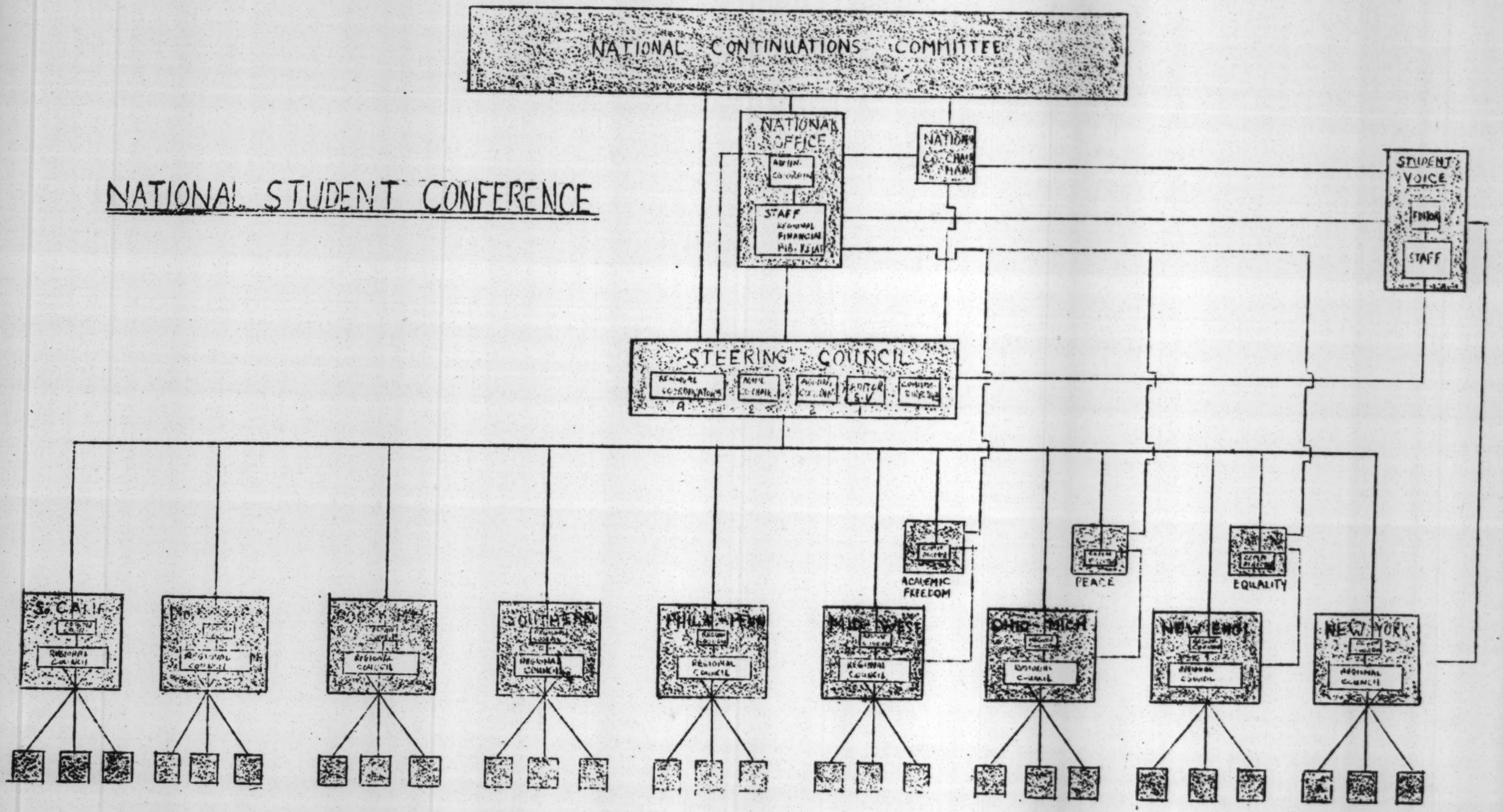
In addition it was urged that all students and organizations call upon the American Olympics Committee to take the initiative in arranging tours through other countries of Olympic teams from the US, USSR, western and eastern Europe upon the conclusion of the Games.

Please address correspondence to Harvey Cohen, 2008 E. 13th St., Brooklyn 29, N.Y..

Yours truly,

Clarence Jones
Co-chairman
National Student Conference for Academic Freedom, Equality, and Peace

NATIONAL STUDENT CONFERENCE



456 Beach 137 St
Rockaway Beach, N.Y.
Oct 4, 1952
7:00 P.M.

Dear Dr. Du Bois:-

Ever since yesterday afternoon I have had the pleasure of your company, and have enjoyed every moment of it. You may look up at the address and try to recall the visit --- Now I'll explain.

I've just finished your new book, "In Battle For Peace". I want to say, although I've been ill, I just couldn't stop reading the book. I felt as if you were here, in this room, telling me the story of America today -- a sad story at this point but I too have no doubt that the outcome will be a happy one.

I am proud to be in the Camp of Peace along with a man of your courage and understanding.

Sincerely
Wilma Needleman

P.S. I realize that your time is valuable, nevertheless I wish to extend an invitation to Mrs. Du Bois & yourself to have ~~Lunch~~ dinner with my family & me at any time you so specify.

W.N.

35-41-16

October 16, 1952

Mrs. Wilma Needleman
456 Beach 137 St.
Rockaway Beach, N.Y.

Dear Mrs. Needleman:

Thank you very much for your kind letter of October 4th.

Possibly after the election Mrs. Du Bois will have some time to accept your kind invitation.

Very sincerely yours,

DB:lh

W.E.B. Du Bois

NEW CENTURY PUBLISHERS

INCORPORATED

TELEPHONE: ALGONQUIN 4-0233 • 832 BROADWAY, NEW YORK 3, N. Y.

June 11, 1952

TO ALL ACCOUNTS:

BIG NEWS!

Dear Friends:

A book by W. E. B. Du Bois! A book that is being rushed into print in order that it may play the maximum possible role in the crucial 1952 election campaign! A book about the battle for peace, and one man's — a very great man's — role in that world-embracing struggle! A full-size book that Masses & Mainstream is publishing at only an even dollar a copy in order to spur its mass sale! ISN'T THAT BIG NEWS FOR EVERY FIGHTER FOR PEACE AND DEMOCRACY?

Because of Dr. Du Bois' unique position and distinguished achievement, this book will be embraced by literally tens of thousands of Progressive Party, American Labor Party, American Peace Crusade, NAACP members, Civil Rights committees, and scores of other organizations with which he is either identified or associated. Above all, the fact that he deals with the central issue confronting our nation and the world - PEACE — makes this a "natural" and a "must" book for all progressives.

In Battle for Peace, by Dr. Du Bois, with commentary by the noted author, Shirley Graham (Mrs. Du Bois), tells the story of the exciting events of just the past year — between the author's 83rd and 84th birthdays — particularly his frame-up trial and his historic acquittal. Written as a personal narrative, the book's own Table of Contents is perhaps the best condensation of the message it holds for the world at this mid-century turning point.

I. About Birthdays
II. The Council on African Affairs
III. My Habit of Travel
IV. Peace Congresses
V. The Peace Information Center
VI. My Campaign for Senator
VII. The Indictment
VIII. The Birthday Dinner
IX. An Indicted Criminal
X. Pilgrimages for Defense
XI. Oh! John Rogge
XII. The Trial
XIII. The Acquittal
XIV. Interpretations

We are printing no order blank below. We want you, first, to take the time to think about this book and its vast possibilities, to discuss these potentialities with your associates and customers, to map out in your mind at least the outlines of an organized plan for the book, a campaign to reach thousands in your city and state with this book — peace fighters, fighters for Negro rights and civil liberties. With this book, which will be out by the end of July, we have the possibility of crashing through the iron curtain of slander or silence on the part of the kept-press reviewers, and of boycott by commercial bookstores. This book can make best-seller history among the people themselves.

More next week about this important book.

Sincerely yours,
NEW CENTURY PUBLISHERS

Joseph Felshin, President

JF:ML
dpowa-18

25-297

25-47.26

NEW CENTURY PUBLISHERS, Inc.

832 BROADWAY NEW YORK 3, N. Y.

Invoice № 6658

Date 9/3/52

Terms a/c

Ship via

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
23 West 26th Street
New York 10, N. Y.

Date of Order Customer's Order No.

	Quantity		List Price	Extension	Discount	Net
	100	In Battle for Peace	1.00	100.00	40%	60.00
		NYC TAX				1.80
						61.80

STATEMENT

NEW CENTURY PUBLISHERS

INCORPORATED

832 BROADWAY, NEW YORK 3, N. Y.

TELEPHONE ALGONQUIN 4-0233

DATE Oct 1, 1952

Dr W E B Du Bois
23 W 26th Street
New York 10, N. Y.

TERMS:
NET CASH

209

DATE	FOLIO	ITEM	DEBIT	CREDIT
		Account Rendered		
9/3/52	6658		61.80	
			61.80	

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NEW CENTURY PUBLISHERS, Inc.

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Invoice № 6871

Date 10/2/52

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Ship via

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
23 West 26th street
New York 10, N. Y.

Date of Order Customer's Order No.

Quantity		List Price	Extension	Discount	Net
50	IN BATTLE FOR PEACE	1.00	50.00	40%	30.00
	NYC TAX				.90
					30.90

25-47 .25

[New Eng. Cit. Concerned for Peace]

32 Crawford Street
Roxbury 21, Mass.
April 8, 1952.

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn, New York.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

In accordance with the wishes expressed by your secretary in a recent telephone conversation, I am forwarding you, under seperate cover, the invitations and material which describe the meetings which are being held in Boston on the 17th and 18th of May.

The affair on the 17th will provide the occasion for the twenty minute talk which she stated you are preparing. The reception the following day will appreciate your ten minute talk (if possible, on the future of the colored peoples of America and the world - at best, a difficult ten minute topic!) We expect an audience of two hundred at the reception, and will have a brief program as well. We would like to know whether you can handle a brief question period at the reception. The attendance will be very largely from the Negro community, and, we expect, will encompass groups from every section and strata of the community.

We would appreciate information regarding your time of arrival, your preferences in housing (whether private home or hotel) meals, etc. Although we have written Mrs. DuBois, we have not yet received word whether or not she may attend, with you, either of the affairs.

We thank you sincerely for your help and encouragement to our efforts for peace here in Boston, and shall do all we can to reach the maximum number of people to hear your messages.

Respectfully yours,

Jack Lee

Jack Lee

32 Crawford Street
Roxbury 21, Mass.
April 20, 1952.

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn, New York.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I want to apologize for my rather impromptu telephoned request on Friday last for your appearance in Boston at the second annual conference of the New England Citizens Concerned for Peace. Our committee here was rather anxious, and thought, inadvisedly, that personal contact might be a speedier method than postal correspondence. We have to learn that there is no substitute for orderly and methodical correspondence.

25-43-2

I am enclosing a preliminary draft call to the conference. The final call will be prepared this week. The conference is this year planned to include representatives of all the peace groups in the area. The new John Hancock Hall has been reserved for the Saturday evening session of the weekend conference. The date of the conference will be Saturday and Sunday, May 17th and 18th.

The conference session Sunday will include four seperate panels: Labor, Women, Youth, and the Negro People and Peace. The panel groups are preparing their program seperately, and are meeting in seperate locations. However, all four groups will meet jointly, Saturday evening, the 17th of May. It is our hope that you can meet with the full session Saturday evening, to discuss general aspects of the world peace movement. Several nationally-prominent speakers have been invited, including Dr. Mordecai Johnson, Mr. Jerome Davis, Dr. Henry Cadbury of Harvard, and others. Dr. Cadbury has already accepted our invitation, and we look forward to responses from some of the others. However, your own position as the leader and the inspiration of our own peace movement makes us certain that your participation in our conference would help make it the effective body which it must be if we are to win the people of New England to action in behalf of peace.

We thank you for your consideration, and sincerely hope that you may meet with us on this occassion.

Sincerely yours,

Jack Lee

Jack Lee
For the Committee

April 23, 1952

Mr. Jack Lee
32 Crawford Street
Roxbury 21, Mass.

Dear Mr. Lee:

I could speak for your committee Saturday evening, May 17th, but I should have to charge $75, which would cover my fee and expenses.

I wish I were able to contribute my services.

Very sincerely yours,

W.E.B. Du Bois

DB:lh
dpowa/65

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol above or preceding the address.

WESTERN UNION

1220

(43)

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

SYMBOLS

DL=Day Letter

NL=Night Letter

LT=Int'l Letter Telegram

VLT=Int'l Victory Ltr.

The filing time shown in the date line on telegrams and day letters is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

[New Engl Cit. Concerned for Peace]

BB563

B.LLT827 NL PD BOSTO MASS 5=

DR W E DUBOIS=

23 WEST 26 ST NYK=

DELIGHTED TO KNOW THROUGH MR LEE YOU WILL SPEAK AT MAY 17 MEETING AS MAIN SPEAKER WE HAD TO PLANNED TO PLACE YOU LAST ON PROGRAM IF YOU PREFER TO SPEAK EARLIER PLEASE LET US KNOW AS THIS CAN EASILY BE CHANGED TIME OF MEETING 8PM PLACE JOHN HANCOCK HALL SUBJECT AS WRITTEN ON PROGRAM

FUNDEMENTAL CRISIS OF OUR TIME; COLONIAL PEOPLES DEMAND EQUAL STATUS TIME FOR SPEAKING 45 MINUTES OR LONGER=

MARY L DAVIS FOR NEW ENGLAND CITIZENS CONCERNED FOR PEACE=

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

[New Eng. Citizens Conc. for Peace]

May 7, 1952

Mr. Jack Lee
32 Brawford Street
Roxbury 21, Mass.

Dear Mr. Lee:

I am getting a little confused at the correspondence concerning the 17th and 18th of May. You wrote me April 20th asking me to speak Saturday evening, May 17th. I replied, April 23, saying that I would speak, and that the charge would be $75. Then you telephoned my secretary saying that you wanted me also to make a short speech on May 18th, forwhich she suggested an additional charge of $25.

Today I received a telegram from Mary L. Davis, who sends no address, asking me to speak May 17th but saying nothing about May 18th.

My secretary also tells me that you made some mention of Mrs. Du Bois being present.

This, then, is my present understanding: I can speak for you thirty minutes Saturday evening. I do not make forty-five minute speeches. My place on the program makes no difference as far as I am concerned. Also, I can speak for ten minutes, as I have said, Sunday, May 18th. The charge for these two appearances will be $100.

If you wish Mrs. Du Bois to be present her fare would have to be added to this, and if you wish her to speak she will probably want, and I think deserve, a small fee.

If the above is the correct understanding, alright. If not, please get in touch with me immediately. Please notify Mrs. Davis that my speech will be "Colonial Imperialism in Africa".

Very sincerely yours,

DB:lh

W.E.B. Du Bois

Boston

[New Eng. Citizens Concerned for Peace]

Mrs Dorothy O'Connor
112 Homestead St.,
Roxbury, Mass

May 10th,1952

Dear Mrs DuBois:

Mr Jack Lee communicated with me and told me that you will be coming in to Boston for the Peace meeting being held by the Citizens concerned for Peace on Sat. May 17th, with Mr DuBois. He further told meh that you would gladly be our guest speaker for the Womens Peace panel that is being held on Sunday afternoon May18th for a slight fee plus traveling expenses. The Committee of which I am secretary considers thi a great honor. By the time you recive this note you will have heard from Mr Jack Lee that we are very happy to have you be our guest for speaker.

Enclose find a copy of our call and also the type of workshop panels we are having for the day. This will give you an idea of what we will be having at the various panels. As you will notice the guest p speaker will also be giving the keynote .

I hope the enclosed will be of some help. If you would like any other information please let me know.

Thank you.

Yours for Peace and freedom,

Mrs Dorothy O'Connor

25-25-24

We, citizens of New England, with our heritage of speaking our minds, cry out for peace.

The war economy and war hysteria are raising havoc with our lives and with the lives and future of our children. We have witnessed the New England economy breaking down under the strain of inflation with tens of thousands of our people unemployed in our once prosperous industrial cities. We have witnessed the almost complete abdication of building for the future of our region — the needed valley authorities, the modern schools, the hospitals, the housing, and the land and forest conservation so greatly needed. We have witnessed the growing attacks against our civil liberties — most precious part of our heritage. We have witnessed increasing oppression of the Negro people and intimidation of the foreign born. Daily we see our sons and husbands drafted for foreign service and daily the casualty lists record the mounting toll of the Korean war.

We seek a different kind of world for ourselves and our children. We ask for a future of life, not death. Believing that a peaceful world is the deepest need of people everywhere, we, citizens concerned for peace, call upon people of all social, economic, religious and political views to forget their differences and join us in demanding peace. Together we can put out the fires of fear and war hysteria, together work to build a better world where resources will be harnessed and human energies bent to the service of life, not death — a world at peace.

What a spectacle of failure we have witnessed in the arms race! We have seen how it undermines democracy at home, how it leads to war abroad. Seeing these things, more than ever we believe that our differences with other nations must be settled by negotiation, and we are convinced that by negotiating in good faith we shall arrive at peace.

We therefore call you to meet with us on Saturday evening, May 17th, at John Hancock Hall in Boston, when speakers who are authorities on their subjects will present a sane and balanced program for peace through negotiation rather than by force of arms. We invite you to hear these spokesmen for peace and then joining with us, call for an end to militarization, alien to our heritage. Call for true negotiations and for peace.

SATURDAY, MAY 17, 1952

8:00 p.m.

NEW ENGLAND MEETS FOR PEACE

JOHN HANCOCK HALL

200 Berkley St., Boston

●

DR. W. E. B. DUBOIS — — — — — —

World's leading authority on colonial Peoples

Co-Founder of the NAACP

Vice-Chairman, Council on African Affairs
For many years Editor of "The Crisis"

The Fundamental Crisis of Our Times: Colonial People's Demand Equal Status

PROFESSOR HENRY CADBURY — — —

Chairman, American Friends' Service Committee

Professor of Theology, Harvard University

Negotiation Is The Way To Peace

RUSS NIXON — — — — — — — — — —

Washington legislative representative for the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of Ameria since 1941

In charge of denazification and decartelization program following World War II with the AMG

What The Cold War Does To Employment

DR. JEROME DAVIS — — — — — — —

Author of "Peace, War and You"
and "Behind Soviet Power"

Director, Promoting Enduring Peace

Negotiation With Soviet Russia Is Possible

●

Singer: Hope Foye of People's Artists

Organist: Ervin Henning

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Hon. Clemens J. France	Providence, R. I.
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Alice Hamilton, M. D.	Hadlyme Ferry, Conn.
Dorothy Haven	Falls Village, Conn.
Dr. & Mrs. Richard Hoffman	Cambridge, Mass.
Rev. & Mrs. Kenneth Hughes	Cambridge, Mass.
Louise Hunt	Portland, Maine
Dr. Kenneth Hutchinson	Brookline, Mass.
Rev. Frederick B. Jansen	Somerville, Mass.
Rev. J. E. Jeltz	Boston, Mass.
Benjamin P. Johnson	Roxbury, Mass.
Professor Mervin Jules	Smith College, Mass.
Sadie Kripke	Dorchester, Mass.
Philip Lefavour	Beverly, Mass.
Florence Luscomb	Cambridge, Mass.
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George Markham	Cambridge, Mass.
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Alexander Wight	Wellesley Hills, Mass.
John Yarmo	Nashua, N. H.
Dr. Edward Young	Brookline, Mass.

N. E. Citizens Concerned for Peace
41 Mt. Vernon Street
Boston 8, Massachusetts

Please mail me.....tickets @ $1.20

Name.....

Address.....

NEW ENGLAND
MEETS FOR
PEACE

NEW ENGLAND MEETS FOR

[New Eng. Citizens Concerned for Peace]

With

• W. E. B. DuBois

Co-founder of the NAACP.
Vice-Chairman, Council on African Affairs

• Henry Cadbury

Chairman, American Friends' Service Committee

• Jerome Davis

Author of "Behind Soviet Power" and "Peace, War and You"

• Russ Nixon

Washington legislative representative for the
United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America

PROGRAM:

NEGOTIATION IS THE WAY TO PEACE	**PROFESSOR CADBURY**
NEGOTIATION WITH THE SOVIET UNION IS POSSIBLE	**DR. JEROME DAVIS**
WHAT THE COLD WAR DOES TO EMPLOYMENT	**RUSS NIXON**

Intermission

The Fundamental Crisis of Our Time:
COLONIAL PEOPLES DEMAND EQUAL STATUS ..... **DR. W. E. B. DuBOIS**

HEAR these spokesmen for peace. Prominent Americans, fearless in the fight for peace and human rights, they speak for all Americans who believe that militarism is not the American way. Shall we not listen, and act to stop the militarization which is stampeding us?

COME to the

MEETING OF NEW ENGLAND CITIZENS CONCERNED FOR PEACE

Saturday evening, May 17, 1952 at 7:45 o'clock

JOHN HANCOCK HALL, Boston

Ticket $1.00 **Tax 20c** **Total $1.20**

New England Citizens Concerned for Peace, 41 Mount Vernon Street, Boston
CApitol 7-2717

32

NEW ENGLAND CITIZENS CONCERNED FOR PEACE

41 MOUNT VERNON STREET • BOSTON 8, MASSACHUSETTS • CApitol 7-2717

EDWIN B. GOODELL, Jr., Chairman
ELIZABETH C. RAYMOND, Sec'y-Treas.

June 5,1952

W.E.B. DuBois
23 West 26th Street
New York, N.Y.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Following May 17th, we temporarily collapsed and did not meet again for two weeks and that together with the fact that I have been away for a while accounts for our lateness in thanking you for your great contribution to the success of our annual meeting.

The committee feels deeply indebted to you for your kindness in coming to Boston to speak, your patience in waiting through a program which proved to be even longer than we had feared and for the very fine speech which you gave. It certainly was worth waiting for and made the evening an event we shall long remember.

We have had a request for several copies of your speech to send to Europe. Do you have copies you could send us? If not, perhaps you might lend us one, and we would have others made?

Again thank you. We hope you will return to Boston soon.

Sincerely Yours
Mary L. Davis
for N.EC.C.P.

[New Eng. Citizens Conc. for Peace]

June 20, 1952

Miss Mary L. Davis
N.E.C.C.P
41 Mt. Vernon St.
Boston 8, Mass.

Dear Miss Davis:

Thank you for your letter of June 5.

I am asking my secretary to find a copy of my Boston speech and send it to you. She will do this if possible.

Very sincerely yours,

DB:lh
enc.

W.E.B. Du Bois

[New England Citizens Concerned for Peace]

Preliminary Draft for Submission to Potential Sponsors

(On the basis of your suggestions this draft will be revised and resubmitted to you with an invitation to become a sponsor.)

The N.E.C.C. for Peace invites participation in its second annual conference to be held at the 20th Century Club, 3 Joy Street, Boston, Mass. The conference will convene May 17th. It is hoped that those attending may wish to meet on the following day to make plans for specific action with their closest associates, in the labor union field, the women's field, with youth and racial or nationality groups. The sponsoring committee will provide accomodations for such "action" meetings.

The sponsoring committee is convinced that in this period negotiations not arms races lead to peace. That the arms race has increased international tension, brought insecurity to all, especially youth, a lowered standard of living for all but the few and a loss of many of the traditional American freedoms. In Justice Douglas' words, "We are drifting fast toward depression."

The sponsoring committee is also convinced that the majority of the American people know these things to be true and are eager to express them in spite of the threats to which they have been subjected and the enveloping propaganda that they must see through.

The sponsoring committee is not convinced as to the best way to provide a channel for the expression of the people's will. It is to explore the possibilities that this conference is being called and to listen to an analysis of the present situation against which to check our convictions. To carry this out the following program is presented:

Conference Program in Outline:

First Subject -- "Negotiation -- not an arms race -- is the road to peace" and as a corollary "Negotiation with the Soviet Union is possible." To be handled by speech and discussion, preferably by a member of the Friends Service Committee which has been so clear in its treatment of these related subjects.

Second Subject -- Effect of the cold war on employment and the standard of living in New England and a comparison with the possibilities under peace with friendly international cooperation and trade. To be led by a trade union leader or economist with first-hand knowledge of labor conditions.

Third Subject -- "The fundamental crisis of our time - colonial peoples demand equal status." To be led by an authority in the field who sees this particular crisis as clearly and sympathetically as Justice Douglas.

Summary by the Chairman -- invitation for general discussion of techniques of work - with especial emphasis at this time on the petition campaign asking for a meeting of the five powers - U.S., USSR, Great Britain, France and China.

Invitation to participate in an action session in special interest groupings the next day. Special sessions to be followed by a brief report from each group to the end that mutual aid might be given.

Selection of a committee with representatives of each group to work with the Executive Committee of the NECCP.

"Work and Serve the Hour" — Organized October 25, 1915

New Jersey State Federation of Colored Women's Clubs, Inc.

Mrs. Lenora B. Willette, President
137 Stephen Street — Belleville, New Jersey
Telephone Belleville 2-3245

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Rev. Florence Randolph, D. D.*

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Mrs. James H. Beckett
Mrs. Russell C. Caution
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Mrs. Marie Parker

April 20th, 1952

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
409 Edgecomb Avenue,
New York, New York.

Dear Dr. DuBois;

I have been given the honor of inviting you to serve as guest speaker for the New Jersey State Federation of Colored Women's Clubs at its Annual Convention to be held at Bordentown Manual Training School, Bordentown New Jersey, July 16th, 17th and 18th.

It is the desire of the Program Committee that you come to us the afternoon of July 17th, at 2:00P.M., inasmuch as at that time we will have many officials of the state in attendance, as well as representatives from other organizations.

The theme of our convention is: "Building Today To Meet Tomorrow." However, you are in no way bound to confine your address to the theme.

I trust that you will find it possible to come to us, and I would appreciate an early reply, including a statement of fee.

Sincerely yours,
Lenora B. Willette
Lenora B. Willette,
President.

Dear Mrs. Willette

Dr. Du Bois is lecturing in Wisconsin. Before leaving he asked me to inform you that he could speak forthe Federation July 17 His charge would be $75, which would include fee and expenses except board and lodging

Very sincerely

April 24, 1952

Mrs. Lenora B. Willette, President
N.J. State Federation of Colored Women's Clubs
137 Stephen Street
Belleville, New Jersey

Dear Mrs. Willette:

Dr. Du Bois is lecturing in Wisconsin this weekend.

Before leaving he asked me to inform you that he could speak for the Federation July 17th. His charge would be $75, which would include fee and expenses except board and lodging.

Very sincerely yours,

Lillian Hyman
Secretary to Dr. Du Bois

DB:lh
dpowa/65

"Work and Serve the Hour" Organized October 25, 1913

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Mrs. Maggie Beckett
Mrs. Naomi Y. Hatcher
Mrs. Marie Parker

May 4th, 1952

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
23 West 26th Street,
New York, 10,
New York.

Dear Dr. DuBois;

I have before me the letter from your Secretary, Miss Hyman, dated April 24th, in which she has informed us of your acceptance of the New Jersey State Federation of Colored Women's Clubs' invitation to serve as the guest speaker at the Annual Convention of the organization July 17th, 1952, which will be held at the Manual Training School, Bordentown, New Jersey.

The Program Committee has accepted your statement of fee, which is to be Seventy-five dollars, plus accommodations. You will be the guest of our organization at all meals during your visit, and should you arrive by train, our Hospitality Chairman will meet you, if you will let us know when you plan to arrive. The afternoon program at which you will speak begins at 2:00 P.M., but should you wish to arrive early, we would be happy to have you as our guest at dinner, which will be served in the school dining hall at 12:00 noon.

If you will send me the topic of your address, and the scope, I will be very much obliged. Meanwhile, we look forward to greeting you on July 17th.

Very truly yours,
Lenora B. Willette
Lenora B. Willette. President

May 7, 1952

Mrs. Lenora B. Willette, President
New Jersey State Federation of Colored Women's Clubs
137 Stephen Street
Belleville, N. J.

My dear Mrs. Willette:

I have your letter of May 4th concerning my speech at your convention July 17th. I will let you know later the exact time of my arrival.

The subject of my address will be "Colonial Imperialism in Africa."

Very sincerely yours,

DB:lh

W.E.B. Du Bois

"WORK AND SERVE THE HOUR" ORGANIZED OCTOBER 25, 1913

New Jersey State Federation of Colored Women's Clubs, Inc.

Mrs. Lenora B. Willette, President
137 Stephen Street Belleville, New Jersey
Telephone Belleville 2-3245

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Mrs. Naomi Y. Hatcher
Mrs. Marie Parker

25-30-8

June 20,1952

Dr.W.E.B.DuBois,
23 West 26th Street,
New York,10,New York.

Dear Dr.DuBois;

I am writing to ask if you will kindly forward to me a biographical guide which we may use in making your introduction? I would also like to have a photograph of youself,suitable for newspaper publicity.

When you are certain of the time you will arrive at the convention via of Trenton,please drop a card to this office,so that we may so schedule you with our reception committee, and a car will be assigned to your service.

Very truly yours,
Lenora B Willette
Lenora B.Willette,
President.

June 26, 1952

Mrs. Lenora B. Willette, President
N.J. State Federation of Colored Women's Clubs, Inc.
137 Stephen Street
Belleville, N. J.

Dear Mrs. Willette:

Enclosed is a photograph.

You will find my biography in "Who's Who in America", in the "British Who's Who", or in the Colored "Who's Who". These can be obtained in any public library.

I will let you know the time of my coming.

Very sincerely yours,

W.E.B. Du Bois

DB:lh
enc.

[N.J. State Fed of Col W. Clubs]

35-30-15

THE NEW JERSEY STATE FEDERATION OF COLORED WOMEN'S CLUBS

MRS. LENORA B. WILLETTE, President

REQUESTS THE HONOR OF YOUR PRESENCE

AT THE

THIRTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL CONVENTION

JULY 16TH-18TH, 1952

MANUAL TRAINING SCHOOL

BORDENTOWN, NEW JERSEY

2400
1200
4200

NEW JERSEY STATE FEDERATION OF COLORED WOMEN'S CLUBS

Thirty-seventh

Annual Convention

JULY 16-18, 1952

MANUAL TRAINING SCHOOL
BORDENTOWN, NEW JERSEY

32-2-10

OBJECT

"To 'Work and Serve the Hour' in helping to solve the many problems confronting the race; to study conditions in cities and counties; and in the spirit of Christ, by personal contact and sympathy, to 'Lift as we Climb'."

NEW JERSEY STATE FEDERATION OF COLORED WOMEN'S CLUBS

Organized 1915 Incorporated 1925

Affiliated with
The National Association of Colored Women

Thirty-seventh Annual Convention

Theme

"Building Today to Face Tomorrow"

NEW JERSEY FEDERATION SONG

(Tune: "Love Divine, All Love Excelling")

I.

For the ultimate salvation,
For the uplift of the throng,
Comes New Jersey's Federation
Formed of women true and strong.
All around us, glowing, burning,
Flames this sign of racial need;
Silently and ever turning,
Waiting for our word and deed.

II.

Out of bondage merely merging—
To advance our greatest need;
Jersey women want no urging
Swift are they to do and lead.
For a better race we are yearning,
Strong in body, keen in mind,
With their souls flung wide to learning
And the good of all mankind.

III.

We have caught the vision's beauty,
We will make our dreams come true;
Dreams of ideal love and duty,
Dreams of womanhood made new.
To no compromise we're yielding
In a purpose so sublime;
God the right is always shielding
While we ever higher climb.

—*Esther A. Yates.*

OFFICIAL STAFF

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Rev. Florence Randolph, D.D.*

PAST PRESIDENTS—Mrs. George A. Douglas
Mrs. William R. Valentine*
Mrs. Alice B. Arrington
Mrs. Ida E. Brown*
Mrs. Alvin S. Mason
Mrs. James H. Beckett
Mrs. Russell C. Caution
* Deceased

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VICE-PRESIDENT ..... Mrs. Mildred Taylor

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NORTHWESTERN ..... Mrs. Estelle M. Morris
EAST CENTRAL ..... Mrs. Mollie G. Langford
WEST CENTRAL ..... Mrs. F. Harold Johnson
SOUTHEASTERN ..... Mrs. Wilnette B. Price
SOUTHWESTERN ..... Mrs. Warren D. Engleton

TREASURER ..... Mrs. Clarence S. Janifer

CHAIRMAN OF EXECUTIVE BOARD
Mrs. Russell C. Caution

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY
Mrs. E. Gertrude Jackson

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RECORDING SECRETARY ..... Mrs. F. Leon Harris

CHAPLAIN ..... Mrs. Sadie J. Ellsworth

PARLIAMENTARIAN ..... Mrs. George M. Plaskett

STATISTICIAN ..... Mrs. Camilla Lockwood

HISTORIAN ..... Mrs. Delia Martin

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Mrs. James H. Beckett
Mrs. Naomi Y. Hatcher
Mrs. Marie Parker

DEPARTMENT HEADS

Junior Federation
Mrs. Clarence N. Janifer

Education
Miss Pansy Borders

Health
Mrs. Omega V. Mason

Music
Mrs. Margaret Moseley

Inter-racial Relations
Mrs. Grace Fenderson

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Mrs. Rosa Turner

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Mrs. Carrie Plaskett

Ways and Means
Mrs. Wilnette B. Price

Budget
Mrs. Ruth Ramsey

Emergency
Mrs. Minnie B. Carpenter

Constitution Revision
Mrs. Anna Monroe

Convention
Mrs. Mildred Taylor

Awards
Mrs. Lenora Hatchett

Wednesday Morning—July 16th, 1952

8:30 REGISTRATION

9:00 EXECUTIVE BOARD MEETING
Mrs. Russell C. Caution, Presiding

10:00 OPENING SESSION OF CONVENTION
Mrs. Lenora B. Willette, President, Presiding

Devotions ..... Mrs. Sadie Ellsworth, Chaplain
Welcome to Delegates ..... State President
Roll Call of Officers
Minutes of Last Convention Session
Appointment of Committees
Reports Miscellaneous
Reports of Officers, Heads of Departments, Credential Committee

12:00 MEMORIAL SERVICES
For Rev. Florence Randolph, Founder and Others
(Arranged by Mrs. Sadie Ellsworth and Mrs. Margaret Moseley)

1:00 DINNER

Wednesday Afternoon—July 16th, 1952

Mrs. Wilnette B. Price, Southeastern, Presiding

2:00 GENERAL SESSION
Reports Continued
Business

3:00 PRESIDENT'S ROUND TABLE
Conducted by Mrs. Lenora B. Willette, State President

5:30 SUPPER

Wednesday Evening—July 16th, 1952

Mrs. Thelma Engleton, Southwestern, Presiding

Invocation ..... Mrs. Sadie Ellsworth, Chaplain
Music ..... Federation Song
Led by Chairman of Music Department
Welcome Address ..... Dr. James E. Segear
Principal, Bordentown Manual Training School
Vocal Selection ..... Mrs. Helen R. Norvelle
Greetings ..... Junior Federation
Fashion Show—Arranged by Mrs. Pearl Harris

Reception to Presidents, Officers, Delegates, Guests and Visitors
Hospitality Chairman—Mrs. Lois Polk

Theme—"Building Today To Face Tomorrow"

Thursday Morning—July 17th, 1952

Mrs. Estelle Morris, Northwestern, Presiding

9:00 GENERAL SESSION

Opening Prayer ..... Mrs. Sadie Ellsworth, Chaplain

Federation Song

Reports of Clubs (3 Minutes)

Business—New Jersey's Participation in the National Convention

Judging of Arts and Crafts

1:00 DINNER

Thursday Afternoon—2:00 O'clock

Mrs. Lenora B. Willette, State President, Presiding

Federation Song

Invocation ..... Rev. E. F. Webb

Vocal Selection

Address—"Colonial Africa"

DR. W. E. B. DuBOIS

Former United States Minister to Liberia

Pioneer for Civil Rights

Presentation of Scroll to Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,

Mrs. Russell C. Caution

Music

Introduction of Visitors

Remarks

Adjournment

5:30 SUPPER

Thursday Evening—8:00 O'clock

Mrs. Maria Johnson, West Central, Presiding

SPECIAL MUSIC ARRANGEMENT

By State Chairman, Mrs. Margaret Moseley

March of Presidents and Reception

Theme—"Building Today To Face Tomorrow"

Friday Morning—July 18th, 1952

9:00 EXECUTIVE BOARD MEETING
Mrs. Russell C. Caution, Chairman, Presiding

10:00 GENERAL SESSION
Mrs. Ruth Ramsey, East Central, Presiding

Invocation ..... Mrs. Sadie Ellsworth, Chaplain

Business and Reports of Committees

Report of Human Relations Committee,
Mrs. Margaret L. Caution

1:00 DINNER

Friday Afternoon—July 18th, 1952

Mrs. Mildred Brooks, Northeastern, Presiding

2:00 GENERAL SESSION

Invocation ..... Mrs. Sadie Ellsworth, Chaplain

2:30 - 4:00 WORKSHOPS (Conducted by Department Heads)

HEALTH ..... Mrs. Omega V. Mason
EDUCATION ..... Miss Pansy Borders
LEGISLATION ..... Mrs. Delia Martin
YOUTH CONSERVATION,
(Direction and Guidance)
Mrs. Una M. Janifer
HUMAN RELATIONS,
Mrs. Margaret L. Caution
EMPLOYMENT ..... Mrs. EsCobeda Posey

Question Period

Introduction of Guests

Adjournment

5:30 SUPPER

Theme—"Building Today To Face Tomorrow"

Friday Evening—July 18th, 1952

Mrs. Russell C. Caution, Presiding

8:00 CLOSING SESSION

Invocation .....Mrs. Sadie Ellsworth, Chaplain

Federation Song

Report of Trustees

Report of Convention Committee

Report of Resolution Committee

Reports of Other Committees

Report of Credential Committee

Report of Awards Committee

Report of Arts and Crafts Department

Report of Findings of Convention

Music .....Group Singing

Led by State Music Chairman, Mrs. Margaret Moseley

Closing Remarks,

State President, Mrs. Lenora B. Willette

Closing Ceremony....State Chaplain, Mrs. Sadie Ellsworth

GENERAL INFORMATION

1. Members of the Executive Committee and delegates (or alternates) report to CREDENTIAL DESK for payment of $1.00 Registration Fee; Per Capita Tax and Ways and Means—BEFORE REGISTRATION.

2. Register at Registration Desk and receive BADGE.

3. Delegates must be prepared to make their reports as scheduled. Three (3) minutes will be allowed.

4. Financial Secretary and Treasurer will receive money each day from 8:30 to 9:00 a.m.; 1:00 to 1:30 p.m.; 4.30 to 5:00.

5. All Visitors are required to register. Visitor's Registration Fee—25 cents per day. Each will receive a Visitor's Badge.
Registration Fee Thursday—$1.00.

6. Financial Secretary will colect all money for board and lodging.

MEALS

Breakfast	.65
Dinner	1.35
Supper	.65

CONVENTION RULES

1. This is the Official Program. Keep it for use during the Convention. It contains all programs for day and evening sessions.

2. Those appearing on the program will please take seats on stage before opening of the session. A warning signal of one minute will be given each speaker.

3. Sections will be reserved for delegates during Executive and Business sessions of the Convention. Please be in seats five minutes before opening time.

4. No delegate may represent more than one club organization.

5. When addressing the chair, the speaker should announce her name and club.

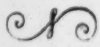
6. All motions other than mere formal ones, should be written and presented to the Recording Secretary.

7. No announcements except those of vital importance will be made from the platform.

8. That all may enjoy the sessions, please observe quiet. Pages will pass notes when necessary.

9. We ask your cooperation in making this Convention a success.

CONVENTION PROGRAM COMMITTEE



Mrs. Mildred Taylor, Chairman

Mrs. Gertrude Jackson	Mrs. Una M. Janifer
Mrs. Pearl Harris	Mrs. Camilla Lockwood
Mrs. Estelle Morris	Mrs. Lois Polk
Mrs. Mildred Brooks	Mrs. Julia Townes
Mrs. Mariah Johnson	Mrs. Rosa Turner
Mrs. Ruth Ramsey	Mrs. Anna Monroe
Mrs. Wilnette B. Price	Mrs. Margaret Moseley
Mrs. Thelma Engleton	Mrs. Margaret L. Caution

Mrs. Lenora B. Willette, Ex-Officio

Hospitality Committee

Mrs. A. Polk

Music

Mrs. Margaret Moseley

NEGRO NATIONAL ANTHEM

"Lift Every Voice and Sing"

lift ev'ry voice and sing,
Till earth and heaven ring,
Ring with harmonies of Liberty:
Let our rejoicing rise
High as the list'ning skies,
Let it resound loud as the rolling sea—
Sing a song full of the faith that the
dark past has taught us;
Sing a song full of the hope that the
present has brought us;
Facing the rising sun of our new day begun,
Let us march on till victory is won.

Stony the road we trod,
Bitter the chast'ning rod,
Felt in the days when hope unborn had died;
Yet with a steady beat
Have not our weary feet
Come to the place for which our fathers
sighed?
We have come over a way that with tears
has been watered,
We have come treading our path thro' the
blood of the slaughtered,
Out from the gloomy past, till now we stand
at last
Where the white gleam of our bright star is cast.

God of our weary years,
God of our silent tears,
Thou who has brought us thus far on
the way;
Thou who hast by Thy might,
Led us into the light,
Keep us forever in the path, we pray,
Lest our feet stray from the places, our God,
where we met Thee,
Lest our hearts, drunk with the wine of the
world, we forget Thee;
Shadowed beneath Thy hand, may we
forever stand
True to our God, true to our native land.

—*James Weldon Johnson.*

"WORK AND SERVE THE HOUR"

ORGANIZED OCTOBER 25, 1913

New Jersey State Federation of Colored Women's Clubs, Inc.

Mrs. Lenora B. Willette, President
137 Stephen Street Belleville, New Jersey
Telephone Belleville 2-3245

HONORARY PRESIDENT
Rev. Florence Randolph, D. D.*

PAST PRESIDENTS
Mrs. George A. Douglas
Mrs. William R. Valentine*
Mrs. Alice B. Arrington
Mrs. Ida E. Brown*
Mrs. Alvin S. Mason
Mrs. James H. Beckett
Mrs. Russell C. Caution
*Deceased

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Mrs. Mildred Taylor

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Mrs. Ruth Ramsey
Southwest
Mrs. Thelma J. Engleton
Southeast
Mrs. Wilnette B. Price

Chairman, Executive Board
Mrs. Russell C. Caution

Corresponding Secretary
Mrs. E. Gertrude Jackson
62 Waverly Avenue
Newark 8, N. J.

Recording Secretary
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Chaplain
Mrs. Sadie J. Ellsworth

Parliamentarian
Mrs. Carrie Plaskett

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Mrs. Camilla Lockwood

Historian
Mrs. Delia Martin

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Mrs. Susie Vincent
Mrs. Minnie Carpenter
Mrs. Ruth Ramsey
Mrs. Maggie Beckett
Mrs. Naomi Y. Hatcher
Mrs. Marie Parker

July 25,1952

Dr.W.E.Burghardt DuBois,
31 Grace Court,
Brooklyn,2,New York.

Dear Dr.DuBois;

I have your letter of July 24th,relative to your check to the amount of Seventy-five dollars.I have just received it from our Treasurer,and was about to post it in this letter thanking you for your graciousness in coming to us,and to tell you how much your address meant to the people of the assembly,and especially to the delegates of the New Jersey State Federation of Colored Women's Clubs. I will enclose the check now,as I am about to leave for California(on Sunday ,27th) and I do not wish to have you wait until my return to receive payment as agreed.

I wish that I might have had the opportunity to have visited with you at length,but the details of the convention kept me constant-occupied.I can recall occassions,however,when our paths crossed at the various activities sponsored by the Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity,of which my husband is a member.I trust that we may meet again in the very near future under less hectic circumstances,where we may talk at length, since I am very much interested in the Citizen's Committee of the Point Four Program.

With best personal regards,and many thanks for your visit,

I am Sincerely yours,

Lenora B Willette

NEW WORLD REVIEW

114 East Thirty-Second Street · New York 16 · Murray Hill 3-3855

September 12,1952

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn
New York

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

As one of the initiators of the peace referendum campaign to end the war in Korea and honorary chairman of the American Peace Crusade, we feel it would be especially appropriate if we could have an article from you in the November issue of the magazine and that such an article would be especially helpful in stimulating interest in the refemendum among our readers. We carried the original statement about the campaign in our September issue, and in the October issue we are printing a copy of the ballot itself, with a brief article about the initial response around the country. We would like to do something in each issue to help the campaign along, and an article by you would be especially valuable. Abbott Simon agreed to give you any data necessary on the progress of the campaign if you would consent to do the article.

25-25-19

This article would be especially important for the November issue, since this is to be an enlarged, 100-page special issue devoted mainly to the achievements of the Soviet Union in the 35 years since the Russian Revolution, its struggle for peace, and the need for peaceful co-existence. While our idea is that your article might concentrate on the need for an immediate cease-fire in Korea as the most urgent first step for achieving peace, it would fit in with the over-all purposes of the issue if you would want to write something as well on the importance of peaceful solutions in American-Soviet relations, and the necessity of finding the way to such solutions as the main essential for world peace.

We would like to have the article in hand by October 1st, and would suggest around 1500 words or so as the length. I would appreciate hearing from you as soon as possible whether you will be able to do the article, and hope very much that you will agree.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Jessica Smith

Jessica Smith,

Editor

September 17, 1952

Miss Jessica Smith
New World Review
114 East 32 St.
New York, N.Y.

My dear Miss Smith:

I shall be glad to furnish on or before October 1st the article which you suggest in your letter of September 12th.

Very sincerely yours,

DB:lh

W.E.B. Du Bois

NEW WORLD REVIEW

114 East Thirty-Second Street · New York 16 · Murray Hill 3-3355

September 24, 1952

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
23 West 26th Street
New York City

35-25-80

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

It is wonderful that you will let us have the article for our November anniversary issue and we look forward with great pleasure to receiving it in the near future.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Jessica Smith

Jessica Smith,
Editor

NEW WORLD REVIEW

114 East Thirty-Second Street · New York 16 · Murray Hill 3-3855

October 1, 1952

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn
New York

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

Our very deepest thanks to you for the wonderful article which arrived this morning. It will be a most valuable addition to our special November anniversary issue, and we consider ourselves very privileged to haveit for publication. We are also very appreciative ofthe fact that you sent it in so promptly, since we realize how very many calls there are upon your time.

I will send you the galley proofs as soon as they are ready.

Gratefully, and with very best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Jessica Smith

Jessica Smith
Editor

25-25-18

NEW WORLD REVIEW

114 East Thirty-Second Street · New York 16 · Murray Hill 3-3855

November 6, 1952

Dear Dr. DuBois:

We know that your friends and all who are familiar with your views on the USSR and its relation to world peace will be very much interested in your valuable contribution to the special November Anniversary issue of NEW WORLD REVIEW.

This issue of the magazine has already made an excellent impression on those who have read it, and we are naturally eager to get it into the hands of as many people as possible who might be influenced in the cause of peace and world understanding.

Would you, therefore, be good enough to provide us with the names of friends and associates to whom we might send a complimentary copy?

We are enclosing a self-addressed stamped envelope for your reply.

Sincerely yours,

Donald Schoolman
Business Manager

ds/mo
65/dpowa

25-42-3

[New World Review]

November 19, 1952

Miss Jessica Smith
New World Review
111 East 32 St.
New York 16, N.Y.

Dear Miss Smith:

I notice that you are distributing books for Christmas.

From the enclosed list I presume that you do not know that I recently published a book on Peace, and that a number of other booksellers have joined you in failing to make note of it.

I wonder why?

Very sincerely yours,

DB:lh

W.E.B. Du Bois

NEW WORLD REVIEW

114 East Thirty-Second Street · New York 16 · Murray Hill 3-3855

November 24,1952

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
23 West 26th Street
New York City

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

I am really shattered by your letter of November 19 in which you refer to the fact that your book on Peace is not included in our Christmas book list and seem to suggest that there is some sort of boycott involved, classing us with other booksellers in this respect. It is very distressing that you should have such an impression of us.

First of all, please let me explain the basis on which the Christmas book list was prepared. This was purely and simply an effort to make a little money in order to help us weather a very desperate financial situation which we must try to solve in whatever way we can if we are to be able to continue publishing our magazine at all. We have a permanent arrangement with the remainders department of Citadel Press. From time to time they have on hand books that they have not been able to sell which they are willing to let us have for prices as low as five or ten cents a copy , in order on the one hand to help them get distribution of books that cannot be disposed of otherwise, and at the same time to enable us to get a small income from this source. You will notice that all the books on the list you referred to are books that have been out for some time.

25-25-20

Secondly, while we do try to do everything possible to help promote books that further the cause of peace, we are not strictly speaking "booksellers". Our main job is the publication of our magazine, and trying to keep our heads above water both with regard to the circulation of our magazine, which is a tough problem these days, and raising the necessary funds to keep going - also a tough problem ! Recently, as you know because you were good enough to be one of the contributors, we got out an enlarged November anniversary issue, which put us under unusually heavy pressure both with regard to time and finances, so that we have not been in a position to take as much initiative in other things as we would like to.

While certainly we feel it is our responsibility to be on the look-out for opportunities to push in every way possible anything that is of such vital importance to the peace movement as your own book, for example, I think that you will agree that the main initiative in this should come from the publishers themselves, who know that our magazine is an important medium of distribution. Yet it was only the day before your letter arrived that the publishers of your book called Mr. Don Schoolman, our business manager, to ask why we had not done anything in the way if promotion. He answered that we would certainly want to cooperate, and proposed as one step that they run an advertisement of the book, in addition to steps that we would take ourselves. This does not mean that our cooperation is dependent on an advertisement, but only that

experience has shown that this would bring good results, and that our readers would certainly be eager to buy a book by you. The publishers were unwilling to take an advertisement, whereupon Mr. Schoolman said that we would go ahead an insert one in our January issue in any case, without expense to them, although this is a somewhat unusual procedure. This would have been done in the ecember issue had they called us in time, but unfortunately our December issue, was already in process of going to press.

There is, of course, no excuse for the fact that we have not yet reviewed your book, especially in view of the generous and prompt way in which you responded to our request for an article for our November issue, which we were very proud to publish.

All I can say by way of explanation is that since the former head of our book review section fell victim to thecurrent hysteria and left us some time ago, we have had no book review editor. The whole matter of book reviewing has been done on a catch as catch can basis, since we cannot afford to pay anyone to do the job. As a result we have a back log of about two hundred books that should have had some mention that have gone unreviewed. In the December issue, for example, is a review I wrote a year ago of a book published over two years ago !

We realize, of course, that your book is far more important than these others. I only bring this up because I am so anxious that you should understand that this has not been a case of deliberate neglect, but simply of so many pressures coming from all directions that many important things go undone.

We shall do our best to make up for this, first by having a review in the January issue, and secondly by working out some method of promotion in addition to inserting an advertisement without cost to the publisher. We have in mind a special mailing just as soon as we can make the necessary arrangements.

So please do not think too ill of us.

Very sincerely yours,

Jessica Smith

Jessica Smith,

Editor

25 - 25 - 21

[N.Y. AMSTERDAM NEWS]

W.E. Burghardt Du Bois
Thirty-One Grace Court
Brooklyn, 2, N. Y.

Jan. 25, 1952

The Editor of the Amsterdam News:

The Government of the United States has never refused me a passport, during sixty years of travel, including 13 trips to Europe and 4 to the West Indies. In recent years I have had passports for England in 1945, France and the Soviet Union in 1949, and for Czechoslovakia in 1950. I did not apply for a passport to the Second World Peace Congress in 1951, but went to the Bahamas where a passport is not necessary. I have applied for a passport to attend the Inter-Continental Peace Conference in Brazil, next March. This application has not been denied since it was not made until January 22. Naturally this application may be denied, but if the Conference is held I assume that I will receive permission to atiend.

At any rate you have no justification to publish the distortion of fact which you did in your issue of January 19, 1952.

Very sincerely,

(signed) W.E.B. Du Bois

35-5-316

[New York City, Board of Elections]

33 Line 82—52—T.P.

CERTIFICATE OF ELECTION, MEMBER OF STATE COMMITTEE

BOARD OF ELECTIONS IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK

General Office, Room 408, Police Academy Building, Broome and Centre Streets, Manhattan

We, the undersigned, the members of the Board of Elections in The City of New York having canvassed the whole number of votes cast at the Primary Election held by the **AMERICAN LABOR PARTY** in said City, on the 22nd day of April, 19 52, according to the original statements of said votes filed with us in the manner directed by law, do hereby certify that

William E.B. DuBois

31 Grace Court Bklyn.

was duly elected a MEMBER of the STATE COMMITTEE from the 7th ~~xxxx~~ Cong. Assembly District.

COUNTY OF Kings

WITNESS our names and official seal, at The City of New York, State of New York, on this 29 day of April 19 52

BOARD OF ELECTIONS IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK — EXCELSIOR

Commissioners of Elections in The City of New York.

Attest:

Chief Clerk.

C-27-19

The New York Public Library

Astor, Lenox and Tilden Foundations

CIRCULATION DEPARTMENT
SCHOMBURG COLLECTION
104 West 136th Street
New York 30, N. Y.

New York, January 28, 1952

Dr. William E. B. Du Bois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 2, New York

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

I have been encouraged by Francis Broderick and other scholars to hope that there would be some possibility of your depositing your papers in the Schomburg Collection. I am sure you know that we will be greatly honored to receive them at any time you can part with them. I have been a little timid about approaching you on this subject, but I can't bear to think that the Schomburg Collection would miss out on an acquisition of this sort because I had failed to approach you. It would seem to me a great pity if your distinguished papers should be removed from New York which has been the center of so much of your activity. Of course, I realize that your papers touch phases of Negro life in all areas, but I would like to see them preserved in New York, the largest center for research in this country.

25-44-13

If you would wish to deposit your older papers first and then gradually add the more recent ones as you are willing to part with them, we could enter into a formal arrangement with you. Then, too, some items could be sealed to be used at some future date which you would stipulate. We already have a number of such papers which may be made available within a fixed number of years after the donor's demise.

I do hope that you will be favorably disposed at least to this general idea.

May I add my congratulations on your recent vindication!

Very sincerely yours,

Jean Blackwell

Jean Blackwell
Curator
Schomburg Collection

JB:sk

[New York Public Library]

February 1, 1952.

Miss Jean Blackwell, Curator
Schomburg Collection
104 West 136 St.
New York 30, N. Y.

My dear Miss Blackwell:

I have your letter of January 28th.

Please talk to Shirley Graham on any matters concerning my books and papers. She has complete charge of their eventual disposition.

Thank you for your kind words.

Very sincerely yours,

DB:udpwa/65

W. E. B. Du Bois

25-27-18

October 14, 1952

New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad
South Station
Boston, Mass.

Gentlemen:

On October 6th I occupied Seat 5 in Car 763 on the "Senator" between Wilmington, Delaware, and New York.

I left a book, Costain's "Silver Chalice" in my seat. My name was written in ink on the fly page.

Will you see if it is in your Lost and Found Department, and if so, let me know and I will pay for its transportation to me.

Very sincerely yours,

DB:lh

W.E.B. Du Bois

[N.Y. State - Dept. of Social Welfare]

STATE OF NEW YORK
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE
NEW YORK CITY OFFICE
205 EAST 42 ND STREET
NEW YORK 17, N.Y.

HENRY ROOT STERN
CHAIRMAN
STATE BOARD OF SOCIAL WELFARE
ROBERT T. LANSDALE
COMMISSIONER
PETER KASIUS
DEPUTY COMMISSIONER

TELEPHONE
MURRAY HILL 4-5000

(Personal and Unofficial)

April 4, 1952

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn, N.Y.

My dear Dr. DuBois:

I note by the press that you will receive the Teachers Annual Award for Distinguished Service in the cause of education, peace and freedom. This is only one of the many honors that have come to you which you so richly deserve. I am exceedingly glad, however, that at this time the recognition is coming to you.

I might add for years I have followed your remarkable career and have been inspired by your writing and your life's efforts.

Sincerely yours,

Samual A. Allen

Samual A. Allen
Supervisor of Racial Problems

SAA:bb

25-22-2

N.Y. Student Conference for Peace,
Academic Freedom, and an End to
Discrimination
c/o L. Sherman
671 West 162nd St. Apt. 51
N.Y. 32, N.Y.

April 9, 1952

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois

Dear Sir:

We of the sponsoring committee of the New York Student Conference for Peace, Academic Freedom and an End to Discrimination invite you to participate as a speaker at our conference. We feel that the questions that will be discussed are the most vital facing students today. We feel that the great majority of students throughout the country want peace. We have seen developments in this country which are leading in the opposite direction, towards war. This has affected the very foundations of education, not only by curtailing our learning, but by abridging our right to seek the truth to learn the truth, to express ideas both popular and unpopular, and the right to have free discussion without feeling that we are incriminating ourselves. Thus we feel that today it is especially important for students from all phases of school life and with various points of view to get together and discuss and arrive at a common program of action and unity, in whole or in part around the principles stated in the Call enclosed in this envelope.

We feel that your contribution to our conference will help to make it a success and therefore insure great gains in the direction of peace, academic freedom, and an end to discrimination.

We would appreciate it if you would reply immediately so that if necessary we can arrange an appointment with you to discuss more specifically the nature of your address.

Sincerely yours,

Daniel North
Larry Sherman (for the sponsoring committee)

P. S. Conference to be held May 3-4 in N.Y.C.

33-46.6

Student Conf.

April 15, 1952

Mr. L. Sherman
671 West 162 St.
New York 32, N. Y.

My dear Mr. Sherman:

Answering your kind invitation of April 9.

I beg to say that on May 3rd and 4th I have an engagement in Connecticut and therefore cannot attend your conference.

Very sincerely yours,

DB:lh
dpowa/65

W.E.B. Du Bois

21-80 38 Street
Long Island City, NY
May 14, 1952

Dear Sir:

Representing students on campuses throughout the city, the steering dommittee of the New York City Student Conference for Peace, Academic Freedom and an End to Discrimination has joined with the Brooklyn College Committee for Students Rights(charter pending) in initiating and intercollegiate rally.

We feel that increased curtailments of academic freedom and increased jeopardy to student rights are fostering a change on our campuses which threaten to effect the very quality and integrity of our education. We feel further, that certain outstanding events on several New York campuses have hightened this "creeping paralysis" of academic freedom, and have, in the past few weeks effected an even greater threat to our education.

We are therefore proposing to hold an intercollegiate rally which will predominently concern itself with three major issues on the New York City campuses today. Our rally will therefore discuss New York City students' support of the fight for students rights at Brooklyn College, the dismissal of Dean Harold Lenz at Queens College and the shooting of a Negro student at New York University.

We feel thatyour knowledge, interest and understanding of such matters could greatly contribute to the value and success of this undertaking. We would like to extend and invitation to you to speak at the Intercollegiate rally, "In Defense of Our Education", to be held on Friday evening, May 23, 1952, at the Pythian Temple(70 Street, East of Braadway).

We would like to arrange an appointment with you to discuss this matter at length.

Sincerely yours,

Florence Geller

Florence Geller
Co-Chairman
Steering Committee for New York Conference

May 16, 1952

Miss Florence Geller
21-80 58 Street
Long Island City, N.Y.

Dear Miss Geller:

I have your letter of May 14th, and regret to say that my engagements for speaking between now and July 4th are so many that it will be quite impossible for me to undertake anything further.

I am sorry, because you have my complete sympathy.

Very sincerely yours,

DB:lh

W.E.B. Du Bois

NY-7RS-AC&R
REV. (9-51)

25-38-37

[Nexoe]

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714 Spadina ave
Debemary 16, 52

Dear Dr. Du Bois,

Will you please help a fellow out of difficulties? I've been asked to speak on "Why Minstrel Shows should not be given. 25-41-11

The subject is causing a great amount of ill feelings, if you would please be kind enough some reason you think the same should be out of school shall be greatly appreciated.

Thanks for any consideration given this request.

Yours truly,

J. D. Mickens

February 19, 1952

25-40-20

Mr. J. F. Nickens,
714 Spadina Avenue
Toronto, Ontario, Canada

Dear Mr. Nickens:

Dr. Du Bois has just left town for a month's vacation.

When he returns I will bring your letter to his attention.

Very sincerely yours,

Secretary to Dr. Du Bois

[Ocean Trav. Bur]

May 12, 1952

Mrs. Fay Aptheker
Ocean Travel Service
311 West 23 St.
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mrs. Aptheker:

I would like return railroad passage to Boston with a Pullman seat each way.

Going I want to leave May 17th at 1 P.M. on the Yankee Clipper, and for return May 19th at 1 P.M. on the Yankee Clipper.

Could you arrange these accomodations for me?

Best regards,

Very sincerely yours,

DB:lh

W.E.B. Du Bois

[Ocean Trav. Bur.]

June 10, 1952

Mrs. Fay Aptheker
Ocean Travel Bureau Inc.
71 West 23 St.
New York 10, N.Y.

Dear Mrs. Aptheker:

We have received the statement for 2 tickets to Canada, and have sent it to the American Peace Crusade.

You will no doubt receive remittance very shortly.

Very sincerely yours,

Lillian Hyman
Secretary to Dr. Du Bois

DB:lh

[Ocean Trav. Bur]

June 25, 1952

Mrs. Fay Aptheker
Ocean Travel
71 West 23 St.
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mrs. Aptheker:

I have received from the Peace Crusade a check from Canada to cover the transportation which the Crusade owes you.

I am sorry there was so much delay.

I am enclosing a check for $86.08, which I believe is the total.

Very sincerely yours,

DB:LH

W.E.B. Du Bois

enc.

Oklahoma
Agricultural and Mechanical College
SCHOOL OF ARTS AND SCIENCES
STILLWATER

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY

Tolson

724 15th St. S.E.
Washington 3, D. C.
July 7, 1952

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
409 Edgecombe Ave.
New York 32, N. Y.

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

"The History of Langston, Oklahoma," is a thesis by one of my graduate students, Mr. Arthur Lincoln Tolson, who will receive the M. A. degree this month. Mr. Tolson has written the history of the all-Negro town since its founding about 1890. This is a case study of how Negroes founded a town a quarter of a century after slavery and maintained it.

25-27-5

A copy of the thesis can be sent you, I think, before the close of July. Mr. Tolson and I would like for you to read it. Then, if you see fit, we would like for you to write a foreword which we can insert in the manuscript copies before they are bound.

About October we plan to have a public program in the auditorium of Langston University on the history of Langston, which will feature Mr. Tolson and his study. Participants in the program will include historians of the Oklahoma Historical Society, Oklahoma University, and the head of the sociology department of this College.

In my opinion Mr. Tolson has a study that merits recognition. We contemplate publication of the thesis, at least in part.

Mr. Tolson's father is Prof. Melvin Tolson of Langston University, a teacher of creative writing. I am a member of the Board of Directors of the Oklahoma Historical Society, and you may know my book, "Founding of Stillwater," published under the auspices of the Research Foundation of this College. While traveling with a college debate team some years ago I had the privilege of visiting a class you taught at Atlanta. You had just returned from a trip around the world, as I remember .

I am doing research at the National Archives and will be at the above Washington address after July 14. I would appreciate your writing me there.

Ans July 5

Yours truly,
B. B. Chapman
Professor of History

Oklahoma
Agricultural and Mechanical College
SCHOOL OF ARTS AND SCIENCES
STILLWATER

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY

November 4, 1952

Dr. W. E. Burghardt DuBois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn, New York

Dear Dr. DuBois:

On behalf of the History Department I would like to express to you appreciation for the reading of the thesis by Mr. Arthur Tolson some weeks ago, and we were especially pleased with the statement you wrote concerning the thesis. We want to use this as a forward in the thesis. I directed the thesis that Mr. Tolson wrote, and I think that your comments and remarks are not only most appropriate but they point toward unfinished work which should be done in this field of study.

Mr. Tolson's father is Professor Melvin Tolson of Langston University, and he teaches creative writing. Professor Tolson has a Master's Degree from Columbia University. He is interested in the work that Arthur is doing, and we hope that the young man will extend his study to include Negro towns in Oklahoma. The Negro town in Oklahoma is becoming a thing of the past and its history needs to be written, and the sooner the better.

25-27-1

We are planning a public program this winter at Langston University which will feature Mr. Tolson and his study. The panel is expected to include Dr. Charles Evans, Secretary-Manager of the Oklahoma Historical Society, and Dr. E. E. Dale, noted historian of Oklahoma University. So far as I know, no Negro has ever written for the Chronicles of Oklahoma and I hope that Mr. Tolson's thesis can be appropriately adjusted to an article which will win the distinction of being the first article by his race. We shall let you know of future developments.

Cordially yours,

B. B. Chapman
Professor of History

BBC:dn

45-10-34

Mario Rosa Oliveira
Rua Sao Jose 90
Sala 502
Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

Dan Gruber, Exec Sec
WJC 30th Anniv
2nd floor
Nyc, Ny.

[Oliver]

January 23, 1952

Mr. Mario Rosa Oliver
Rica Sao Jose 50
Sala 502A
Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

Dear Mr. Oliver:

The postponement of the Inter-Continental Peace Conference to March 11 makes my attendance possible.

I have applied for a passport, and have indicated to the Peace organisations my willingness to make the trip, provided they felt able to meet the expense of myself and Shirley Graham, my wife.

I sincerely hope that we may be present.

I am Sir,

Very respectfully yours,

DB:lh

W.E.B. Du Bois

25-33-4

[Oliver]

February 18, 1952.

Miss Maria Rosa Oliver
Rue Sao José, 50
Sala 502-B
Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

Dear Miss Oliver:

Dr. & Mrs. Du Bois have just left the city on vacation for a month.

They asked me to send you this copy of a letter just received from the Department of State.

Very sincerely yours,

enc.

Secretary to Dr. Du Bois

Sept. 15, 1952
2036 Webster Ave.
Bronx 57, N.Y.

Dear Dr. Du Bois,

"Blessed are the peacemakers for they shall be called Communists," you wrote. Well, I write and I hope it comes true,"Blessed are the peacemakers for they shall be justified by History."

I just finished reading your book,"In Battle For Peace", and I remembered with great shame, that a few years ago I refused to sign the peace petition. Ignorance and indifference is the only excuse I can think of. (Also, criminal miseducation as I was attending highschool and in four years I had never heard of you) I, and many others like myself, did not know that you were in danger of being put into jail because of your "radical" ideas. Now that I am aware of the progressive forces (and the P. Party) and I look back and see how long it took me to wake up, I am appalled by the almost impossible task of bringing these ideas to the common, ignorant, indifferent people, like myself.

May I thank you for the pleasure I have had in reading your great works of literature?

Thank you,

Marilyn O'Toole

25-31-20

3

Sept 23/57

Miss Marilyn O'Toole
2036 Webster Avenue
Bronx 57, N.Y.

Dear Miss O'Toole:

Thank you very much for your kind letter of September 15th.

Very sincerely yours,

W.E.B. Du Bois

DB:lh

25-38-32

[OYAMA]

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TOKYO 17 8 2130

LT ROBERT LOVETT 125 WEST 72 STREET

NEWYORK

LONG LIVE DUBOIS GREAT FIGHTER FOR PEACE

IKUO OYAMA, chairman of Japanese Peace Committee

LOVETT 125 72 IKUO OYAMA

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[1952]

22 Cranleigh House
Cranleigh Street
London N.W.1.

8th January 1951

Dear Dr. DuBois:

You can imagine with what pleasure it was that we heard your case was dismissed. However, it was only indirectly that the news came through from a West African source, and then I got a copy of the Pittsburgh Courier. We realise what a strain the anxiety and uncertainty must have put upon you and it is our sincere hope that you will now get a well-earned holiday and rest.

I am sending you separately some West African newspapers to show you something of the publicity which was given to the case in that part of Africa, based on the material which I received from Miss Citron. The case aroused enormous sympathy and indignation and while I was on the Gold Coast I spoke about it at some of my meetings and resolutions were sent to the American Consul.

25-31-2

The elan in the Gold Coast is high and the determination of the people as of the C.P.P. to get dominion status as quickly as possible is unflagging. I can assure you that there is absolutely no truth in the information you have received about the lack of integrity of the C.P.P. leaders. The statement you quote is a travesty of the truth, and I am sending you statements from independent sources vouching for the honesty and sincerity of Kwame Nkrumah and his colleagues. While I do not wish to enquire of you as to your informants, I can guess the sources of these slanderous statements: Dr. Armattoe and Dr. Danquah. Your friend Dr. Armattoe is completely discredited in West Africa and has proved himself to be one of the most reactionary supporters of the chiefs and an enemy of the people.

While I was in the Gold Coast I raised the question of a Pan-African Congres, in which they, naturally, are extremely interested, particularly in view of Malan's policy. However, at the moment they do not want to engage themselves in any activity which will detract them from their main objective: ~~at the moment~~: the achievement of Dominion Status. As soon as this political issue has been resolved, a Pan-African Congress will be on the order of the day. Just at this moment they are girding their forces for the local government elections which will take place in April, and which will give them the instruments of administration not merely at the apex but throughout the country. There has been a complete breakdown of the "native" administration through an almost wholesale attack upon the "stools," which had to be stemmed in order not to create a complete anarchy in government and a situation which might have held in it something of disaster.

Information from the different territories which you cite in your letter of October 27th is indeed rare. Just at present Sudan is in the news because of the Egyptian situation and the promise of self-Government by the British to the Sudanese. A delegation is at present in Paris to watch the U.N. sessions. East Africa and the other areas you mention are tightly closed and there is severe restriction on news and information. Mail is always watched from the original sources, which makes it extremely difficult to get news directly, and the censorship of news presents the same difficulty indirectly. But, as you say, we must endeavour to get an exchange of information and ideas, and this is something which we shall work on.

We trust that you health keeps good and that your spirits are high.

With best regards to you and your wife from both of us,

Most sincerely,

George Padmore

25-31-3

January 31, 1952.

Mr. George Padmore
22 Cranleigh House
London N.W.1
England

My dear Mr. Padmore:

I am late in expressing to you my very deep obligation for the publicity which you gave to my trial. I have received from you and others clippings from all over the Negro world.

In general the response to your efforts and that of others was astounding. We have received letters and cablegrams literally from Europe, Asia, Africa and the Americas. You did a great job and I am thankful.

I am trying to get a passport for the South American Peace Conference, but rather doubt if I succeed.

Sometime I hope I shall see you and your wife. Please greet her for me. Mrs. Du Bois and I send best regards to both of you.

Very sincerely yours,

DB:lh

W.E.B. Du Bois

September 16, 1952

Mr. George Padmore
22 Cranleigh House
London, N.W. 1, England

My dear Padmore:

I have just sent you a copy of my last book. I want very much to have this circulated in England, possibly even re-published there. Please give me any advice about this, any publishing houses with which I could correspond.

Also, of course I want it known in West Africa and in the West Indies.

Do anything you can through the papers and send me the names of any persons in India, Africa, or the West Indies to whom I should send autographed copies.

With best regards,

Very sincerely yours,

DB:lh

W.E.B. Du Bois

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol above or preceding the address.

WESTERN UNION

1201

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

SYMBOLS

DL=Day Letter

NL=Night Letter

LT=Int'l Letter Telegram

VLT=Int'l Victory Ltr.

(23)

The filing time shown in the date line on telegrams and day letters is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

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1952 JUN 11 PM 6 29

DR W E B DU BOIS=

RIVERSIDE PLAZA HOTEL 73 ST AND BROADWAY=

MRS PARKER AND I REGRET OUR INABILITY TO BE PRESENT TO JOIN YOUR MANY FRIENDS IN PAYING A MUCH DESERVED TRIBUTE TO A VERY DISTINGUISHED AMERICAN. YOUR COURAGEOUS LEADERSHIP IS AN INSPIRATION TO THE YOUTH AND AGED OF ALL WALKS OF LIFE=

GEORGE A PARKER

[Parker]

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

[Parker]

January 12, 1953

Mr. John W. Parker, Chairman
Dept. of English
Fayetteville State Teachers College
Fayetteville, N.C.

Dear Mr. Parker:

Answering your letter of January 9th, I beg to say that my wife, Shirley Graham, and Dr. Herbert Aptheker have sole charge of my files.

I had considerable correspondence with Mr. Brawley, but I have not the time myself to go through the files, and I am afraid that both the persons in charge are equally busy.

If they find it possible to help you I am sure they will be glad.

Very sincerely yours,

DB:lh

W.E.B. Du Bois

[Peace. Conf of the Asian & Pacific Reg]

DECLARATION OF THE PREPARATORY MEETING FOR A PEACE CONFERENCE OF THE ASIAN AND PACIFIC REGIONS

June 6, 1952, Peking

We, the 47 delegates from 20 countries of Asia, Australasia, South America and North America, meeting in Peking from June 3rd to June 6th, 1952, in the Preparatory Meeting for a Peace Conference of the Asian and Pacific Regions, hereby issue an urgent call to the peoples of the various countries in these areas to unite, strengthen and extend the movement for safeguarding peace.

We come from different countries and speak different languages. Although we are of different political views and religious beliefs, nevertheless we represent the common will to strive for peace of the people of the countries in the Asian and Pacific regions. We understand profoundly that the people demand peace and abhor war. They are against aggression and will never commit acts of aggression against others. They ask for commercial intercourse and oppose embargoes and blockades. They desire mutual understanding and friendly relations and do not want to be obstructed and barred from meeting each other. They need a prosperous life and abhor atom bombs, germ-bombs and chemical weapons.

Today, however, the ardent aspirations of the 1600 million people in the Asian and Pacific regions are menaced by the specter of war and military preparations.

In Korea, the cease-fire on a just and reasonable basis so long and urgently demanded by all peace-loving peoples in order to end the terrible suffering of the Korean people and to open the road to a peaceful settlement of problems in the Far East, is being delayed while the use of ever more horrible weapons of indiscriminate slaughter threatens to spread the hostilities. Elsewhere, too, as in Viet Nam and Malaya, existing military conflicts in Asia are taking heavy toll of the lives and treasure of the people and jeopardize the peace of other lands.

In Japan, the imposition of the separate treaty and military pact in violation of existing international agreements and of the will of the Japanese people for full independence and a peaceful life secured by a genuine peace treaty, is bringing new hardships to the Japanese people and threatens the peoples of the Asian and Pacific regions with the resurgence of the aggressive Japanese militarism which wrought such great devastation on these peoples in World War II, while the presence of foreign troops on Japanese soil threatens to involve the Japanese people in new wars.

Throughout the Asian and Pacific regions, the sovereignty and territorial integrity of nations are being jeopardized by aggressive pacts which burden the people with armaments and the stationing of the foreign troops on their soil. These pacts deprive the people of material resources needed for their own welfare and economic development. Widespread military preparations and the existing military conflicts as in Viet Nam and Malaya are bringing ever greater oppression of the movements for national liberation and for the defence of national independence. These movements, by seeking to end national

oppression and national enslavement, make a great contribution to creating the basis for the peaceful co-existence of nations. In the name of military strategy, barriers are increasingly being raised to prevent the free economic and cultural exchange between nations which is so necessary for the prosperity and mutual understanding of peoples.

We believe that by acting together for peace, the peoples of the Asian and Pacific countries can change this situation. They can bring to an end all present and potential conflicts in Asia and can push back the menace of war. By turning their common will for peace into a united force for the defence of peace, they can win the conditions of peace which will assure full national independence and will bring to an end the disastrous consequences of military preparations which they now suffer. They can assure the peaceful co-existence of nations with differing political and economic systems, based on equality between nations and on the right of peoples to settle their own affairs without outside interference. They can win the application of the principles and spirit of the United Nations Charter which demands the peaceful settlement of differences between nations and the reaching of agreement between the Great Powers. They can put an end to the wasteful armaments race through international disarmament and through the banning of atomic, bateriological, chemical and all other weapons of mass destruction. They can tear down the barriers to world trade and to free cultural exchange between all peoples.

Peace cannot be awaited. It has to be won by the peace-loving peoples in unity.

Joined with the peace-loving peoples in all other regions of the earth who share the same aspirations, the peoples of the Asian and Pacific regions can win the victory of peace over war.

To help achieve this great goal, we call on all peace-loving individuals and social organizations in the various countries in the Asian and Pacific regions, irrespective of political views, religions, nationalities or professions, to unite on an ever wider basis under the guidance of the preparatory committees which have already been formed or are going to be formed in their respective countries, to hold discussions on the aforementioned problems and to elect their representatives to the Peace Conference of the Asian and Pacific Regions which will be held in Peking within a short time, in order to work out an effective program for consolidating peace and security in these regions.

We further call upon all peace-loving peoples and organizations in other parts of the world to give us their enthusiastic support and valuable opinions.

The peoples of the various countries in the Asian and Pacific regions have already demonstrated the great strength of their unity in enthusiastically responding to the call to sponsor and prepare for a Peace Conference of the Asian and Pacific Regions. They are already conscious of their strength which is still growing and expanding. They are therefore fully confident of the vic-

tory of the movement to safeguard Peace.

If P eace can be assured in the Asian and Pacific Regions, it will contribute imme nsely to world peace.

Let us united still more closely and on an ever broader basis! Let us act determinedly in unison and still more firmly shoulder the lofty task of safeguarding the Peace!

Human reason and international justice will undoubtedly truimph over the brute force of aggression and war!

This declaration was adopted unanimously and signed by all the delegates attending the meeting.

85-33-38

[Peace Conf. II
Asian + Pacific Reg]

BULLETIN

Postal Address
9 TAI CHI CHANG
PEKING, CHINA

Cable Address
PEACECON

THE PREPARATORY COMMITTEE
for
THE PEACE CONFERENCE OF THE ASIAN AND PACIFIC REGIONS

NO. I August 4, 1952

DELEGATES FROM THE LATIN AMERICAN COUNTRIES SIGNED DECLARATION

Delegates from the Latin American countries to the Preparatory Conference for a Peace Conference of the Asian and Pacific Regions - three from Mexico, one from Colombia, Costa Rica and Salvador each, four from Guatemala and one from Nicaragua - were unable to arrive in time for the Preparatory Conference held in Peking, June 3-6, 1952 due to the delay on their voyage. According to a proposal of the above mentioned delegates, they have added their names to the Declaration of the Preparatory Conference at a signing ceremony held in Peking, June 24, 1952. The delegates who signed the Declaration are as follows:

Mexico: Paula Comez Alonzo, Edelmiro Maldonado, Jose Rogelio Alvarez.

Colombia: Jorge Enrique Bayona.

Costa Rica: Eduardo Mora Valverde.

Guatemala: Mario Silva, Jose Manuel Sanchez, Otto Raul Gonzalez, Atala Ualenzuela.

Nicaragua: Edelberto Torres.

El Salvador: Juan Antonio Diaz.

A statement attached to the Declaration was issued by the delegates after the signature. It reads:

"We, delegates from Colombia, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Mexico, Nicaragua and El Salvador, were not able to attend, because of the distance, the Preparatory Conference for a Peace Conference of the Asian and Pacific Regions, held in Peking from June 3 to June 6, 1952. We sign this Declaration of the Preparatory Conference for a Peace Conference of the Asian and Pacific Regions on June 24, 1952, in Peking. We support this Declaration as it fully expresses the reasons and the objects of the peace movement."

Present at the signing ceremony were Chen Shu-tung, Li Teh-chuan, Nan Han-chen and Wu Yao-tsung, Chinese delegates to the Preparatory Conference; Jose Venturelli, Chilean delegate; Eli de Gortari de Gortari and Rafael Mendez Aguirre, Mexican delegates. Speeches were made by the Latin American delegates who endorsed the Declaration, expressing the desire for peace of their respective people and their enthusiastic support for the Declaration.

DESIGNATION OF SECRETARY-GENERAL AND DEPUTY SECRETARY-GENERAL TO THE PREPARATORY COMMITTEE

According to the resolution of the Preparatory Conference: "..... the Conference decided to appoint a Secretary-General and two Deputy Secretaries-General

under the Preparatory Committee, the Secretary-General to be a Chinese and the two deputy Secretaries-General to be an Indian and a Japanese. ..." China has appointed Liu Ning-i as Secretary-General and India has appointed Romesh Chandra as Deputy Secretary-General.

PREPARATORY WORK IN JAPAN

The Japanese people take a very great interest in the convocation of the Peace Conference for the Asian and Pacific Regions. The Japanese Peace Committee will submit to the Conference for its consideration five proposals, including the abrogation of both the unilateral Japanese Peace Treaty and the American-Janpanese Security Pact, as well as the demand for a general peace settlement. In Japan the peace movement will be pushed along the same lines as indicated by these proposals, with especial emphasis on the campaign against rearmament and military conscription and having as an important objective the promotion of Sino-Japanese as well as Soviet-Japanese trade and the early conclusion of armistice in Korea.

In an announcement made by the Japanese Peace Committee on the specific policy for the promotion of the Peace Movement Month, the development of a people's campaign is provided in the interest of the Conference. Discussions on the meaning and significance of the Conference will be held by local organisations and professional bodies, and thereafter delegates to the Conference chosen by national organisations and well-known personalities, as well as by various localities.

The Secretariat of the Japanese Preparatory Committee has been set up, and with Mr. Masaharu Hatanaka as the chief, it is carrying on the preparatory work energetically. Mr. Masaharu Hatanaka communicated that in the provinces, in metropolitan centres and in the capital preparatory committees have been set up, and the campaign for the election of delegates is under way.

PREPARATORY WORK IN INDIA

The Indian Preparatory Committee has communicated by mail their preparatory work concerning the Peace Conference of the Asian and Pacific Regions as follows:

After their return to India from the Preparatory Conference in Peking, the Indian delegates have made a series of detailed reports on the Preparatory Conference to the people. An Indian Preparatory Committee has been set up, and it is carrying on all kinds of publicity and preparatory work.

The Indian Preparatory Committee has sent letters to many organisations in the country, requesting them to nominate representatives to the Indian Preparatory Committee. The All-India Peace Council has also written to all its sub-committees calling for the fullest mobilisation of support for the Conference.

At present, newspapers in various parts of the country and in many languages have published the text of the Declaration of the Preparatory Conference. Prof. D.D. Kosambi has written a very interesting article on the Preparatory Conference. Mr. Romesh Chandra, Deputy Secretary-General of the Preparatory Committee of the Peace Conference for the Asian and Pacific Regions is preparing to write a weekly column on the preparatory work in India for the newspapers.

The Indian Preparatory Committee is planning to issue a printed weekly bulletin or newspaper within a fortnight.

The Indian Preparatory Committee has decided to hold an Asia Week, from August 3rd to August 10th, and an Asia Day on August 10th for the purpose of calling upon the people to push the movement in defence of peace. It has also been decided by the Committee to hold Sponsoring Conferences in most of the states by the end of August and an All-India Sponsoring Conference in Delhi early in September. This will be followed by the meeting of the All-India Peace Congress during the second week of September.

The Indian Preparatory Committee expects to send a broadly representative delegation to the Peking Peace Conference. Many members of Parliament representing various different political parties have expressed their willingness to support the Conference.

Trade unions, peasant organisations, student organisations, women's associations and other mass organisations are responding and supporting with enthusiasm all the decisions and appeals of the Indian Preparatory Committee.

Plans are under consideration for the launching of an intensive drive to raise funds for the passages of delegates. It is thought that the drive can be of great help in gaining concrete mass support for the Peace Conference.

PREPARATORY WORK IN AUSTRALIA

Dr. Burton, the Australian delegate who participated in the Preparatory Conference for a Peace Conference of the Asian and Pacific Regions, has communicated with us by cable, saying that the masses in Australia are paying a great deal attention to the September Peace Conference, that their enthusiasm for the Conference is quite high, and that they are confident of electing a broadly representative delegation. A letter from Rev. G.R. van Eerde, the other Australian delegate to the Preparatory Conference, has this to say about the forthcoming Peace Conference in September: "...Perhaps no single event since the referendum has caused so much public discussion in all sections of the community. ..."

PREPARATORY WORK IN INDONESIA

Mr. Zain Nasution, secretary of the Indonesian National Peace Committee, communicated: "After the return from the Preparatory Conference in Peking, Miss Suwarti, the Indonesian delegate, has made a report to the Indonesian Peace Committee on the work of the Preparatory Conference. The Indonesian Peace Committee is organising a big delegation to attend the September Conference."

PREPARATORY COMMITTEES ALREADY SET UP IN CANADA, BURMA, THAILAND, GUATEMALA, AND COLOMBIA

(A) Miss Mary I. Jennison, Canadian delegate to the Preparatory Conference cabled us that Canada had elected Mr. Finley MacKenzie as member of the Preparatory Committee for the Peace Conference of the Asian and Pacific Regions.

(B) Mr. Banyein cabled from Burma saying that the Burmese Committee For the Defence of World Peace has nominated U Tun Aung Gyaw as member of the Preparatory Committee for the Peace Conference of the Asian and Pacific Regions.

(C) Dr. Charoon Suebsaeng of Thailand Peace Committee cabled us that he himself was appointed by the Committee to join the Preparatory Committee. The Thailand Peace Committee will hold its Preparatory Conference in August.

(D) Mr. Oscar Palma of Guatemala cabled us that Mr. Antonio Cruz Franco, President of the Guatemalan Peace Committee, was designated as member of the Preparatory Committee.

(E) Mr. Carlos Perez, President of the Colombian Peace Committee informed us by cable that Mr. Diego Montana was elected member of the Preparatory Committee.

BULLETIN

Postal Address
9 TAI CHI CHANG
PEKING, CHINA

THE PREPARATORY COMMITTEE
for
THE PEACE CONFERENCE OF THE ASIAN AND PACIFIC REGIONS

Cable Address
PEACECON

NO. II August 6, 1952

FOR PEACE IN ASIA & THE PACIFIC, PEACE IN THE WORLD

AT THE PEKING PREPARATORY CONFERENCE FOR THE PEACE CONFERENCE OF THE ASIAN & PACIFIC REGIONS

By Prof. D.D. Kosambi

(Prof. D.D. Kosambi, famous scientist and Vice President of the All India Peace Council and leader of the Indian Delegation to the Preparatory Conference held from June 3 to 6 at Peking, has written an article on the Preparatory Conference for the Indian public after his return. It was widely published in a number of newspapers all over India.)

Though scheduled for May 28-31, the Preparatory Conference for a Peace Conference of the Asian and Pacific Regions began on June 3rd. The delay was occasioned by Kuo Mo-jo's severe illness, and the late arrival of many delegates, especially those from Latin America.

At the opening, twenty countries were represented, besides two special representatives of the World Peace Council Secretariat, Messrs. P.Goulyayev and John Darr. Of course, several other delegates were members of the WPC, and even of its Bureau. However the conference was not under the auspices of the WPC, so that the special representatives helped in a consultative capacity as individuals, with voice and vote, but no directives from the world movement.

Mr. Thornton, the Australian representative of the regional liaison office of the WFTU was also at the table. Besides these delegates there were many observers without voice or vote, who were admitted to the open sessions.

The formal opening was most impressive. The largest reception room of the Peking hotel was converted into a special assembly hall, with a large oval table which seated the delegations in alphabetical order of countries each with its name card in its own language and Chinese, as well as its national flag in silk.

The only decoration on the wall was a large reproduction of Picasso's dove of peace; however, on the final day, there appeared on the opposite wall a great black and white reproduction of Diego Rivera's tremendous painting in which the woes of the common people are represented in a world gripped by increasing war tension, fighting in Korea, Malaya, Viet Nam, oppression of racial, national minorities, and shooting of workers; at the left, the leaders of China and the USSR offer the Five Power Pact to obdurate France, USA, and Britain. These Two pictures were the most appropriate background for any real deliberations on peace.

The delegates observed the seriousness of their task from the very outset. In his speech opening the conference and welcoming the delegates Kuo Mo-jo pointed to the serious position in Asia, the crucial position of Asia and the Pacific region in the world peace problem, the need for solidarity between the peoples of

the countries represented, the total populations being over 1600 millions, more than half the world's population.

He proposed the leader of the Indian delegation to the Chair at the opening, and the conference actually began with the election of a presidium. This meant one delegate, usually the leader, from each delegation, The presidium was to finalize the recommendations of two committees, namely those for the draft organisation proposals, and for the declaration of the conference.

These latter committees were in turn composed of one delegate from each delegation, to be assigned by the delegation through its leader; for those delegations like the USA, Canada, Malaya, Mongolia, where only one delegate made up the whole delegation, there had to be an option. The work of these two committees was passed through the presidium on June 5th and approved unanimously that afternoon in the concluding session of the conference. The intermediate sessions, from 0900 to noon and 1400 to 1700 were taken up with the speeches of the delegates, with leaders of all the delegations being in turn chairman and vice-chairman, in alphabetical order.

Behind this rather tame report lies an immense labour and a tremendous struggle to reach understanding. The organisation committee had little trouble except with fixing the quota for delegations; this has still to be rather indefinite, because of passport difficulties for many delegations, including the Indian.

There was a question of holding the final conference in India, but the Indian government has chosen to turn its face away from the Peace Movement, often denying visas (or withholding them till after the event) for fraternal delegates. India, therefore, could not hold this conference, whence the choice again fell upon China, the largest country of the region.

The real turmoil was to be seen in the framing of our manifesto, which appears in print as a calm and innocuous document. But remember that it passed through many radical changes; it wasn't voted in by a majority; every person present finally agreed without reservation that it represented fairly the principles for which he or she stood.

There may be some question of phrasing or literary effect; many would have liked to see a shorter declaration, some only of principles, some with more fire; but the great achievement was that all agreed, in the end.

To understand this, it is necessary to look not only at the problems but also at the persons actually present. The most serious problems were Japanese rearmament, Korean armistice talks, germ warfare in Korea and China. But the Japanese delegates and people must be persuaded, not offended by our declaration which had also to win over the Americans. Madame Pak Den Ai had at one time to remind us that while we were wrangling about phrases, one of her countrymen was being killed every second, some Korean woman or child burnt by Napalm, or bombed out of shelter and food. This was when some right-wing delegate in the drafting committee objected that the phraseology was the usual "Communist claptrap"; he then realised that there were plenty of Communists in the world, that they trod the same earth, were being bled for their faith, but also desired peace; what was claptrap to him at a safe distance was the horrid reality for them.

Dr. Kingsbury, the veteran US jurist, made a moving appeal in which he wanted to take back to his people the assurance that the "victims of US aggression" did not confuse the government and the people of America; the victims saw this at once, and he received his assurance, direct reference to such aggression being deleted.

When talk of American aggression was high, the chairman (the chair was shared by India and China alternately) reminded the speaker that next to him were two delegates from American countries that had never attacked anyone, that America was larger than the USA. When something was said of 'Communist aggression', the question was patiently answered by several including the very able Soviet delegate who pointed out that that was the way in which the Hitler-Mussolini-Tojo axis started, leading not to an attack on Communism, but to World War II in which the

first to lose were the very same countries taken in by this piffle; broadening the basis of the peace movement was desirable, but in trying to placate its enemies, we should only get the peace movement of General MacArthur and President Truman, namely "peace" dictated after a total war.

This meant three days and nights of discussion, during which all differences were smoothed out. This is the great achievement of our conference. It was not that someone agreed to compromise in disgust, or gave up in sheer exhaustion after several sleepless nights. They all really agreed. The declaration gives the problems facing the conference in September, the spirit in which they are to be approached; but not the actual solutions, which must be reached only by the final conference. When one sees the extraordinary divergence in political and social backgrounds of the delegates, there is no doubt that this is unique even in the annals of the peace movement, though undoubtedly the world peace movement will soon surpass this achievement, having made gigantic strides in the three years of its life.

Apart from the conference proceedings, what impresses a delegate most about the country in which he did this work? To the Indian eye, the south of China is about like our Konkan with its paddy fields and red-soil hills; the north, being dustier and drier, resembles the UP very much in appearance. Only an occasional pagoda, or the dress of the peasant will remind the traveller than he is not in India.

But if he looks behind the scenes, as he must, no matter how much time he spends in smoke-filled conference rooms, he will see that he is not in today's India; at best in an India of the future. The character of the people is now totally different in spite of their being peaceful, affable, hospitable to strangers, and generally placid, as our own people used to be in less hungry days.

In Peking, they no longer bother to lock up their houses at night, and nothing is stolen; can you risk that in Bombay, Calcutta or Madras? The peasant and the coolie have plenty to eat. The land has been redivided and now bears 20 percent more yield, apart from the new plots brought under cultivation, though the old unmechanised cultivation still prevails and there is a shortage of draught cattle.

The reason is that the peasant now keeps most of what he grows; there is no land rent at all, the village votes what taxes it will pay the quotas and landlords having disappeared with the Kuomintang. This seems incredible to any Indian.

The coolie stands up; the policeman at the street corner, instead of whacking him across the back as in the old days, exchanges smiles with him.

During every spare hour, there are meetings, in which every workman demands and receives an explanation of what his share in the work is, and why; if the lower group makes suggestions for revision, the topmost authority must pay attention, whether he be engineer or cabinet minister.

In the courts, though the Chief Judge of the whole country started life as a Mandarin under the last Manchus, the real judgment rests with the people, to whom Judge, Assistant Judge, and Assessors have to explain in the courtroom why the particular sentence was given; and woe to them if the public is not satisfied.

Always the group, always meetings in which full discussions of policy take place not as propaganda measures with some minor official laying down the law, but the people themselves taking an active share in governing themselves. They wish to be led, not to be ruled; the dictatorship in China is from below, not above - something that no member of any "Western Democratic" Government can understand, with his secret yearning for absolute power, with his contempt for the people as voting cattle to be allowed a formal change of masters every so many years.

Most impressive of all is the dancing. Not the State or theatre ballets, but the common peoples' dance in the evenings and on holidays, in the great public parks: ten thousand waiting outside because the park is filled with 50,000 people dancing. This is spontaneous folk-dancing, completely unlike the organised regimentation of Hitler's Germany. People don't dance that way unless they have plenty to eat and find life joyful.

It was not always thus in China. You can see old China at Hong Kong (or at Bombay, Madras, Calcutta) with its bigger shops filled with luxury goods, necessities sky high, wealth and vice rubbing elbows on the streets with abject misery. What makes the difference?

THE LIBERATION. This one word will not be comprehensible to the visitor unless he knows what went before, under the Kuomintang, under the Japanese, in the foreign settlements. Unless he is lucky enough to talk with someone like Rewi Alley, one of the most remarkable delegates present at the Peking Conference, he will not realize the miracle.

Even the volunteers and interpreters, young men and women for the greater part, are not conscious of how great the change has been, for they grew up with it; three years, three active years of full unhampered growth, are a whole age for them. They look ahead, not to the past, But talk to one of the leaders of New China, and you will realize what has happened, what gives even the gentlest of the top men in China his tough steel core. It is years of hammering that has forged the man. Behind the single day of public dancing that impresses the visitor lie thirty years of unremitting struggle.

Knowing this, one also realizes how deep is the desire of the Chinese for peace and friendship, the one thing that they ask of their brothers in the rest of the world, and most particularly of India, the land that first gave them the religion of peace.

BULLETIN

Postal Address
9 TAI CHI SHANG
PEKING, CHINA

THE PREPARATORY COMMITTEE
for
THE PEACE CONFERENCE OF THE ASIAN AND PACIFIC REGIONS

Cable Address
PEACECON

No. 4 August 17, 1952

KOREA TO CONVOKE A NATIONAL PEACE CONGRESS TO ELECT DELEGATES TO THE SEPTEMBER CONFERENCE

A national peace congress will be held by the Korean National Peace Committee at the end of August at which a delegation will be elected to attend the Peace Conference of the Asian and Pacific Regions.

Last June, the Korean Peace Committee and the Korean Preparatory Conference for the September Conference resolved to carry out an intensive campaign to aquaint the Korean people with the significance of the coming conference and enlist their support. Meetings have been organised by all local peace committee in factories, organizations, villages and schools at which the decisions of the Preparatory Conference for the Peace Conference held in Peking last June were presented and discussed. Many reports have also been made by Pak Den Ai, delegate to the Preparatory Conference.

Jon Dong Hiok, member of the National Peace Committee was appointed Korean member to the Preparatory Committee for the September Conference.

INTENSIVE CAMPAIGNING IN JAPAN TO ELECT DELEGATES TO ATTEND SEPTEMBER PEACE CONFERENCE

A campaign of intensive preparation for participation in the September Conference is developing vigorously in all sections of the population in various districts of Japan. This campaign has gradually become a movement of the broad masses.

A Preparatory Committee was established on July 17 at a meeting in Osaka, following a report and discussion of the decisions of the Peking Preparatory Conference. Participating in the Osaka meeting were representatives of all parties, trade unions, mass organizations and distinguished scientific and cultural workers. Local preparatory Committees are now being set up, one after another in various places in Japan. Under the sponsorship and with the efforts of local preparatory committees, peace councils, trade unions, youth organizations, religious circles, district councils, and businessmen an intensive campaign is underway in many districts for the election of delegates to the Peace Conference for the Asian and Pacific Regions.

About 40 members of the Japanese cultural circles headed by Michio Iwamura, Masamoto Ozawa, Yoichi Fukushima, Aikiko Seki sent a joint message to the Chinese cultural circles saying: "Despite all obstructions, the Japanese cultural circles will send delegates to participate in the September Conference.

The Japanese-Chinese Friendship Association wrote to the Chinese people, expressing their ardent support for the September Conference and announcing their decision to send delegates.

The brother of the Emperor of Japan, Prince Mikasa Miya, also expressed his support for the Peace Conference of the Asian and the Pacific Regions,

and his wish that Japanese delegates should participate.

VIETNAM PEACE COMMITTEE HOLDS SPECIAL ENLARGED MEETING TO SPEED UP PREPARATIONS FOR THE SEPTEMBER CONFERENCE

The Vietnam Peace Committee held a special enlarged meeting on July 24 and 25 to speed up preparations for the September Peace Conference to be held in Peking. The meeting was attended by representatives of the Standing Committee of the Vietnam National Assembly, the National Committee of the United Front, the Vietnam Peace Committee, the Vietnam People's Army, Vietnam-Soviet and Vietnam-Chinese Friendship Associations, political parties, people's organizations, religious groups and information and press organs.

Reports by delegates who had participated in the Preparatory Conference for the Peace Conference of the Asian and Pacific Regions were heard and the meeting endorsed the Declaration and proposals made by the Preparatory Conference.

The enlarged meeting decided to publicize widely the Declaration and proposals made by the Preparatory Conference for the Peace Conference of the Asian and Pacific Regions;to send a widely-representive people's delegation to participate in the September Peace Conference; and to appoint Xuan Thuy, president of the Vietnam Journalists' Association, and member of the Vietnam Peace Committee as the Vietnam member of the Preparatory Committee for the Peace Conference of the Asian and Pacific Regions.

It was unanimously agreed that Vietnam peace defenders should unite closely with the peoples of Laos, Cambodia, France, the Soviet Union, China, Korea, Japan, Southeast Asia, the rest of Asia, the Pacific regions and of the world to fight for peace.

PEACE CONFERENCE PREPARATORY COMMITTEE ESTABLISHED IN INDONESIA; INTENSIVE CAMPAIGN TO PUBLICIZE THE CONFERENCE IS UNDERWAY

The Indonesian Preparatory Committee for the Peace Conference of the Asian and Pacific Regions was formally established at a meeting called by the Indonesian National Peace Committee and other organizations on July 27. Sidik Kertapati of the Peasants' United Front, and a member of Parliament was elected Chairman, Arbain Dungga, businessman was elected Vice-Chairman, and Zain Masution, Chairman of the Indonesian National Peace Committee, was elected General-Secretary. The Indonesian Peace Committee has now embarked on an intensive campaign to publicize the Conference. Special Bulletins are sent every week to various parts of the country. Daily papers and magazines have carried many articles and news items concerning preparations for the Conference. Peace rallies are being organized in many large cities to report to the Indonesian people on the proceedings of the June Preparatory Conference held in Peking, and to acquaint them with the great significance of the Peace Conference which will be held in September.

The Indonesia Preparatory Committee also decided to hold a Peace Exhibition when the September Conference is in Session .

The Indonesian National Peace Committee appointed Rev.Uktolsoja to participate in the work of the Preparatory Committee for the Peace Conference of the Asian and Pacific Regions. He arrived in Peking on July 20.

ALL-PAKISTAN PEACE COMMITTEE DISCUSSES PUBLICITY WORK AND ELECTS DELEGATION FOR THE PEACE CONFERENCE

The Executive Committee of All-Pakistan Peace Committee in Karachi met on Jul 27 to hear a report by the Pakistan delegate to the Preparatory Conference for t

coming Peace Conference. The meeting fully endorsed the Declarations and the proposals adopted at the Preparatory Conference.

BURMA PEACE COMMITTEE PREPARES FOR ELECTION OF A WIDELY-REPRESENTIVE DELEGATION TO THE SEPTEMBER CONFERENCE

Active preparations for the election of a widely-representive delegation to attend the September Peace Conference in Peking are being made by the World Peace Council of Burma.

The delegation will consist of the members of the Executive Committee of the Peace Council, men and women from the professions, workers, peasants, students, businessmen, staff members of the Cooperation Associations, women's groups, Buddist monks and representatives from various districts.

NEW ZEALAND MEMBER OF PREPARATORY COMMITTEE APPOINTED

Mr. Montcith of the New Zealand Peace Council has been appointed as the New Zealand member to the Preparatory Committee for the Peace Conference of the Asian and Pacific Regions.

PROPOSALS REGARDING ALLOCATION OF DELEGATES TO PARTICIPATE IN THE SEPTEMBER PEACE CONFERENCE

At the Preparatory Conference for the Peace Conference of the Asian and Pacific Regions it was decided that the total number of delegates to the Peace Conference in September should not exceed 500. It was further decided that the number of delegates from each country should be agreed upon through consultation between the Preparatory Committee and the organizing groups in the various countries who would attend.

For this purpose, Liu Ning-I, Secretary-General of the Preparatory Conference cable on August 4, to the Preparatory Committees or Peace Committees of all countries concerned, the following proposals:

a. There shall be 20 - 30 delegates each from China, India, Japan, U.S.A. and U.S.S.R.

b. There shall be 10- 20 delegates each from Australia, Burma, Canada, Chile, Indonesia, Korea, Mexico, Pakistan and Vietnam.

c. There shall be 5 - 10 delegates each from Afghanistan, Cambodia, Ceylon, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras, Laos, Malaya, Mongolia, New Zealand, Peru, The Phillippines, Salvador and Thailand.

Regarding the number of staff members (including interpreters and secretaries) attached to the delegations, it is suggested that there be an average of one staff member to every five delegates.

These are only tentative proposals and if any country considers it necessary and possible to send more delegates than the allocated number, can be taken into consideration.

[Peace Conf. " Asian & Pacific Regions]

PREPARATIONS FOR ASIAN-PACIFIC PEACE CONFERENCE IN AUSTRALIA

Peking; August 19 (HSINHUA) - Prominent Australian religious personalities have made public expressions of warm support for the Asian and Pacific Peace Conference. They include Dr. Booth, Archbishop of Melbourne, Dr. Crichton Barr of the Scots Church, Dr. Irving Benson of the Wesley Church, and Rev. Lyall Dixon of the Independent Congregational Church, according to a report from Sidney.

A special conference will be held between the South Coast Labour Council and the metal trades branches to elect delegates to the Peace Conference.

Sidney University has set up a "Student for Peking Committee" to elect one delegate to the conference.

Dr. J. Burton, Australian chief delegate to the Preparatory Meeting of the Peace Conference, and other peace partisans have been widely publicising the importance of the peace conference. Two thousand Melbourne people packed the Assembly Hall on July 18 to hear them speak. Many who were unable to get in the hall crowded in the street.

Leonard Lamburne, publicity officer of the Peace in the Pacific Committee, has also been speaking at many gatherings of workers calling upon them to defend peace in the Pacific.

KUO MO-JO GREETS PREPARATORY PEACE CONFERENCE IN BANGKOK

Peking, August 21 (HSINHUA) - Kuo Mo-jo, Chairman of the China Peace Committee, Tuesday, sent a message of greetings to Charoen Suebaseng, President of the Thailand Peace Committee on the convocation of the Preparatory Peace Conference in Bangkok. The conference scheduled to be held at the end of August is to support the forthcoming Peace Conference for the Asian and Pacific Regions in Peking. The message reads in part as follows:

Because of your efforts and the support of Thailand peace-loving people the success of your conference is assured. The convocation of the Peace Conference for the Asian and Pacific Regions directly concerns the prosperity and security of millions of peoples in Asia, the Americas and Australia. Let us strive together for the success of this conference of historic significance.

Liu Ning-I, Secretary General of the Preparatory Committee for the Peace Conference for the Asian and Pacific Regions, also sent a message which reads in part:

Since peace in Asia is seriously threatened, the defence of peace has become an imperative task for millions of Asian peoples. The firm solidarity of all Asian people is our unconquerable peace fortress. Let us join hands together to strive for the success of the coming Peace Conference for the Asian and Pacific Regions.

NATIONWIDE CAMPAIGN FOR DELEGATES TO ASIAN-PACIFIC PEACE CONFERENCE LAUNCHED IN CANADA

Peking, August 21 (HSINHUA) - "Canadian delegates will attend the Peace Conference of Asian and Pacific Regions," Mary Jennison, Secretary of the Canadian Peace Congress, told a press conference early this month. She brought back from China recordings of the statements made by captured U.S. airmen Quinn and Enoch telling of their participation in germ warfare in Korea which she played for the pressmen.

Emphasising the broad, representative character of the Peking Preparatory Meeting for the coming Peace Conference, Miss Jennison, declared that it was clear that the overwhelming majority of the world's people "do not feel war is inevitable and do believe that differences can be negotiated."

A nationwide campaign for delegates to the peace conference has already been launched by the Canadian Sponsoring Committee for the conference. The announcement of the campaign was made in a joint statement by Finlay Mackenzie, Secretary of the Sponsoring Committee, and Miss Jennison. Declaring that "the topics to be discussed at the conference affect many areas of Canadian life," the statement asks the Canadians to add their support to sending a delegation and to give them a mandate by signing a ballot form which is now being circulated.

PREPARATORY COMMITTEE FOR ASIAN-PACIFIC PEACE CONFERENCE FORMED IN NEPAL

New Delhi, August 21 (HSINHUA) - The All-Nepal Peace Council has formed a Preparatory Committee for the Asian and Pacific Peace Conference, and a delegation will soon be elected to attend the conference in Peking, declares Krishna Chandra, General Secretary of the Council. Decisions of the Council are being favourably received by the people throughout Nepal.

CANADIAN PEACE LEADER DENOUNCES U.S. THREAT TO BOMB KOREAN CITIES

Peking, August 22 (HSINHUA) - "The threatened bombing of North Korean towns at a time when the armistice discussions are going on does not open the way to the peaceful settlement of the problems of the Far East," said Finlay Mackenzie, Secretary of the Canadian Sponsoring Committee for the Asian and Pacific Peace Conference, in a press statement on August 12, according to a report from Toronto.

The statement noted that the Canadian people can give practical help towards ending the Korean war by supporting the sending of a Canadian delegation to the Asian and Pacific Conference, on the agenda of which discussions of the war in Korea will have an important place.

A ballot form is being widely circulated by the Canadian Sponsoring Committee asking the Canadian people to support the sending of a delegation to the conference.

BULLETIN

Postal Address
9 TAI CHI CHANG
PEKING, CHINA

THE PREPARATORY COMMITTEE
for
THE PEACE CONFERENCE OF THE ASIAN AND PACIFIC REGIONS

Cable Address
PEACECON

NO. 5 August 22, 1952

A NEW STEP TO PEACE

THE PEACE CONFERENCE OF THE ASIAN AND PACIFIC REGIONS

By Mr. Rewi Alley

(Mr. Rewi Alley is a member of the New Zealand delegation to the Preparatory Conference held from June 3 to 6 at Peking. He has lived in China for a quarter of a century and has been head master of the Baillie School in Sandan, Kansu Province. He has also taken part in other activities in China such as the co-operative movement, social welfare, etc.)

Today, the peoples of the whole world demand peace and better livelihood. Yet wars are being waged, populations slaughtered, people taxed for armaments as they have never been taxed before, science is being distorted and degraded by being used to invent new methods for the wholesale extermination of man. We see torn, mangled children in Korea, and frightened children crouching under school desks at bomb drills in America. Yet, in spite of all of this, the word "peace" is the most popular word in any language. It is the basic thing man needs before anything else he does can take full meaning. To hopeful youth, it is life itself.

Evolved man has met the challenge of the day. He has begun to approach the question of peace in the most scientific manner possible. He has started to organise for peace, and that organisation has reached out to every country in the world. Everywhere, people are inquiring: "Why should there be war?" "Who wants to fight us?" The people in the Soviet Union, busy with their vast schemes of construction, pause in wonder. They the aggressors? They look at each other in wonderment, after their task of rebuilding following the last world war. To them the idea is simply inconceivable. The surging, reborn peoples of China, with their urgent work on the halting of famine and flood, the demand for the rapid modernisation of their whole land -- "We want to fight? Incredible!" For the past hundred years, China has had war. The dearest hope of her vast peoples is for a lasting peace. Everywhere in China, one may see this hope expressed: in cities, in villages, on construction jobs, in factories. In the little school where I am privileged to work, my comrades and students urged me to go out and work for peace, saying that today, any work for peace was so much more important than anything else one could do.

In all lands, mothers who have lost sons, families who have lost homes, people who long for security to progress, all of these shout with one voice, "Peace". From bomb shattered London, to the docks in New Zealand and Australia, from the factories in India to those in Japan, the cry is the same. The hope is one hope.

So what halts peace? So big a thing, so vast an idea, so powerful a desire, what is there that can stop it? The forces of reaction mutter savagely -- "Divide, ever divide - and ever we shall rule." The force for peace says gaily: "We'll meet that one, too." And so the organisation of Man has reached out past national barriers. Peace fighters have started to come together, to see if the forces that make for peace are the same everywhere. They are finding out what can be done to strengthen the links for peace, what can be done to bring in the understanding that makes for peace. In the knowledge that peace is one and indivisable, a thing that concerns all men, what can be done together to preserve it?

And so last June, there came the historic step of calling together in Peking a Preparatory Committee to discuss a Peace Conference of the Asian and Pacific Regions. Delegates from the countries of Asia and those of the Pacific met in the conference hall, in small meetings, and together privately. They talked about ways and means to bring their peoples together for peace. They expressed what they felt on the dangers to peace. They armed themselves with facts and figures to enable themselves to struggle better for peace. Then they returned to their own countries to organise for the next step.

Now, in this Autumn, we shall see some of the fruits of their work, in the great conference which shall assemble in Peking, and which will carry their work still further. A conference which shall include large delegations of many countries, races and creeds, people with greatly differing political opinions, different backgrounds, yet people who will have come because they have felt that the cause of peace justifies any effort, any sacrifice, people who believe in the call to conference issued by the Preparatory Committee.

The peace movement is a people's movement in the truest sense. It rests on the strongest of bases - that desire for peace which is now man's first essential, before he can advance further. It is not an international court of law to try and settle individual disputes, not a bureaucratic organisation with vast pretences as a cure all for all problems. Rather is it a thing that will try to promote true understanding and sympathy, clearing away some of the filth of facism and other fascist theory, letting fresh air and light come into each other's consciousness, giving peace a still fuller meaning -- the movement for it, more force, more strength.

In travelling to and fro to Peking, delegates will see a China that is alive and determined; a China miraculously changed in these past three years since liberation. They will see China as a force for peace and construction; a China that works in an organised, thoughtful and scientific manner; a China of steel, whose rulers are the people, and who will no longer bend the knee to any predatory interest; a cultured China, warm and friendly to those who come in friendship and sincerity - China as a leader in the world of Man to be, together with all great nations that work for peace.

Some delegates will want to go deeper, and understand some of the causes which have led to today's triumph, to this vast regeneration. Not everyone will be able to understand the difference between the China of today and yesterday in one short visit. Yet many will take back with them a desire to study anew the history of the past half century in Asia and to learn from it. New Zealand and Australia, as Asian countries, have much to learn of their fellow nations. Much that is significant, and which will have an important bearing on their own hopes for peace and development in the future.

That we shall all learn from each other, and go away enriched and strengthened, of this there is little doubt. The road to peace lies through many a swamp that will have to be drained. Swamps that lie deep in some men's minds, perhaps. Peace fighters will need every weapon they can lay their hands on to deal with these difficulties, and if this great conference can provide an abundance of such for all to use, whether in Costa Rica, in Guatemala, in Indonesia, in Burma - or in all of our much loved, diverse and colorful countries - then it will have succeeded even beyond the expectations of its most ardent promoters.

[Peace Conf. " Asian + Pacific Reg]

P. ROBESON AND DR. J. KINGSBURY'S MESSAGE TO PREPARATORY COMMITTEE FOR ASIAN-PACIFIC PEACE CONFERENCE

Peking, August 23 /HSINHUA/:- "We will do all in our power to secure American participation in the peace congress," Paul Robeson, well-known American peace leader and Dr. John A. Kingsbury, U.S. delegate to the Preparatory Meeting for the Asian and Pacific Peace Conference cabled on August 19 the Preparatory Committee for the forthcoming conference in Peking.

Dr. Kingsbury told the New York Daily Compass on August 7 of his impression of the preparatory meeting and said that he was particularly impressed by the emphasis on discussion and conciliation of differences at the conference. The chairman of the day never permitted a vote till everybody had spoken and opposing views had been debated fully and brought near agreement, he said.

Dr. Kingsbury also expressed his admiration for the gigantic construction work in New China and the new life of the Chinese people.

JAPANESE PEOPLE NOMINATE OVER 200 CANDIDATES FOR DELEGATION TO ASIAN-PACIFIC PEACE CONFERENCE

Peking, August 24 /HSINHUA/:- Japanese people have nominated more than 200 candidates for the peace delegation to the Asian and Pacific Peace Conference. Names of the candidates have been submitted by peace groups, students anti-war organisations and mass organisations and people's societies in Tokyo, Kyoto, Osaka, Kanagawa, Ibaragi and Hiogo and other parts of the country.

Liu Ning-i, Secretary General of the Preparatory Committee for the Peace Conference, has received a cable from the Japanese preparatory committee stating that the Japanese National Peace Conference wishes to choose 100 delegates to attend the conference in Peking and hopes the conference will receive all other candidates as observers.

Acclaiming the enthusiastic support of the Japanese people for the Peace Conference, Liu Ning-i replied that as the number of delegates from each country has been decided upon and approved by all countries, it is agreed that 40 delegates shall come from Japan and other peace fighters are welcomed to attend the Peace Conference as observers.

Selection of delegates from among the candidates will be made at the National Conference which has been called by the Japanese Preparatory Committee for the Peace Conference for the last few days of August.

The younger brother of the Emperor of Japan, Prince Mikasa Miya, has also expressed his support for the Peace Conference and his wish that Japanese delegates should participate. /contd./

Some 40 members of Japanese cultural circles, headed by Michio Iwamura, Masamato Ozawa, Yoichi Fukushima and Aikiko Soki, sent a joint message to Chinese cultural circles saying:"Despite all obstructions, Japanese cultural circles will send delegates to participate in the September conference."

CHINESE PEOPLE'S ORGANISATIONS WELCOME JAPANESE DELEGATES TO ASIAN-PACIFIC PEACE CONFERENCE

Peking, August 24 /HSINHUA/:- A warm people's welcome for delegates from Japan to the Peace Conference of the Asian and Pacific Regions is expressed in the messages from six leading people's organisations of China.

The delegates are invited to tour the country after the conference. The All-China Federation of Labour cabled to the Japanese Preparatory Committee on August 22 stressing that peace and security of Asia are seriously threatened by the American aggressors and hailing the unique courage displayed by the Japanese workers "in their great struggles against foreign occupation and for national independence, against the reactionary rule and for people's democracy and freedom and for peace in Asia and the world."

The message continues:"We have been fervently interested in your every struggle. The five nation-wide strikes you launched successively from April 12 to June 20 this year and the 500,000-strong May Day demonstration in Tokyo directly hit the schemes of the American imperialists, invaders of Korea and revivers of Japanese militarism. We are firmly convinced that the united struggle of the Japanese workers and workers of China will certainly play an important role in the struggle for checking American imperialist aggression and rescuing peace in Asia. Therefore we warmly support the Asian Pacific Peace Conference to be held in our capital, Peking, in the last week of September and we cordially welcome the delegates of the Japanese workers to attend. After the conference we would like to invite them to remain here for a time to visit the great works of construction of New China and to see the new life of the Chinese workers after liberation so as to advance friendship and solidarity between the Japanese and Chinese working class which will develop ever greater strength in the great struggle for rescuing peace in Asia and the world. Dear brother and sister Japanese workers, let us join hands tightly in this great struggle for saving peace in Asia and the world. We send our best wishes."

Another cable was sent by the ACFL to the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan, the Congress of All-Japan Industrial Workers Union, the Joint Struggle Committee for Wages and the Liaison Bureau of Japan with the World Federation of Trade Unions, it says, "Since the

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preparatory meeting for the peace conference was convened in June, big strides have been made in the peace movement in the Asian and Pacific regions. We are convinced that the participation of Japanese workers' delegates in the conference will further enhance the strength to defend peace."

A message to Japanese women from Tsai Chang, President of the All-China Federation of Democratic Women, assures them of an ardent welcome for their delegates to the peace conference. "We believe you will overcome all difficulties to send you delegates to the conference," it says.

Messages expressing equal ardour in looking forward to meeting the Japanese delegates have been sent to the corresponding organisations in Japan by the All-China Federation of Democratic Youth, the All-China Federation of Students and the All-China Federation of Literary and Art Circles.

The Preparatory Committee of the All-China Federation of Industrial and Commercial Circles has also sent a message to the industrial and commercial circles of Japan. This declares that "the people of both China and Japan ardently wish our two countries to enjoy peaceful coexistence so that normal trade relations will be developed.

ALL-INDIA SPONSORING CONFERENCE FOR ASIAN-PACIFIC PEACE CONFERENCE

New Delhi, August 23 /HSINHUA/:- The All-India Sponsoring Conference for the Asian and Pacific Peace Conference will be held on September 9 at the New Delhi Town Hall. The Conference will discuss reports of the preparatory work in various provinces, delibarate and formulate documents on issues to be raised at the coming peace conference in Peking and finalise the lists of the Indian delegation to the conference. Provincial delegations to the sponsoring conference will be selected by provincial sponsoring conferences as well as mass organisations supporting the peace conference.

At two recent meetings, the All-India Preparatory Committee for the Peace Conference formed a working committee to carry out the immediate tasks connected with the preparatory peace conference work. Headed by Dr. Gyan Chand, noted economist, the committee will grant credentials to delegates attending the Peking conference.

The Women's Self Defence League of West Bengal, has called to the women of Bengal to participate actively in the preparatory work of the peace conference. The Women's Peace Committee of the Bhowanipore area in Calcutta met on August 18 to establish their programme for the preparatory work of the peace conference.

MONGOLIAN DELEGATION TO ASIAN-PACIFIC PEACE CONFERENCE FORMED

Peking, August 25 (HSINHUA) - A delegation to attend the Asian and Pacific Peace Conference has been formed by the Mongolian people, Bazar Shirindib, President of the Mongolian Peace Committee, said in his letter to Liu Ning-I, Secretary General of the Preparatory Conference for the coming Peace Conference.

The Mongolian people unanimously support the declaration and resolutions of the Preparatory Conference, the letter says. They consider that the agenda for the coming conference has been clearly defined in the declaration of the Preparatory Conference. However, emphasis should be laid on the questions of ending the Korean war, stopping the use of bacteriological weapons in Korea and Northeast China, signing of a peace treaty with Japan and stopping the wars in the colonies.

CAMBODIA PEOPLE SUPPORT ASIAN-PACIFIC PEACE CONFERENCE

Peking, August 25 (HSINHUA) - On behalf of the people of Cambodia, Son Ngoc Minh, President of the Cambodia National United Front has sent a message supporting the Asian and Pacific Peace Conference to the Preparatory Committee of the conference in Peking. The message reads:

"On behalf of the people of Cambodia, we sincerely welcome the declaration of the Preparatory Meeting of the Asian and Pacific Peace Conference. We approve of all questions which the Preparatory Meeting has submitted for discussion at the Asian and Pacific Peace Conference. We will carry out all resolutions adopted by the conference and effectively push forward with the people of Viet Nam and Laos, our war of resistance against the French colonialists and American interventionists, and struggle unswervingly for national independence, freedom and peace in Asia and the rest of the world.

THIRD ALL-INDIA PEACE CONGRESS TO BE HELD IN SEPTEMBER

New Delhi, August 25 (HSINHUA) - The third All-India Peace Congress will be held from September 12 to 14 in Jullundur, East Punjab. Leaders of the peace movement are undertaking extensive tours to various parts of the country in preparation for the congress.

Dr. S.D. Kitchlew and Sardar Gurbux Singh, President and Vice-President of the All-India Peace Council, Chatur Narain Malaviya, Congress member of the Indian Parliament and former chief Minister of Bhopal State, Dr. J.C. Kumarappa, a follower of Gandhi and noted economist, and R.K. Karanjia, member of the All-India Peace Council, are among those who will travel around the country mobilising peace partisans for the September meeting. Pandit Sundarlal, leader of the Indian delegation to China last October, and Romesh Chandra, Secretary of the All-India Peace Council, has been to East Punjab, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh.

NORTHWEST FRONTIER PROVINCE PEACE COMMITTEE OF PAKISTAN ELECTS 10-MAN DELEGATION TO ASIAN-PACIFIC PEACE CONFERENCE

New Delhi, August 25 (HSINHUA) - The Lahore Peace Committee's Executive Committee session of August 8 decided to organise peace committees in the districts of West Punjab, Pakistan. Khan Ghulam Mohammad Khan Lundkhor, [illegible], and Syed Muttalabi Faridabadi, General Secretary of the Peace Committee, were chosen to tour the whole province on this work.

Support for the decision of the World Peace Council to hold a world peace congress in Vienna this December was expressed in a resolution.

A Northwest Frontier Province Peace Committee was formed on August 18. It has elected a ten-man delegation to the Asian and Pacific Peace Conference.

PEOPLE'S DAILY ARTICLE ON ASIA WEEK IN INDIA

Peking, August 25 (HSINHUA) - Yesterday's Peking People's Daily carried an article congratulating the Indian people for the spectacular results achieved by holding of "Asia Week" throughout India. The author, Cheng Chen-to was a member of the Chinese cultural delegation which visited India last year.

The Indian people, he writes, have a traditional love for peace and their widely growing peace movement, which is based on their historical opposition to aggression, will most certainly win unprecedented results. Since the return of the Indian delegates to the Preparatory Meeting for the Peace Conference of the Asian and Pacific Regions, he points out, peace-loving people all over India have been holding meetings and mass rallies to prepare for the coming peace conference in Peking; discussions have also centred on the ways and means for ending the present strife in Asia.

He recalls the warm friendship between India and China, maintained for over 2,000 years, broken only by the imperialists but now happily restored. The people of India and China, along with those of many other nations in Asia and the Pacific Region , Cheng Chen-to writes, form a great force for peace. United and fully developed, this force will be able to thwart any conspiracies of the warmongers.

In conclusion he offers his sincere congratulations to the peace-loving Indian people on their successful holding of "Asia Week." The accomplishments of "Asia Week", he says, are but a foretaste of what the Asian and Pacific Peace Conference will achieve.

NEW ZEALAND PEACE DELEGATE ON ASIAN-PACIFIC PEACE CONFERENCE

Peking, August 26 (HSINHUA)- "The Peace movement is a people's movement in the truest sense. It rests on the strongest of bases - that desire for peace which is now man's first essential, before he can advance further."

So writes Rewi Alley, a member of the New Zealand delegation to the Preparatory Meeting of the Asian and Pacific Peace Conference in the Preparatory Committee's bulletin of August 22.

In his article entitled "A new step to peace" Mr. Alley says that neither the Soviet Union nor China wants war, and from the bomb shattered London to the docks of New Zealand and Australia, from factories in India to those in Japan the cry for peace is the same.

"And so last June, there came the historic step of calling together in Peking a Preparatory Meeting to discuss a Peace Conference of the Asian and Pacific Regions", the article continues. "Delegates from countries of Asia and those of the Pacific met in the conference hall in small meetings, and together privately. They talked about the ways and means to bring their peoples together for peace. They expressed what they felt on dangers to peace. They armed themselves with facts and figures to enable themselves to struggle better for peace. Then they returned to their own countries to organise for the next step."

Referring to the forthcomung peace conference, Rewi Alley declares: "Now, in this autumn, we shall see some of the fruits of their work, in the great conference which shall assemble in Peking, and which will carry their work still further. A conference which shall include large delegations of many countries, races and creeds, people with greatly differing political opinions, different backgrounds, yet people who will have come because they have felt that the cause pf peace justifies any effort, any sacrifice, people who believe in the call to the conference issued by the Preparatory Meeting."

The article refers to China as "a force for peace and construction". "In travelling to and fro to Peking," it says, "the delegates will see a China that is alive and determined; a China miraculously changed in these past three years since liberation; a China that works in an organised, thoughtful scientific manner; a China of steel, whose rulers are the people, and who will no longer bend knee to any predatory interest; a cultured China, warm and friendly to those who come in friendship and sincerity - a China as a leader in the world of man-to-be, together with all great nations that work for peace."

NEW ZEALAND PEOPLE WIDELY INTERESTED IN PEKING PEACE CONFERENCE

Peking, August 26(HSINHUA)- Allan Monteith, Secretary of the New Zealand Peace Council in a letter to the Preparatory Committee of the Peace Conference has stated that the September conference is attracting wide attention in that country. It is believed that a delegation made up of people in all walks of life can be elected on a broad basis to the Peace Conference in Peking.

Monteith has been elected to the Preparatory Committee of New Zealand.

ENTHUSIASTIC SUPPORT FOR ASIAN-PACIFIC PEACE CONFERENCE IN VIET NAM

Peking, August 26 (HSINHUA)- People in all walks of life throughout Viet Nam are enthusiastically supporting the Asian and Pacific Peace Conference, states a Viet Nam News Agency report.

A pamphlet explaining the importance of the Peace Conference has been distributed throughout the country by the Viet Nam Peace Committee.

Viet Nam's workers, in response to a call issued by the Viet Nam General Confederation of Workers, launched an intensive emulation drive from July 20, the sixth anniversary of the Viet Nam revolution. At a recent enlarged meeting of the Standing Committee of the Viet Nam Peace Committee, Nguyen Duy Tinh, delegate of the Viet Nam General Confederation of Workers, re-affirmed the workers' support for the Asian and Pacific Peace Conference. "The lofty aim of this conference is also the aim of the Viet Nam people, and, in particular, of the Viet Nam working class", he declared.

On August 2, Nguyen Xuan Tram, member of the Viet Nam delegation to the Asian and Pacific Peace Conference, spoke to more than 100 delegates at the National Congress of Cadres of the Viet Nam Youth National Salvation Association, who gave their enthusiastic suppprt to the declaration of the Peking Preparatory Conference. At the Conference for Defense of Children held on July 29, all representatives signed the declaration. after hearing the report by Nguyen Xuan Tram on the aims and purposes of the Peace Conference.

In the 3rd and 4th military area, at a gathering of intellectuals on June 26 and a meeting of technicians and representatives of local people's organisations on July 10, the declaration of the Preparatory Conference held in Peking was signed by all those attending. People in the French-occupied area also held rallies to voice their support to the Asian and Pacific Peace Conference. The Viet Nam Peace Committee has received many resolutions from villagers living in the French-occupied areas giving support to the coming Peace Conference and exposing the barbarous crimes committed by the French invading troops. Local people's armymen and guerrillas also addressed letters to the Viet Nam Peace Committee hailing the Peace Conference.

All newspapers in Viet Nam have given prominent space to articles dealing with the importance of the Peace Conference and urging people to give it support.

"FOR PEACE IN ASIA, THE PACIFIC REGIONS AND THE WORLD" -
SOONG CHING-LING IN "PEOPLE'S CHINA"

Peking, August 28 (HSINHUA) - The following is an article entitled "For Peace in Asia, the Pacific Regions and the World" written by Soong Ching-ling (Madame Sung Yat-sen) for the coming issue of the English language magazine "People's China":

The Peace Conference for the Asian and Pacific Regions to be held in Peking this September is taking place at a most vital time. Peace is far from being an academic question anywhere in the world today. It is most assuredly an urgent, practical problem in this part of the globe. Several wars are actually being waged here. Japan, against the expressed will of its people, is being remilitarised by the United States and prepared once again as a base for aggression; crude, ruthless economic and political pressure is being exerted by the American government on certain Latin American and Asian countries in an effort to force them into the war camp; American generals continue to pour salt into a nasty wound of their own making further frustrating the Korean truce talks, stepping up their criminal bombing of the aged, the women and children in Korean cities already reduced to rubble, applying their so-called military pressure by bombing peacetime installations. This is in addition to their already mountain-high list of iniquities, topped by the most vicious - germ warfare.

The brutal, aggressive character of these policies in the Far East, plus the recklessness of recent acts of the Western Powers in Europe, especially in regard to Germany, have caused a serious deterioration in the international situation. This is a circumstance which gravely disturbes many people all over the world. Each successive blow has increased the alarm and anxiety, the indignation with which they view the spectacle. Each person visualises the mounting threat to himself: his home gutted or his loved ones lost. Each patriot visualises the threat to his country: the chance of harnessing nature and building a happy life for the people instantaneously disappearing in a burst of fire. As a result, for an increasing number of people in the East and West, a task has arisen: how to meet and stop this threat.

To give life, to build, to enhance - these are the main missions in man's life. For these, peace is the essential condition. But this peace which we need and so ardently desire, has to be won. This we know. The small band of the war-minded are hardheaded and irresponsible. They do not easily give up their plots for profit. As we have seen on many occasions, they think nothing of defying the wishes of the people and are ready to fabricate their pretext for war or its extension at any moment. This means that the forces of peace, the ordinary men and women in their hundreds of millions, must be alert, must firmly resist being led along the road to oblivion. We must make our voices heard; our demand to live peacefully side by side with all peoples and all nations must be transformed into loud and strong words. We must be active; as the ideas of peace and cooperation are sounded in the many tongues of the many nations, there must be mobilisation on all sides, in every country.

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This is to say, that if we are not to be sidetracked, tricked or pushed around by the few who would destroy us, then the majority has to organise itself further to preserve progress and civilisation.

The importance of the Peace Conference for the Asian and Pacific Regions in this regard cannot be overstated. The 500 delegates, representing 1,600 million people, have a tremendous task to shoulder, but they also have an opportunity to create what will undoubtedly prove to be a central factor in preserving world peace. Supported by the World Peace Council, which is the greatest movement of its kind in the history of man, as well as by the already established and rapidly growing peace organisations of various countries the Conference is in a position to make an unparalleled move towards achieving unity for peace over the earth's most populous area.

There is a wide base upon which this unity can be constructed; that is, the great similarity of conditions in this part of the world which has had an important influence on how we view peace.

Peace is a concept with many aspects for the people of Asia and the Pacific. It means more than the absence of general war. Our long and bitter experience has been that even in timeswhen there was no general war this by no means applied to those countries suffering the oppression of imperialism. There may have been peace elsewhere, but in our countries imperialism was threatening our very existence. Most of our nations have a glorious past, great potentialities for a rich economy, a high level of cultural attainment. But imperialism attempted to grind our past into dust; it did reduce many of our economies into stifling monocultures o simply to suppliers of raw material and cheap labour;it vitiated our culture and tried to substitute its own. This has been the way of imperialism in a great many places in Asia and the Pacific. It brought us a vast misery and ignorance, a terrible toll in lives and a cruel retardation. It has incurred the wrath of all of us.

To Asian and Pacific peoples, therefore, peace and national independence are so closely linked as to be indistinguishable. Peace must be founded on equality of all peoples and mutually advantageous dealings between all nations. This is possible only when each people runs its country without outside intervention, according to its own wishes and to its greatest benefit. This, in turn, is closely linked with the question of a peace in which all nations cooperate to the greatest benefit of the whole world, no matter how differently they may govern themselves or operate their economies.

This concept of peace is accepted far and wide among the peoples of Asia and the Pacific. You will find important parts of this view or all of it in all ranks - among workers, farmers, intellectuals, officials, commercial and industrial circles. It has become our fundamental understanding of the way things stand in the world today. It can be said that this understanding, stimulated by previous examples, has been further and immeasurably heightened by the victories of the Chinese people.

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China, at one time, in her recent history, was referred to as the "sick man of Asia." This was the feeling many had toward us, some in pity, others with jeers. There should be no question in anyone's mind that today such pity is inappropriate, and jeers testify only to fatal underestimation. For in three short years, the Chinese people have elevated their nation to its rightful place, as one of the leaders of the world. We have regained our national dignity. We have forged a new might. These earth-shaking accomplishments are due to our successful struggle for independence, to the fact that we have proclaimed and implemented a people's democracy. By these victories, by our giant strides in the reconstruction of our country, we have set a new standard for the peoples of Asia and the Pacific. We have given them a new outlook on their own problems.

The enhanced prestige that the Chinese people now enjoy has yet another cause - our unwavering stand for peace. Peace is part of our tradition as a nation and as a people. Throughout the thousands of years in which we Chinese have had relations with the peoples of Asia and the Pacific, we have never acted in a warlike manner. In this present period, peace is the basic tenet of the foreign policy of our People's Republic of China. We have demonstrated in every way that with us the seeking of peace is a serious pursuit. In carrying out the policies of our country, in the defence of our land, as organisations and individuals, it is always the quest for peace which guides and dominates our actions.

That the people of Asia and the Pacific regions recognise this fact is attested to by their sending representatives to our capital to take a new and historic step for peace. Peking is a city born of the unity of the Chinese people. Now it serves as the birthplace of the new unity of the Asian and Pacific peoples in their struggle for harmony among the nations.

Thus, the Peace Conference for the Asian and Pacific Regions is the result of the general upsurge for peace throughout the world. The peoples represented will have a solid base for unity, since peace is what they demand and peace is part of the solution of their own national problems. And finally, the Conference is to take place in a country, in a city and among a people dedicated to the preservation and protection of world tranquility and cooperation. The results are bound to be grand and magnificent.

We can be sure that these results will be far different from those of another conference which has just taken place in this part of the world. I refer to the meetings which have been called by the United States Government to form the so-called "Pacific Council". In this meeting they also talked peace, but in fact planned further aggression. In this meeting they also talked cooperation, with "backward" nations, but in fact they set in motion more schemes to further enslave certain Asian and Pacific countries. In this meeting they also talked about equality of peoples, but in fact the terms of this "council" will be dictated by one power, the United States Government.

It must be pointed out that the politicians of the United States who will lead this council of war do not in any way represent the people of that country. The people of the United States, in fact, could not even get in at the door of that meeting. This is in sharp contrast to the way

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the Peace Conference of the Asian and Pacific Regions will provide a platform from which can be heard the true voice of the American people.

We sincerely hope that a large delegation can be present to represent the people of the United States. As members of a Pacific nation, Americans will have a definite interest in what we decide, and they will be able to make a definite contribution. The Conference will also give them an opportunity to learn what this part of the world is thinking. Many terrible things have been done in their name. They should learn the truth about these acts. They should also learn, and I am sure that we can impress them with the fact, that the peoples of Asia and the Pacific make a clear distinction between them and the real perpetrators of those acts.

We hope that representatives of the American people can come to see us in the flesh to gain firsthand knowledge of the new developments which are taking place. We want to assure them that there is no threat to them or their way of life from us or from any of the lands where the people rule. We think we can prove to them that the threat is in their own midst, that their enemy and ours is one and the same. We want the American people to know that there are many reasons why we should cooperate as peoples and as nations, but that there is not one single reason why we should be fighting each other.

Together with the American people we of Asia and the Pacific want to answer the question: "Who benefits by the fighting in Korea, Viet Nam and Malaya, by the unilateral treaties which keep other countries as colonies, by rearmament, by restriction of trade and cultural intercourse?" Together with them we want to work out the real correlation between the fact that U.S. corporations registered a profit of 44.8 billion dollars in 1951, eight times the peacetime figure before World War II, and the fact that one third of their national income is gobbled up by taxes, by the killing, maiming and destruction which their government has let loose in the Far East. We know the direct relationship between all these things, we think the representatives of the American people will agree with us.

In other words, we, and they, and all peace-loving people face a common enemy, the handful of wilful men who profit from war. In the struggle against this enemy, for our existence and for peace, the peoples of Asia and the Pacific look upon the people of the United States as an ally, as a crucial ally. We hope they will join us in all their strength. We hope they will join us in working out the peace, and then in making this world a place of fruitful labour and joy, a safe and sound place for their children and ours. We will grasp their hands in this greatest of crusades, to make our time one of the finest ages in the world's history.

Working together at the Peace Conference for the Asian and Pacific Regions, the representatives of many nations will forge the unity of all races, colours, creeds and religions for peace! Together we will lay the groundwork for the participation of Asian and Pacific peoples in the Extraordinary Congress of the Peoples for Peace next December! Together we will make immense strides towards winning the world for the people!

"ON THE EVE OF THE PEACE CONFERENCE OF THE ASIAN AND PACIFIC REGIONS" — LIU NING-I IN "PEOPLE'S CHINA"

Peking, August 30 (HSINHUA)- "On the eve of the Peace Conference of the Asian and Pacific Regions" is the title of an article by Liu Ning-I, Secretary General of the Preparatory Committee for the Conference, which will appeal in the next issue of the foreign language fortnightly People's China.

It follows in full:

Who among the millions of people of goodwill in the Asian and Pacific regions does not long for a peaceful, free, independent and happy life? We do not want to be interfered with, nor do we ever want to interfere in the lives of others. We do not tolerate aggression from others, nor do we want to invade other countries. It is our desire that all peoples of the Asian and Pacific regions, irrespective of political system or religious belief should live peacefully together in equality and freedom, help one another, and have economic and cultural exchange with one another. We would like peoples of our regions to be united and friendly like one big family and live in amity with the rest of the world, to travel freely between one another's lands, and for all to exert their best efforts continuously for a prosperous and happy life.

Unfortunately, in the East as well as in the West, the aggressors headed by U.S. imperialism are stepping up their plots for an aggressive war against the wishes of all decent men and women in the world. In Western Europe, in complete violation of the Potsdam Agreements, they are striving for the revival of Nazi power in Western Germany, and have ordered the Bonn government to sign the so-called "General Treaty" and the "European Defence Community Pact." They are producing weapons of mass destruction - atomic, bacteriological and chemical weapons. All this has aroused the opposition of people in all countries.

In the East, the U.S. imperialists are dragging out the Korean armistice talks, massacring prisoners of war, and openly waging bacteriological warfare on a large scale in Korea and on Chinese territory. In North Korea, they are wantonly bombing peaceful civilians. In Northeast China, they contiunously invade our territorial air, carrying out provocative strafing and bombing.

In order to accelerate the revival of Japanese militarism, they have concluded an illegal and unilateral "peace treaty" with Japan, a bilateral U.S.-Japanese "Security Pact" and a U.S.-Japanese "Administrative Agreement." They have invaded and are occupying the Chinese island of Taiwan. They are resorting to military force to intervene in the liberation movements for national independence in Viet Nam, Malaya and so on. They are forcibly building military bases around the world. The attempt to set up a "Middle East Command" is only one more instance of this.

This mad, aggressive drive on the part of the United States is seriously threatening the peace of the peoples in the Asian and Pacific countries; it has also created an extremely serious world situation. Men and women of goodwill must hesitate no longer if they want to save peace in Asia, the Pacific and the world. (contd.)

Precisely for these reasons, a Preparatory Conference for the Peace Conference of the Asian and Pacific Regions met successfully in Peking early in June of this year. Delegates from various countries represented unanimously decided to convene a peace conference in Peking in the last week of September, and to call on all people of goodwill in the Asian and Pacific Regions to unite to save peace, and to find appropriate means to solve the following problems:

1.To safeguard the independence, freedom and peace of the peoples of the Asian and Pacific regions; to oppose expansion of armaments and war preparations; to prohibit warmongering and propaganda encouraging racial hatred; to prohibit all suppression of propaganda for peace; to demand freedom for the peace movement; to prohibit the use of atomic, bacteriological and chemical weapons; to oppose bombing and massacring of non-combatants and civilians; to emphasise observance of international law.

1. To develop equal, mutually beneficial and normal international economic relations and cultural exchange; to oppose blockades and embargoes; to improve people's livelihood; to promot welfare of women and children.

3.To oppose the remilitarisation of Japan, and to oppose the use of Japan as a base for aggression, in order to eliminate the serious threat of peace in the Asian and Pacific regions.

4. To settle peacefully the Korean question on a fair and reasonable basis and to solve reasonably all questions relating to peace in the Asian and Pacific regions including Viet Nam, Laos, Cambodia, Malaya and other countries.

After the Preparatory Conference, a broad and warm response came from peoples in the Asian and Pacific regions. By mid-August, many cables had been received indicating acceptance of the invitation to participate. A broad and strong mass movement is under way among peoples of 32 countries in the Asian and Pacific regions where meetings and discussions have been held to elect representatives to attend the conference.

The All-India Peace Council and the Indian Preparatory Committee for the Peace Conference of the Asian and Pacific Regions have mobilised all political parties, mass organisations, cultural groups, and people from all walks of life and have held meetings for full discussion on the Conference. An "Asia Week" and an "Asia Day" were declared between August 3 and August 10, during which representatives were elected from all circles to attend the Conference in Peking.

The people of Japan have been mobilised through meetings and discussions about the Conference in factories, prefectures, counties and cities, to choose representatives on a democratic basis to participate in the Conference. An intensified mass movement has in this way also been formed in Japan.

People of Australia are working hard on the selection of a delegation that will be broadly representative in character. Burma, Indonesia, Pakistan, the United States, Canada and countries of Latin America have been campaigning for the Conference. Many of them sent their delegates to Peking to participate in the preparatory work. In the Republics of the Asian part of the Soviet Union, meetings and discussions have been held, reports have been given in factories, rural areas and schools. People of Korea and Viet Nam are giving especially warm support to the Conference. Moving incidents of such support are too numerous to mention here.

All this indicates that after the Preparatory Conference for a Peace Conference of the Asian and Pacific Regions, people inhabiting those regions have expressed their wholehearted support for the Conference. A mighty movement has begun, demonstrating that the strength of the broad masses longing for peace is invincible, and that any attempt to halt or undermine this movement will be futile.

We people of China love peace. Today we need peace all the more for our work of national construction to make our independent, free and happy motherland stronger and more prosperous, and make the lives of the people happier. We feel indeed honoured that the Conference is to be held in our capital, Peking. As Chairman Mao Tse-tung has stated: "We have friends everywhere in the world." People of China will be very happy to meet their friends from more than 30 countries; fighters for the peace and happiness of mankind will assemble in Peking for friendly and collective discussion of the great task before them - saving peace. People of China are now enthusiastically discussing the Conference; people of all social strata are speeding their preparatory work in order to be ready for this great historic event.

A large assembly hall is being built in Peking. People of all cities and villages in China are eagerly looking forward to the arrival from afar of our friends of peace.

This will be a conference for peace and unity, a conference to save peace of the Asian and Pacific regions, to ward off the disaster of war and to enable people to enjoy freedom and happiness. Peoples of the Asian and Pacific regions are of one heart in their desire for peace.

The determination of thousands of millions of people to build a great wall in defence of peace will make our peace camp as strong as steel.

ALL-INDIA PEACE COUNCIL EXECUTIVE MEETING CONDEMNS U.S. GERM WAR

Peking, August 30 (HSINHUA) - The Bureau of the All-India Peace Council adopted a resolution during its executive meeting in June condemning the employment of germ warfare in Korea and Northeast China by American imperialism, according to a belated report from New Delhi.

The resolution said: "The members of the Bureau have studied with the greatest care the evidence of impartial observers from many countries, including our own, relating to the charge that germ warfare is being waged in China and Korea. Examination of these materials has convinced

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us beyond any doubt that this inhuman and shocking [illegible] of mass extermination by spreading pestilential germs has been employed in a widespread scale by the United States military forces."

"It is a matter of profound shame," it continued, "that such acts are being carried on in the name of the United Nations."

The resolution went on: "Considering that bacteriological warfare is a crime against human conscience and civilisation and a threat to all the great and difficult victories that man's industry and genius has been able to register in the battle of life against death, the Indian people with their ancient and peace-loving civilisation and traditions have an important role to play in putting a stop to such methods of warfare."

In conclusion, the resolution said: "We appeal to all Indians to inform themselves of the evidence and rally in their millions to protest against such germ warfare and to demand punishment of all those found guilty of such crimes."

CEYLON PEOPLE NOMINATE 10-MAN DELEGATION TO ASIAN-PACIFIC PEACE CONFERENCE

New Delhi, August 30 (HSINHUA) - A 10-man delegation has been nominated by the Ceylon people to represent them in the coming Asian and Pacific Peace Conference. It includes two Buddhist priests, four members of the Ceylon Parliament and one member of the Colombo Municipal Council. It will leave Ceylon for Peking by mid-September.

Mr. N. Sanmugathasan, member of the All-Ceylon Peace Committee and formerly Vice-President of the Ceylon Trade Union Federation, said that an intensive campaign is going on in Ceylon to make preparations for participation in the forthcoming Peace Conference. The campaign started with a public rally on August 8 at the Colombo town hall, where representatives of all parties spoke in support of the aims of the Peace Conference, and pledged to send to it a well-chosen delegation. Reverend Udakendawala Saranankara who had attended the Preparatory Meeting in Peking, then gave a report on the works of the meeting and the recent Berlin session of the World Peace Council. Well over 2,000 people crowded the hall and a good many of them were Buddhist monks, Sanmugathasan said.

Similar meetings were subsequently held in provincial towns, he went on, in Kurnegala on August 17 and in Matara on August 23. In the next few weeks , meetings would take place in Kandy, Jaffna, Trincomalee, Galle and other places.

A local sponsoring committee, composed of leading figures in various fields of life, has been set up and has started popularising the Peace Conference. An appeal entitled "Asia needs peace" upholding the aims of the Peace Conference and calling upon the Ceylon people to give the Conference their full support was signed by 25 prominent citizens representing all shades of political opinion in the country as well as by Buddhist and Christian representatives.

Referring to the development of the peace movement in Ceylon, Sanmugathasan pointed out that the All-Ceylon Peace Committee had convened two very successful all-island peace congresses and had mobilised popular support for the campaign to ban the use of the atomic weapons and for the signing of a five-Power peace pact. Meantime, the Committee started the campaign demanding that no bases of the army, navy and air force in Ceylon be used for war of aggression against other countries.

An important aspect of the Ceylon peace movement was the participation of a large number of Buddhist monks. Practically all heads of the Buddhist seats of learning signed the ban-the-atom-bomb appeal. One of the secretaries of the Peace Committee and a prominent figure in the peace movement is Reverend Narawila Dhammaratane, leading Buddhist monk and a scholar of national repute.

Explaining the desire of the Ceylon people to establish trade relations with the Chinese People's Republic and how such relations would contribute towards peace, Samugathasan said, "The peace movement in Ceylon has adopted as one of its slogans the demand for immediate trade relations with China."

INDONESIAN PEOPLE ELECT DELEGATION TO ASIAN-PACIFIC PEACE CONFERENCE

Peking, August 30 (HSINHUA) - Delegates to the Asian and Pacific Peace Conference have been elected from among Indonesian trade unions, and commercial, religious, art and cultural circles, according to a report from Djakarta.

The Indonesian National Peace Committee has decided to hold a "Peace Week" in major cities during the last week of September with peace exhibitions and mass rallies and a series of artistic activities on the theme of world peace.

Public personalities of Indonesia have voiced warm support for the Peace Conference. "The Asian and Pacific Peace Conference will make possible the establishment of closer relations between the people of all countries on the basis of peace, security and mutual respect," said Tambunan, Vice-President of the Indonesian Parliament in an interview with Harian Rakjat (Djakarta People's Daily). Wiwoho, President of the Organisation of Masjumi (Moslem Party) of Djokja, has written to the National Peace Committee saying that any effort made for the Peace Conference should not only command sympathy but should win full support of all mankind.

[Peace Conf. " Asian & Pacific Reg.]

BULLETIN

Postal Address
9 TAI CHI CHANG
PEKING, CHINA

Cable Address
PEACECON

THE PREPARATORY COMMITTEE
for
THE PEACE CONFERENCE OF THE ASIAN AND PACIFIC REGIONS

NO. 6 August 27, 1952

WIDE DISCUSSION AMONG THE SOVIET PEOPLE OF PROBLEMS ON THE AGENDA OF THE SEPTEMBER PEACE CONFERENCE

With great enthusiasm, the Soviet people welcome the advent of the Peace Conference of the Asian and Pacific Regions. All the problems on the Agenda of the Conference are being widely discussed in newspapers, on the radio and at meetings throughout the Soviet Union. The Central Asian Republics of the Soviet Union have a special concern for these problems. In the Uzbek Republic, for instance, many meetings have been held and many reports given on collective farms and in factories giving information about the Conference. Chairman of the Peace Committee of the Uzbek Republic, Hodjaev, who had attended the Preparatory Conference in Peking, made reports on the work of the Preparatory Conference and spoke about the forthcoming Peace Conference at scores of these meetings.

Many members of Soviet Peace Committee made statements about the forthcoming Peace Conference in newspapers and on the radio.

T. Yershova, Vice-Chairman of the Soviet Peace Committee pointed out, "The tremendous amount of work that is being carried on in every country for the convocation of this Peace Conference proves that the peace defenders consider the Conference as an important event which will help suppress the mad warinstigators and prevent the implementation of their criminal plot. The Soviet people, together with all the peace-loving peoples of the world, will devote themselves to the task of consolidating peace and preventing a new war."

EFFORTS OF U.S. PEACE PARTISANS TO FORM A REPRESENTATIVE DELEGATION TO THE SEPTEMBER PEACE CONFERENCE

Peace partisans of the U.S.A. warmly support the Peace Conference of the Asian and Pacific Regions. They have heard Dr. Kingsbury's report on the Preparatory Conference, and are determined to strive persistently and make every possible effort to help forming a representative delegation to attend the Peace Conference.

PREPARATORY CONFERENCE FOR THE SEPTEMBER PEACE CONFERENCE TO BE CALLED IN THAILAND

By rallying the broad masses of the people around them peace organizations of the people of Thailand are actively making preparations for their participation in the Peace Conference of the Asian and Pacific Regions.

The Thailand Peace Committee has already elected its chairman, Dr. Charoen Suebsaeng to participate in the Thailand Preparatoey Committee for the Peace Conference. It has also decided to hold a meeting in Bankok in August. On the agenda will be the discussion of certain questions concerning the election of delegates and the proposals that will be put forth at the Peace Conference. All kinds of people and representatives of various social organisations will be invited to attend the meeting so that opinions from all sides may be collected.

WARM SUPPORT OF THE PEOPLE OF CAMBODIA FOR THE PEACE CONFERENCE

Son Ngoc Minh, Chairman of the Free National United Front of Cambodia, recently wrote to us on behalf of the people of Cambodia warmly welcoming the Declaration and Decisions of the Preparatory Conference for the Peace Conference of the Asian and Pacific Regions. His letter also expresses the resolution of the Cambodian people to put into practice all decisions that may be adopted by the Peace Conference and to struggle persistently and actively for the defence of peace in Asia and the world.

PREPARATORY COMMITTEE SET UP IN NEPAL, DELEGATION TO THE SEPTEMBER PEACE CONFERENCE TO BE ELECTED

Krishna Chandra, General-Secretary of the All-Nepal Peace Council, has declared that the All-Nepal Peace Council has set up a Preparatory Committee for the Peace Conference of the Asian and Pacific Regions. A delegation to the September Peace Conference in Peking will soon be elected. The people of Nepal welcome and support the measures taken by the Council.

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PEKING, CHINA

THE PREPARATORY COMMITTEE
for
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Cable Address
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NO. 7 August 30, 1952

THE INDIAN PEOPLE OBSERVED "ASIA WEEK" IN PREPARATION FOR THE SEPTEMBER PEACE CONFERENCE

The Indian people's "Asia Week", in which the peoples of all countries are interested, was observed throughout India from August 3 to 10. It is a powerful expression of the response on the part of the broad masses of India to the call of the All-India Peace Council to assure good preparations for the Peace Conference of the Asian and Pacific Regions. During the "Asia Week", mass meetings and parades were held in many provinces and cities with the number of attendance ranging from several hundred to several thousand. At the same time, different kinds of discussion meetings and small group meetings were called and house-to-house canvassing was carried on. These activities made clear the great significance of the Peace Conference and the participants enthusiastically dealt with various problems in regard to the peace of Asia. The Chairman and Vice-Chairmen of the All-India Peace Council went severally to make reports in different places.

During the "Asia Week", many districts of India decided to hold Peace Conferences at the end of August. Others decided to observe a "Special Peace-Promoting Week" in the last week of August. And in still others local peace committees were formed in the same period. The people throughout India expressed their fervent support of the Peace Conference of the Asian and Pacific Regions.

Apart from the Peace Conferences to be held in the above-mentioned districts at the end of August, the All-India Peace Council is at present actively engaged in making preparations for the third session of the All-India Peace Conference in order further to promote the preparatory work for the participation in the September Peace Conference.

JAPAN'S ACTIVE PREPARATIONS FOR PARTICIPATING IN THE SEPTEMBER PEACE CONFERENCE DEVELOPED INTO A NATION-WIDE MOVEMENT

An All-Japan Consultative Conference of the Asian and Pacific Regions was held on July 27 in Tokyo by Japanese active members who promoted in various places the preparatory work for the Peace Conference. In the conference the progress of the preparatory work in Japan was reviewed and a program was drawn up for the preparatory work to be done hereafter.

The Conference pointed out that with the progress of the movement of preparation for the September Peace Conference, the nature of the Peace Conference of the Asian and Pacific Regions has been gradually recognized by all. Political parties, from the Liberal Party to the Communist Party; trade unions, from those affiliated to the General Council of Japanese Trade Unions (Sohyo) to those affiliated to the Congress of Japanese Industrial Unions (Sanbetsu); economic circles, from big industrialists to middle and small industrialists and business men, men of letters, from liberals to communist, religious organisations, from Buddhists to Christians --- in all these extensive social strata, people are at present enthusiastically expressing their support of such a conference.

With regard to the question of electing delegates to the Peace Conference in September, the Consultative Conference, besides having made a decision on the election procedure, has adopted a resolution on the qualifications of the delegates to be elected. They should be:

(1) people who agree in principle to the resolutions of the Preparatory Meeting for the Peace Conference of the Asian and Pacific Regions.

(2) people who have prestige among the masses and are capable of influencing them.

(3) people who can faithfully report back to the Japanese people the resolutions of the Peace Conference, and actively help to carry them out. The Consultative Conference, planned to convene on August 23 and 24 in Tokyo an All-Japan Peace Conference, at which the candidates for the delegates and the active members in the peace movement of the whole country will be present. The Conference will formally pass a list of the names of the delegates and will give to every delegate an opportunity to express his determination and wishes.

At present, the people in various districts in Japan have shown great enthusiasm for the Peace Conference of the Asian and Pacific Regions. The preparatory work, such as the election of the delegates, is being carried on fervently everywhere in Japan and has developed into a nation-wide movement.

THE ELECTION OF DELEGATES IN AUSTRALIA

In Australia peace workers, miners, stevedores, boiler-makers, iron and steel workers, building workers, prominent religious personalities, students and the broad masses of all strata have warmly supported the Peace Conference of the Asian and Pacific Regions and are electing their delegates.

THE ESTABLISHMENT BY THE CANADIAN PEACE WORKERS OF A SPONSORING-COMMITTEE TO COLLECT SIGNATURES

The peace workers in Canada have established a sponsoring committee with Finley MacKenzie as its secretary, and have set to step up the preparatory work for attending the Peace Conference of the Asian and Pacific Regions. It has been pointed out in a statement recently issued by the committee that the Canadian people have shown a very great interest in the Peace Conference of the Asian and Pacific Regions. The problems to be discussed at the Conference will have bearing upon many aspects of the life of the Canadian people. The statement also asks the Canadian people to support the proposal of electing a delegation to attend the Conference. Now, the Sponsoring Committee is sending signature rolls to peace supporters, trade-unionists, and members of other mass organisations throughout the country and calling upon them to sign to support the Peace Conference and to write down their demands and hopes, so that the signature rolls, as a paper of commitment, will be handed to those delegates who will be present at the Peace Conference.

CALL OF THE SECRETARIAT OF THE WORLD PEACE COUNCIL FOR A SUCCESSFUL PEACE CONFERENCE OF THE ASIAN AND PACIFIC REGIONS

To call on them to work for the success of the Conference, the Secretariat of the World Peace Council has recently dispatched a message to the Peace Committees of the countries which will participate in the Peace Conference of the Asian and Pacific Regions. The message emphatically points out: "To work for peace in Asia and the Pacific is an important part in the work for world peace. The success of the Asian and Pacific Peace Conference will greatly help the preparatory work for the Congress of the Peoples for Peace to be held in December." In conclusion, the message enthusiastically says: "The World Peace Council earnestly hopes that you will exert maximum efforts to push forward and organise the convocation of the Asian and Pacific Peace Conference. We are willing to cooperate with you and jointly strive for the success of the conference."

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THE PREPARATORY COMMITTEE
for
THE PEACE CONFERENCE OF THE ASIAN AND PACIFIC REGIONS

NO. 8 September 2, 1952

INDIA TO HOLD ALL-INDIA CONFERENCE OF SPONSORS FOR SEPTEMBER PEACE CONFERENCE; DELEGATES WILL BE ELECTED

India peace organisations will hold on September 9 an All-India Conference of Sponsors for the Peace Conference of the Asian and Pacific Regions. At the meeting reports on the preparations in various provinces for the Peace Conference will be discussed, and problems and documents to be put forward in the Conference will also be discussed and worked out. At the same time the list of delegates to the Conference will be finally drawn up.

The Indian Preparatory Committee has recently met in two sessions and has set up a working committee, composed of members of the Preparatory Committee, to carry on preparation work. The convener of the Committee is Dr. Gian Chand, a well known ecnomist.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE PEACE CONFERENCE BY THE VIETNAMESE PEOPLE IN FULL SWING

The Vietnamese people are actively making preparations for the September Peace Conference. The Vietnamese Peace Committee has issued a pamphlet to the people of the whole country, giving detailed explanations of the great significance of the Conference.

Numerous meetings were held in various parts of Viet-Nam at which resolutions in favour of the Peace Conference were adopted. At the Viet-Nam Conference for the Protection of Children, at the meetings of intellectuals held in the Third and Fourth Military Zones, at the conferences of technicians and representatives of popular bodies from various localities, at all these meetings and conferences, all representatives present signed their names on the Declaration of the Preparatoey Conference for the Asian and Pacific Peace Conference.

Vietnamese newspapers gave front-page space to articles discussing the importance of the Peace Conference and calling on the people of Viet-Nam to give full support to it.

THE PAKISTAN PEACE COMMITTEE'S DETERMINATION TO DO ITS BEST TO SEND DELEGATES TO THE CONFERENCE IN SPITE OF ALL OBSTACLES.

Preparations for the Asian and Pacific Peace Conference are underway at various places in Pakistan.

The All-Pakistan Peace Committee has sent out notices to various political parties, major social organisations and prominent social personages, asking them to take part in the preparations for the Peace Conference and to elect delegates.

Copies of the Declaration and Resolutions adopted at the Preparatory Conference, which have been translated into Urdu, are being distributed in large quantities in various places.

Under the auspices of the All-Pakistan Peace Committee, a peace conference was held by people of all sections in the Northwest Frontier Province, at which a Peace Committee of the Province was set up and delegates were elected.

The All-Pakistan Peace Committee/recently sent a letter to the Chinese People's Committee for World Peace, expressing its determination to do its best to send delegates to the Conference in spite of all obstacles.

MONGOLIAN DELEGATION FORMED

A letter from Bazar Shirindib, President of the Mongolian Peace Committee, reads:

We Mongolian people unanimously support the Declaration and Resolutions adopted by the Preparatory Conference for the Peace Conference of the Asian and Pacific Regions, and have already formed a delegation to attend this conference.

CEYLON HELD MASS MEETING TO SUPPORT THE SEPTEMBER PEACE CONFERENCE; DELEGATION FORMED

The Ceylon Sponsoring Committee for the September Peace Conference held a mass meeting on August 8 in Colombo to mobilize support for the September Peace Conference. The attendance is so huge that the Hall was packed to its fullest capacity. Many Buddhist priests were present and the speakers represented almost all the diverse views in the peace movement in Ceylon.

The Ceylon Delegation has been formed. It is learned that the delegates represent a wide range of opinions in the country in favor of peace.

[Peace Conf. " Asian & Pacific Reg.]

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THE PREPARATORY COMMITTEE
for
THE PEACE CONFERENCE OF THE ASIAN AND PACIFIC REGIONS

NO. 9 September 3, 1952

FOR PEACE IN ASIA, THE PACIFIC REGIONS AND THE WORLD

Soong Ching Ling

The Peace Conference of the Asian and Pacific Regions to be held in Peking this September is taking place at a most vital time. Peace is far from being an academic question any where in the world today. It is most assuredly an urgent, practical problem in this part of the globe. Several wars are actually being waged here. Japan, against the expressed will of its people, is being remilitarised by the United States and prepared once again as a base for aggression; crude, ruthless economic and political pressure is being exerted by the American government on certain Latin American and Asian countries in an effort to force them into the war camp; American generals continue to pour salt into a nasty wound of their own making, further frustrating the Korean truce talks, stepping up their criminal bombing of the aged, the women and chidren in Korean cities already reduced to rubble, applying their so-called military pressure by bombing peacetime installations. This is in addition to their already mountain-high list of iniquities, topped by the most vicious --- germ warfare.

The brutal, aggressive character of these policies in the Far East, plus the recklessness of recent acts of the Western powers in Europe, especially in regard to Germany, have caused a serious deterioration in the international situation. This is a circumstance which gravely disturbs many people all over the world. Each successive blow has increased the alarm and anxiety, the indignation with which they view the spectacle. Each person visualises the mounting threat to himself: his home gutted or his loved ones lost. Each patriot visualises the threat to his country: the chance of harnessing nature and building a happy life for the people instantaneously disappearing in a burst of fire. As a result, for an increasing number of people in East and West, a task has arisen: how to meet and stop this threat.

To give life, to build, to enhance --- these are the main missions in man's life. For these, peace is the essential condition. But this peace, which we nee and so ardently desire, has to be won. This we know. The small band of the warminded are hard-headed and irresponsible. They do not easily give up their plots for profit. As we have seen on many occasions, they think nothing of defying the wishes of the people and are ready to fabricate their pretext for war or its extension at any moment. This means that the forces of peace, the ordinary men and women in their hundreds of millions, must be alert, must firmly resist being led along the road to oblivion. We must make our voices heard; our demand to live peacefully side by side with all peoples and all nations must be transformed into loud and strong words. We must be active; as the ideas of peace and co-operation are sounded in the many tongues of the many nations, there must be mobilisation

on all sides, in every country. This is to say, that if we are not to be sidetracked, tricked or pushed around by the few who would destroy us, then the majority has to organise itself further to preserve progress and civilisation.

The importance of the Peace Conference of the Asian and Pacific Regions in this regard cannot be overstated. The 500 delegates, representing 1,600 million people, have tremendous task to shoulder, but they also have an opportunity to create what will undoubtedly prove to be a central factor in preserving world peace. Supported by the World Peace Council, which is the greatest movement of its kind in the history of man, as well as by the already established and rapidly growing peace organisations of various countries, the conference is in a position to make an unparallelled move towards achieving unity for peace over the earth's most populous area.

There is a wide base upon which this unity can be constructed; that is, the great similarity of conditions in this part of the world which has had an important influence on how we view peace.

Peace is a concept with many aspects for the peoples of Asia and the Pacific. It means more than the absence of general war. Our long and bitter experience has been that, even in times when there was no general war, this by no means applied to those countries suffering the oppression of imperialism. There may have been peace elsewhere, but in our countries, imperialism was threatening our very existence. Most of our nations have a glorious past, great potentialities for a rich economy, a high level of cultural attainment. But imperialism attempted to grind our past into dust; it did reduce many of our economies into stifling monocultures or simply to suppliers of raw material and cheap labour; it vitiated our culture and tried to substitute its own. This has been the way of imperialism in a great many places in Asia and the Pacific. It brought us a vast misery and ignorance, a terrible toll in lives and a cruel retardation. It has incurred the wrath of all of us.

To Asian and Pacific peoples, therefore, peace and national independence are so closely linked as to be indistinguishable. Peace must be founded on equality of all peoples and mutually advantageous dealings between all nations. This is possible only when each people runs its country without outside intervention, according to its own wishes and to its greatest benefit. This, in turn, is closely linked with the question of a peace in which all nations co-operate to the greatest benefit of the whole world, no matter how differently they may govern themselves or operate their economies.

This concept of peace is accepted far and wide among the peoples of Asia and the Pacific. You will find important parts of this view or all of it in all ranks --- among workers, farmers, intellectuals, officials, commercial and industrial circles. It has become our fundamental understanding of the way things stand in the world today. It can be said that this understanding, stimulated by previous examples, has been further and immeasurably heightened by the victories of the Chinese people.

China, at one time, in her recent history, was referred to as the "sick man of Asia." This was the feeling many had towards us, some in pity, others with jeers. There should be no question in anyone's mind that today such pity is inappropriate, and jeers testify only to fatal underestimation. For in three short years, the Chinese people have elevated their nation to its rightful place, as one of the leaders of the world. We have regained our national dignity. We have forged a new might. These earth-shaking accomplishments are due to our successful struggle for independence, to the fact that we have proclaimed and implemented a people's democracy. By these victories, by our giant strides in the reconstruction of our country, we have set a new standard for the peoples of Asia and the Pacific. We have given them a new outlook on their own problems.

The enhanced prestige that the Chinese people now enjoy has yet another cause --- our unwavering stand for peace. Peace is part of our tradition as a nation and as a people. Throughout the thousands of years in which we Chinese have had relations with the peoples of Asia and the Pacific, we have never acted in a warlike manner. In this present period, peace is the basic tenet of the foreign policy of our People's Republic of China. We have demonstrated in every way that with us the seeking of peace is a serious pursuit. In carrying out the policies of our country, in the defence of our land, as organisations and individuals, it is always the quest for peace which guides and dominates our actions.

That the peoples of Asia and the Pacific regions recognise this fact is attested to by their sending representatives to our capital to take a new and historic step for peace. Peking, the blending of the old and the new, is a city born of the unity of the Chinese people. Now it serves as the birthplace of the new unity of the Asian and Pacific peoples in their struggle for harmony among the nations.

Thus, the Peace Conference of the Asian and Pacific Regions is the result of the general upsurge for peace throughout the world. The peoples represented will have a solid base for unity, since peace is what they demand and peace is part of the solution of their own national problems. And finally, the conference is to take place in a country, in a city and among a people dedicated to the preservation and protection of world tranquility and cooperation. The results are bound to be grand and magnificent.

We can be sure that these results will be far different from those of another conference which has just taken place in this part of the world. I refer to the meetings which have been called by the United States government to form the so-called "Pacific Council." In this meeting they also talked peace, but in fact planned further aggression. In this meeting they also talked co-operation, with "backward" nations, but in fact they set in motion more schemes to further enslave certain Asian and Pacific countries. In this meeting they also talked about equality of peoples, but in fact the terms of this "council" will be dictated by one power, the United States government.

It must be pointed out that the politicians of the United States who will lead this council of war do not in any way represent the people of that country. The people of the United States, in fact, could not even get in at the door of that meeting. This is in sharp contrast to the way the Peace Conference of the Asian and Pacific Regions will provide a platform from which can be heard the true voice of the American people.

We sincerely hope that a large delegation can be present to represent the people of the United States. As members of a Pacific nation, Americans will have a definite interest in what we decide, and they will be able to make a definite contribution. The conference will also give them an opportunity to learn what this part of the world is thinking. Many terrible things have been done in their name. They should learn the truth about these acts. They should also learn, and I am sure that we can impress them with the fact, that the peoples of Asia and the Pa Pacific make a clear distinction between them and the real perpetrators of those acts.

We hope that representatives of the American people can come to see us in the flesh, to gain first-hand knowledge of the new developments which are taking place. We want to assure them that there is no threat to them or their way of life from us or from any of the lands where the people rule. We think we can prove to them that the threat is in their own midst, that their enemy and ours is one and the same. We want the American people to know that there are many reasons why we should co-operate as peoples and as nations, but that there is not one single reason why we should be fighting each other.

Together with the American people, we of Asia and the Pacific want to answer the question: "Who benefits by the fighting in Korea, Viet-Nam and Malaya, by the unilateral treaties which keep other countries as colonies, by rearmament, by restriction of trade and cultural intercourse?" Together with them, we want to work out the real correlation between the fact that U.S. corporations registered a profit of 44.8 billion dollars in 1951, eight times the peace-time figure before World War II, and the fact that one-third of their national income is gobbled up by taxes, and by the killing, maiming and destruction which their government has let loose in the Far East. We know the direct relationship between all those things, and we think the representatives of the American people will agree with us.

In other words, we, and they, and all peace-loving people face a common enemy, the handful of wilful men who profit from war. In the struggle against this enemy, for our existence and for peace, the peoples of Asia and the Pacific look upon the people of the United States as an ally, as a crucial ally. We hope they will join us in all their strength. We hope they will join us in working out the peace, and then in making this world a place of fruitful labour and joy, a safe and sound place for their children and ours. We will grasp their hands in this greatest of crusades, to make this our time one of the finest ages in the world's history.

Working together at the Peace Conference of the Asian and Pacific Regions, the represents of many nations will forge the unity of all races, colours, creeds and religions for peace! Together we will lay the ground-work for the participation of Asian and Pacific peoples in the extraordinary Congress of the Peoples for Peace next December! Together we will make immense strides towards winning the world for the people!

BULLETIN

Postal Address
9 TAI CHI CHANG
PEKING, CHINA

THE PREPARATORY COMMITTEE
for
THE PEACE CONFERENCE OF THE ASIAN AND PACIFIC REGIONS

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NO. 10 September 5, 1952

INDIAN WORKING CLASS WARILY SUPPORTS THE SEPTEMBER PEACE CONFERENCE

Under the leadership of the trade unions in various places, the Indian working class are enthusiastically giving their support to the Peace Conference of the Asian and Pacific Regions and taking part in the preparatory work for sending an Indian delegation. The Trade Union Congress of East Punjab, Hyderabad and West Bengal have convened peace conferences of the unions. In these conferences, plans of sending presents to the coming Peace Conference in Peking were announced, and resolutions were adopted to telegraph greetings to the September Conference, pledging the union's determination to fight for world peace together with the working class of the world. A number of unions are actively collecting funds to meet the traveling expenses of their delegates.

AUSTRALIA INTENSIFIES PREPARATORY WORK

The Australian Preparatory Committee launched a nationwide discussion campaign on issues relating to the September Peace Conference. The working masses, the intellectuals, the churches, and the press have all expressed their support to the peace movement. The "Melbourne Herald" backs Australia's participation in the coming Conference.

According to the "Australian Tribune," sentiment to support the September Conference is spreading among the membership of the Australian Labour Party. Large meetings were held by the local organisations of the Labour Party in Lanstown, Hurstville and Miranda and resolutions were passed in support of the Conference.

After his return from the Preparatory Conference in Peking, Dr. John W. Burton spoke at numerous meetings to rally support for the peace campaign and was fervently received everywhere.

The National Sponsoring Committee of Australia is scheduled to meet at the end of August in Sydney. There the final composition of the delegation to the September Conference may be decided.

CHILIAN MEMBER OF PREPARATORY COMMITTEE ELECTED

Preparations are underway in Chile. Forty peace-partisans of various circles have joined the sponsoring committee. Mrs. Olga Poblete, member of the World Peace Council and professor of Far Eastern problems, was appointed Chilian member of the Preparatory Committee for the September Peace Conference.

PREPARATORY CONFERENCE SUCCESSFULLY HELD IN THAILAND

As a result of the endeavour of the Thailand Peace Committee and the support of the broad masses of the peace-loving people, the Thailand Preparatory Conference was held in Bangkok on August 25, and successfully concluded. The Conference telegraphed us its pledge to support the Peace Conference of the Asian and Pacific Regions through practical actions for peace.

VIET-NAM WORKERS GREET THE SEPTEMBER PEACE CONFERENCE WITH LABOUR EMULATION DRIVE

Since the enlarged Conference held late in July, during which a Preparatory Committee was set up and a delegation to the September Peace Conference was elected, extensive preparations have been going on throughout Viet-Nam. While the delegates have been visiting various provinces, explaining to the people the significance of the Peace Conference and listing the demands of the people and collecting signatures of peace-supporters, many political parties and popular bodies have issued directives to their local organisations to do the same. This nationwide movement has been extended to various circles, strata and localities and has won warm response. Letters, telegrams and resolutions from various regions in support of the September Peace Conference have been received by the All-Viet-Nam Preparatory Committee. The Viet-Nam Federation of Labour has also launched a short period emulation drive and its accomplishment would be offered as a tribute to the September Peace Conference.

LAOS DELEGATION ELECTED

The National United Front of Laos has launched an extensive campaign to expound to the people of the whole country the spirit of the Declaration issued by the Peking Preparatory Conference, which has met with the people's ardent support. At a national congress of the people's representatives, a delegation was elected to attend the forthcoming Conference in Peking and Mr. Nouhak, member of the Central Committee of the Free National United Front, was appointed Laos member of the preparatory committee.

CAMBODIA BROADENS ITS PEACE CAMPAIGN AMONG THE PEOPLE

Preparatory work in Cambodia is in full swing. In spite of the difficult circumstances, the peace partisans have actively and extensively explained to the people the vital significance of the Declaration issued by the Peking Preparatory Conference. In many districts, meetings were held and signatures of the supporters of the forthcoming Conference were collected.

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THE PREPARATORY COMMITTEE
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NO. 20 September 22, 1952

EXCERPTS FROM

JAPAN AND THE FIGHT FOR PEACE

By Eugene Zhukov.

(Corresponding Member of the
U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences)

Seven years have elapsed since the day of the unconditional capitulation of Japan. A year ago, the so-called "peace" treaty with Japan was signed in San Francisco. However, today Japan is farther than ever, since the end of the war, from genuine peace, from the liquidation of militarism, and from the cessation of foreign occupation.

Two main factors determine the present political situation in Japan:

(1) The oppression of the American occupationists.

(2) The polarization of the democratic and the reactionary forces inside the country.

According to an authoritative statement by a Japanese jurist, the "Administrative Agreement" gives the U.S. armed forces such expansive extraterritorial rights that it revives the regime of capitulation prevailing several decades ago in Turkey and in China, "where with the existence of 'concessions,' the jurisdiction of consular courts of justice was upheld." But even then, points out the Japanese writer, the privileges of extraterritoriality were enjoyed by relatively few residents, while jurisdiction of consular courts of justice rarely extended beyond the designated areas. According to the "Administrative Agreements" imposed upon Japan, tens and perhaps hundreds of thousands of United States personnel and their dependents will enjoy extraterritorial rights over a very extensive territory. "Such extensive ceding of sovereign rights to a foreign power is unparallelled in the history of mankind." (Article by Professor Kamikawa in The Oriental Economist, April 12, 1952.) Foreign occupation is accompanied by a licentious behaviour of American armed forces on Japanese soil, who offend the human dignity of the Japanese, who regard them as a people of an "inferior race," and who corrupt the Japanese youth with loathsome vices of the gangster "American way of life".

The militarization of the Japanese economy, carried out in order to please the U.S., results in a one-sided, deformed development of the national economy, in a reduction of civilian industries, in the growth of unemployment and poverty among the wide toiling masses. A Japanese newspaper wrote that 1951 was a "record year" in the number of suicides in Japan -- 22,622 suicides. According to data of the Japanese Ministry of Labour, during the second half of the year 1951, 658 cases of selling children, especially by the peasants and day labourers, were registered. It is not difficult to realize that there were many more cases of slave trading that have not been reported. An 11 year old girl was reported to have been sold for 16 pounds of sweet potatoes. That is the result of the American occupationists' policy of "democratization" of Japan!

It is necessary to make clear that though some Japanese corporations are making immense profits from military orders, especially those connected with bandit like intervention in Korea, the American occupationists are acting against the interests of the industrial circles of Japan as well. This is most vividly shown by the fact that the U.S. have forbidden Japanese firms to trade with China and made them buy industrial raw materials and coal from America at abnormally high prices.

The political situation in Japan shows that the overwhelming majority of the people desires peace and liberation from American imperialist bondage. The Communist Party of Japan, in its new program has set the aim of creating a broad national democratic front and has won the confidence and support of diverse strata of the population. Workers, peasants, intellectuals, representatives of the middle classes, merchants and industrialists -- though in different measure and in different forms -- have expressed their indignation at the anti-national Yoshida government and at the reactionary clique that is backing it and that has become a moral and political pillar of American occupation. The capitulationist agreements of the Yoshida government with the American imperialists, "legalizing" the continuation of the military occupation of Japan, met with mass protest demonstrations, strikes and protest meetings of students and other strata of society.

The camp of Japanese reaction that opposes the people, tries to do its best to draw for itself the maximum profits from the interest of the U.S. in the rearmament of Japan. The Japanese ruling clique is striving to revive an old militarist machine, to build up a strong army that would ensure an independent role for Japanese imperialism while in the process of realizing the aggressive bandit plans of the United States. Up to a certain time, Japanese reaction will lick the boots of the American imperialists and assure them of their "allied" loyalty. But undoubtedly, the Japanese monopolists will not be satisfied with the role of "junior" partner of the multi-millionaires beyond the ocean. The growth of Japanese militarism that is being brought up by the United States is inevitably tied to the growth of the ancient imperialist appetites of Japan.

Defending the cause of peace, the Japanese people stand firmly against the aggressive "alliance" of American and Japanese imperialist reaction, which is directed against the U.S.S.R., the Chinese People's Republic and all the freedom-loving peoples of Asia.

All progressive humanity sympathizes with the Japanese people in its struggle for national liberation.

The successful outcome of this struggle of the Japanese people for their national liberation will be a great contribution to the cause of peace in the Far East and throughout the world.

BULLETIN

Postal Address
9 TAI CHI CHANG
PEKING, CHINA

THE PREPARATORY COMMITTEE
for
THE PEACE CONFERENCE OF THE ASIAN AND PACIFIC REGIONS

Cable Address
PEACECON

NO. 11 September 8, 1952

ON THE EVE
OF
THE PEACE CONFERENCE OF THE ASIAN AND PACIFIC REGIONS

Liu Ning I

Who among the millions of people of goodwill in the Asian and Pacific regions does not long for a peaceful, free, independent and happy life? We do not want to be interfered with, nor do we ever want to interfere in the lives of others. We do not tolerate aggression from others, nor do we want to invade other countries. It is our desire that all the peoples of the Asian and Pacific regions, irrespective of political system or religious belief should live peacefully together in equality and freedom, help one another, and have economic and cultural exchange with one another. We would like the peoples of our regions to be united and friendly like one big family and live in amity with the rest of the world, to travel freely between one another's land, and for all to exert their best efforts continuously for a prosperous and happy life.

Unfortunately, in the East as well as in the West, the aggressors headed by U.S. imperialism are stepping up their plots for aggressive war against the wishes of all decent men and women in the world. In Western Europe, in complete violation of the Potsdam Agreements, they are striving for the revival of Nazi power in Western Germany, and have ordered the Bonn government to sign the so-called "General Treaty" and the "European Defence Community Pact." They are producing weapons of mass destruction -- atomic, bacteriological and chemical weapons. All this has aroused the opposition of people in all countries.

In the East, the U.S. imperialists are dragging out the Korean armistice talks, massacring prisoners of war, and openly waging bacteriological warfare on a large scale in Korea and on Chinese territory. In North Korea, they are wantonly bombing peaceful civilians. In Northeast China, they continuously invade our territorial air, carrying out provocative strafing and bombing.

In order to accelerate the revival of Japanese militarism, they have concluded an illegal and unilateral "peace treaty" with Japan, a bilateral U.S.-Japan "Security Pact" and a U.S.-Japan "Administrative Agreement." They have invaded and are occupying the Chinese island of Taiwan. They are resorting to military force to intervene in the liberation movements for national independence in Viet-Nam, Malaya and the Philippines. They are forcibly building military bases around the world. The attempt to set up a "Middle East Command" is only one more instance of this.

This mad, aggressive drive on the part of the United States is seriously threatening the peace of the peoples in the Asian and Pacific countries; it has also created an extremely serious world situation. Men and women of goodwill must hesitate no longer if they want to save the peace in Asia, the Pacific and the world.

Precisely for these reasons, a Preparatory Conference for the Peace Conference of the Asian and Pacific Regions met successfully in Peking early in June of this year. The delegates from the various countries represented unanimously decided to convene a peace conference in Peking in the last week of September, and to call on all people of goodwill in the Asian and Pacific regions to unite to save the peace, and to find appropriate means to solve the following problems:

1. To safeguard the independence, freedom and peace of the peoples of the Asian and Pacific regions; to oppose the expansion of armaments and war preparations; to prohibit warmongering and propaganda encouraging racial hatred; to prohibit all suppression of propaganda for peace; to demand freedom for the peace movement; to prohibit the use of atomic, bacteriological and chemical weapons; to oppose the bombing and massacre of non-combatants and civilians; to emphasise the observance of international law.

2. To develop equal, mutually beneficial and normal international economic relations and cultural exchange; to oppose blockades and embargoes; to improve the people's livelihood; to promote the welfare of women and children.

3. To oppose the remilitarisation of Japan, and to oppose the use of Japan as a base for aggression, in order to eliminate the serious threat to peace in the Asian and Pacific regions.

4. To settle peacefully the Korean question on a fair and reasonable basis and to solve reasonably all the questions relating to peace in the Asian and Pacific regions including Viet-Nam, Laos, Cambodia, Malaya and other countries.

After the Preparatory Conference, a broad and warm response came from the peoples in the Asian and Pacific regions. By mid-August, many cables had been received indicating acceptance of the invitation to participate.

The All-India Peace Council and the Indian Preparatory Committee for the Peace Conference of the Asian and Pacific Regions have mobilised all political parties, mass organisations, cultural groups, and people from all walks of life and have held meetings for full discussion on the conference. An "Asia Week" and an "Asia Day" were declared between August 3 and August 10, during which representatives were elected from all circles to attend the conference in Peking.

The people of Japan have been mobilised through meetings and discussions about the conference in factories, prefectures, counties and cities, to choose representatives on a democratic basis to participate in the conference. An intensified mass movement has in this way also been formed in Japan.

The people of Australia are working hard on the selection of a delegation that will be broadly representative in character. Burma, Indonesia, Pakistan, the United States, Canada and the countries of Latin America have been campaigning for the conference. Many of them sent their delegates to Peking to participate in the preparatory work. In the republics of the Asian part of the Soviet Union, meetings and discussions have been held, reports have been given in factories, rural areas and schools. The people of Korea and Viet-Nam are giving especially warm support to the conference. Moving incidents of such support are too numerous to mention here.

The wholehearted support shown by the people of all countries in Asia and the Pacific and the active preparations which they are making for the Asian and Pacific Peace Conference are so intensive and broad that they are a vigorous demonstration of the fact that the calling of this conference expresses the common demand of the

people throughout Asia and the Pacific. Delegates representing the desire for peace of 1,600 million people will assemble at this conference. They will exchange views freely and try to find the appropriate means to meet the desire to defend peace in Asia and the Pacific and settle those questions which are of great concern to the people. We advocate saving peace, and oppose armament expansion and war preparations. We advocate peaceful negotiations and oppose violent means. We advocate the peaceful settlement of all international disputes and oppose intervention in any nation's internal affairs. Peace can be saved, but it must be saved jointly by peace lovers. For this reason, we call on lovers of peace in Asia and the Pacific, irrespective of political conviction, religious faith, race or nationality, to nominate their delegates to participate in this great Asian and Pacific Peace Conference.

We can foresee that the enemies of peace, as such, will carry out all kinds of obstructive and sabotage activities against our great peace conference. It is possible that they will resort to any conceivable means of rumour-mongering, slander, the sowing of dissension, threats, the creation of obstacles and handicaps, or they may resort to other intrigues and schemes. However, all their means are bound to meet ignominious failure in the face of the great, courageous and united strength of the people of different countries. The desire for peace and the steeled determination of the broad masses of all countries in Asia and the Pacific to save peace constitute an invincible strength. Any attempt at obstruction and sabotage will ultimately prove futile.

We people of China love peace. Today we need peace all the more for our work of national construction to make our independent, free and happy motherland stronger and more prosperous, and make the lives of the people happier. We feel indeed honoured that the conference is to be held in our capital, Peking. As Chairman Mao Tse-tung has stated: "We have friends everywhere in the world." The people of China will be very happy to meet their friends from more than 30 countries; the fighters for the peace and happiness of mankind will assemble in Peking for friendly and collective discussion of the great task before them -- saving the peace. The people of China are now enthusiastically discussing the conference; people of all social strata are speeding their preparatory work in order to be ready for this great historic event.

This will be a conference for peace and unity, a conference to save the peace of the Asian and Pacific regions, to ward off the disaster of war and to enable the people to enjoy freedom and happiness. The peoples of the Asian and Pacific regions are of one heart in their desire for peace.

The determination of thousands of millions of people to build a Great Wall in defence of peace will make our peace camp as strong as steel.

BULLETIN

Postal Address
9 TAI CHI CHANG
PEKING, CHINA

THE PREPARATORY COMMITTEE
for
THE PEACE CONFERENCE OF THE ASIAN AND PACIFIC REGIONS

Cable Address
PEACECON

NO. 18 September 19, 1952

THE PEACE CONFERENCE IN CHINA

By General Moriberto Jara -- Mexico

(Winner of the Stalin Peace Prize.)

The Peace Conference to be held soon in Peking is an occasion of the highest importance. It will be attended by selected delegations of the peoples of the Asian and the Pacific regions to discuss questions of common policy which bring together all decent people who do not wish to profit from the annihilation of their fellow men and with them the foremost exponents of culture.

Considering the sincere general desire for peace, there can be no doubt that the Conference will consider a number of interesting problems tending towards the strengthening of peace and the promotion of economic and cultural exchanges which are very necessary if all peace-loving peoples whose shores are washed by the same ocean are to have their greatest development and a better mutual understanding.

At this Conference will be heard the voice of the real representatives of those peoples who have not yet been able to throw off their colonial shackles, the change in whose form has only served to make them more cruel. The voice of Australia, New Guinea, Borneo, Indo-China, the Philippines, etc. will be heard there.

The delegates from Japan will speak of the peace treaty imposed by the United States, and through them the world will know better whether or not they enjoy real independence, freedom and self-determination. If not, what is the truth about the military re-occupation by the United States; whether they are there by the freely-expressed wish of the Japanese people, and if not, whether the latter do not have to pay exorbitant sums to the occupation forces, thus placing on the Japanese people themselves an economic sacrifice which leads them inevitably to bankruptcy.

The delegates will learn that it is a fact that Japanese Courts have no power to try North American offenders, even though such crimes would be considered serious if committed by Japanese nationals. The Americans are tried by their own Tribunals who always acquit them or perhaps impose a light sentence equivalent to simple detention.

The Korean delegates will speak of their present-day inferno such as Dante never envisaged, in the course of which the Korean people are carrying out an heroic struggle against the invaders. The delegates will learn the facts about the total destruction of schools, hospitals, open cities in the rear, of the mass murder of the civil population, of the "civilising" effects of napalm and of the "humanitarian" bacteriological warfare.

The delegates of Asia and the peoples of the Pacific, including those in America, will have the happy opportunity of spending some time with the great Chinese people, that nation of philosophers, artists, craftsmen and thinkers who, without arrogance, have performed epic deeds both in war and peace.

Their fight -- almost continuous for thirty years in defense of their dearest national interests -- testifies to and is the proof of this.

That hard-working people who, by their conduct, set an example to others of courtesy and kindness; who, in all parts of the world to which they have emigrated, are known for their efficiency and perseverance; but where their work, which has been a solid source of great riches, has been paid only with miserable wages and at times by discrimination and even persecution.

In the magnificent palaces, the museums, in the proud mansions of the no less proud dollar magnates and their lickspittles throughout the world, in these are proudly revealed the marvellous handiwork of Chinese artists in marble, ebony, lacquer, porcelain, silks and so on.

A people who have to thank the West only for the distortion and partial corruption of their pure customs which have given so much to the world in philosophic thought, in poetry, in legislation, in art and handicraft, and who for it have received nothing but misunderstanding and ridicule.

They are a people who inspire admiration in all free men without racial prejudice. It was they who astonishingly threw off the yoke of the corrupt Chiang Kai-shek clique, in spite of the machinations against them to hold up their full development -- machinations which have gone as far as internal conspiracy and external intrigue. Their legitimate government which is based on the will of the people is not recognized. In order to silence their voice, China is unjustly and ridiculously kept outside of the U.N.O. while, on the other hand, a seat has been given there to a representative of Chiang Kai-shek. Millions of dollars, representing an economic sacrifice by the North American people, are given by the imperialists to Chiang Kai-shek, in his hide-out on Taiwan, in hopes that this will be an easy first part payment on the economic and political freedoms of the Chinese people. In spite of all this, we say that the Chinese people, under their People's Republic, are vigorously rising out of the chaos in which they were plunged for centuries by enemies both within and without.

And there they are, firm and resolute, in their victorious new life, full of reality and well-founded hopes, which they know will carry them forward towards a brilliant future. They have not merely repined over their many wounds; their spirit has not been weakened by the sufferings of yesterday -- a yesterday which lasted for centuries -- nor by the provocations of today which tomorrow may grow and take the vilest forms; no doubts as to the future cloud their mind. No! nothing in all this hinders, still less restrains their creative power and their capacity for organisation.

Philosophers par excellence, the Chinese people are confident and patient; but their patience is not just waiting for something to turn up, but takes the form of large-scale activity and careful observation of its results. Consummate artists, they are working out all the details of the work proceeding from their hands. Because of this they are able to co-ordinate everything to the realisation of a well-conceived plan of reconstruction and creation, based on new and wise laws such as the Trade Union Law, which guarantees the workers a human existence befitting them as producers of wealth; by the Agrarian Reform Law, which puts the land in the hands of those who till it, so freeing many millions of citizens who remained under feudal slavery; by the Marriage Law, which gives women the same rights as men, emancipating them from a humiliating submission which lasted for centuries.

This last, advanced law does not tend in any shape or form to the dissolution of family life. On the contrary, it is the safeguard of the family, but in such a form as not to subordinate the mother, the most essential member of it, but rather to remove her from the indignity which she endured for centuries and raise her, dignify her, as merits the one who has played her part from time immemorial in the creation and care of others.

The fact that a woman is childless cannot deprive her of the rights which this law guarantees her.

The Chinese people are making wise laws and these laws are being put into practice.

The purpose of legislation is to meet or to provide for the people's needs with great foresight for the future -- not in a casual way but taking into account every aspect of the whole life of the people.

Every vital fact is taken into account: health, education, art, the protection of scientific development on the highest scale; industry, agriculture, sports, theatre and so on -- all mathematically adjusted within the overall plan.

Their government, headed by that magnificent leader, Mao Tze-tung, knows that industry, especially large-scale industry, cannot be developed in China without the full scientific development of agriculture, with the age-long incentive that the "land belongs to the tillers", and for that reason, they have proceeded at once with agrarian reform.

The task is a bold one, considering the old superstitions and corruption, against which those new leaders of the Chinese People's Republic have also had to struggle, and which lends the more merit to their efforts.

All this the delegates who come to this historic Conference will learn. In the course of the Conference there will certainly be important contributions and valuable opinions expressed in many languages, but all and sundry will converge at the main point, on which the word PEACE will stand out in all its radiance, an unparalleled brilliance radiating from all the generous hearts who long for it, who total many millions.

(Signed)
GENERAL HERIBERTO JARA

Mexico
August, 1952.

BULLETIN

Postal Address
9 TAI CHI CHANG
PEKING, CHINA

THE PREPARATORY COMMITTEE
for
THE PEACE CONFERENCE OF THE ASIAN AND PACIFIC REGIONS

Cable Address
PEACECON

NO. 17 September 19, 1952

MY HOPE FOR THE ASIAN AND PACIFIC PEACE CONFERENCE

By James G. Endicott

(Chairman of the Canadian Peace Congress)

The convening of the Asian and Pacific Peace Conference is the most important event in Asia since the founding of the People's Republic of China. This Conference will indeed be a major political landmark in the life of the peoples of Asia. It will be an opportunity for them to proclaim to the world the justice of their claim to complete independence. It will also be an opportunity for them to challenge the conscience of the West on the question of ending the wars in Asia and opening the doors to the spirit of negotiation instead of violence.

Everybody knows that the colonial and former colonial areas of the world have been exploited and held back both economically and culturally. They now constitute a great problem in human welfare. There are great evils to be overcome, such as disease, poverty, illiteracy and general economic backwardness. The first essentials for the curing of those great evils are independence and peace. One of the great contributions which this Asian and Pacific Conference will make to world peace will be to show the fair-minded people in the world that peace in Asia is possible. There are no questions involved in the change from colonialism to independence which cannot be negotiated justly and reasonably. But there must be a will to do justly on both sides. The West must be brought to see that the day is past when they can maintain unjust colonial conditions by military force. The East must continue to demonstrate, as it did at the Economic Conference held recently in Moscow, that there will be full opportunity for the West to do mutually beneficial trade.

LAND REFORM IS FOR PEACE

This peace conference will have the opportunity of showing to observers from all over the world that land reform is a basic measure for peace. The Chinese success in the land reform can serve as a model and inspiration to the peasants all over the world, especially in Asia, Africa and South America. In all these regions the peasants are the vast majority and they are becoming increasingly restless because war preparations in many countries impoverish the peasants and increase all their hardships. But an orderly and just land reform can be carried out only by a government which wants peace and is planning for peace. War planning prevents land reform and increases the hardships of the peasants. Peace planning makes land reform possible. Therefore, in some ways, the willingness of governments to carry out extensive and thorough land reform at the present time is a test of their peaceful intentions.

JAPAN AN ASIATIC PARTNER

I look forward to hearing that the Asian and Pacific Regions Peace Conference has sent a message of hope and inspiration to the Japanese people, calling on them to demand their complete independence and to refuse rearmament and war as offering any solution to their problems. Japan has an excellent industrial foundation and can play an honourable and welcome part in the rebuilding and industrialisation that is now taking place in Asia. All the Japanese food problems can easily be solved by peace and reconstruction. At the present time the Japanese are in semi-slavery suffering under the terms of the San Francisco "White man's imposed terms". No hounourable person can agree to the use of the Japanese people as cannon fodder by the lawless American militarists who are starting dangerous adventures in the Far East. This Peace Conference will be able to welcome the Japanese people back into the Asiatic brotherhood of equal nations and into the brotherhood of "World Peace", and thus give them heart and courage to resist to the uttermost the slavery of the San Francisco dictat.

A MORAL RESPONSIBILITY FOR PEACE

There are in the world today many religious organisations with hundreds of millions of believers and followers. Since the East has been the "mother of religions" I hope that from this Peace Conference in the East will come a stirring call to the conscience of all religious people to co-operate for peace. All religions teach the basic ethics of "human brotherhood" and now is the time to save man from a vast and disastrous war by bringing together all people, no matter how different their philosophy or economic organisation on the simple plan of substituting negotiation for force, of planning economic construction instead of destruction and of furthering every plan to improve the physical, cultural and spiritual lot of all men, everywhere in the world.

THERE MUST BE A CHALLENGE TO ACT

While the conference will doubtless give full emphasis on the historic economic and cultural realities which must be faced, I hope it will make quite clear to all men the necessity for action, now. There must be definite commitments by those who want peace on the matter of independence for all colonial and semi-colonial countries. There must be no external interference in the affairs of nations. There must be a stop to the Korean War and on all matters affecting peace there must be a willingness to meet and a definite promise of negotiation instead of force.

May all your efforts be rewarded with success!

BULLETIN

Postal Address
9 TAI CHI CHANG
PEKING, CHINA

THE PREPARATORY COMMITTEE
for
THE PEACE CONFERENCE OF THE ASIAN AND PACIFIC REGIONS

Cable Address
PEACECON

NO. 19 September 20, 1952

FIGHT FOR PEACE

By J.G. CROWTHER

Member of the World Peace Council

Men and women of good will in all the world will look to the Peace Conference of the countries of Asia and the Pacific for guidance and inspiration in their critical struggle for peace. For it is in Asia where the aggressors have already exposed their bloody hands and wicked hearts. You in Asia have the first direct experience of the final weapons of a decaying social order, of atomic bombs and biological warfare.

It is typical of a corrupt society that it should try to misapply the immortal achievements of humanity, the discoveries of the secrets of the atom and of bacteriology, to a brief extension of its own withering life.

You in Asia are experiencing the effects of a complete collapse of morality in some of those who still hold modern knowledge in their dying grasp. Your experiences are terrible, but, at least, they are clear. You know what atomic warfare, what biological warfare, what today's more conventional warfare, means.

It is your behaviour, while undergoing these experiences, which is the supreme, the vital thing in contemporary life. For it is you who will teach all humanity how to behave under the final tests of atomic and bacteriological attack.

Thus, the Asian peoples are today the chief custodians of human morality. It is they who will show us, and are showing us, how to face unprecedented weapons and horrors, and are thus giving us all moral strength to solve the tremendous problems in front of us, and to bring science under the firm control of the conscience of man.

We in the West look to you for moral aid, for we have a double burden on our souls; the men of the West had the chief part in making new scientific weapons, and then used them in the East.

Dignity and sublime patience, combined with undeniable resolution, with which the Korean and Chinese peoples, and as an Englishman I think especially, too, of Malaya, have borne their sufferings and fought on unconquerably, are teaching all of us how we must behave in order to live in the modern world, how we must behave if humanity is to survive.

We see from their example that the human spirit can rise superior to any terror that can be invented or imagined. Our faith in humanity is strengthened and increased, and we can face the future with yet greater optimism.

We learn that a successful fight for the future rests on two principles. We must relentlessly resist aggression and expose the aggressors, and we must at the same ti e undeviatingly pursue a policy of understanding and peace, resisting to the uttermost all provocations.

I hope, then, that at the Peace Conference of the countries of Asia and the Pacific, we shall see on one hand a stern moral and intellectual analysis of the situation, which will make still plainer the facts of aggression, and who are the aggressors; and on the other, the development of a way to peace, inspired by understanding and love.

With heartfelt greetings, and wishes for a triumphant success in your fight for peace.

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EXCERPTS FROM

SECURITY FOR A PEACEFUL MARCH OF HUMANITY

By Pandit Syndorlal

(Leader of the First Indian
Goodwill Mission to China)

We all want peace, peace between nations which means the banning of all war, peace between all peoples of the world which means free and friendly relations between them, and peace in every country.

The straight line between any two points is only one. Curved lines between them can be infinite in number. Similarly, truth is one, falsehoods are many, and the highest trust is the simplest. The way to peace on earth is the way of non-interference in the affairs of others, except with the glad and voluntary consent of all concerned. Pretexts and pretences for interferences may be many. Therefore, the greatest offender against peace is he who interferes in the affairs of others, and it is the duty of all peace-loving peoples of the world to try to stop such interference by all legitimate means.

Let us now look at the Pacific countries. The world's attention is at present focussed on these countries. Apparently in this area just now lies the greatest danger to the peace of the world. The reason is simple. In the quarrel between the People's Republic of New China and the Chiang Kai-shek government, which is purely a domestic concern of China and the Chinese, distant America still supports Chiang Kai-shek against the wishes of the four hundred and seventy five million people of China, and stays in Taiwan with armed forces, constantly threatening the integrity, independence and the very existence of the Great Chinese people. In the quarrel between north and south Korea, which is again a purely domestic concern of the Koreans, America continues to interfere with her armed forces. I am not considering here the fairness or foulness of the means adopted. The very act of America's interference in Korea is a great danger to world peace. Similarly America's practical monopoly of the human and other resources of Japan, which she can use against any other power in a world conflict, even against the wishes of the Japanese people themselves, is one of the greatest living threats to the peace of the world.

The whole thing is so simple to understand, and so clear to every honest man or woman, and to every lover of peace. It is, therefore, the duty of all peace-loving peoples of the world to take every step they can for the absolute and unconditional withdrawal of American forces from Taiwan, from Korea and from Japan. From every peace-loving country of the world, the cry must go forth to

America, "Hands-off Taiwan, Hands-off Korea and Hands-off Japan." The peace-loving peoples of the world also expect the peace-loving peoples of America to join them in this cry.

Here lies the key to world peace, and if nations abhoring such uncalled for and unjustifiable interference make up their mind and stand like one man against such interference, no power on earth can stand for any length of time between them and their goal. Such a stand will be the greatest security for a peaceful onward march of our common humanity.

BULLETIN

Postal Address
9 TAI CHI CHANG
PEKING, CHINA

THE PREPARATORY COMMITTEE
for
THE PEACE CONFERENCE OF THE ASIAN AND PACIFIC REGIONS

Cable Address
PEACECON

NO. 26 September 29, 1952

PEACE WILL WIN OVER WAR

By Pak Don Ai

(Vice-President of the Korean National Peace Committee, and winner of the Stalin Peace Prize.)

In the Declaration of the Preparatory Conference for a Peace Conference of the Asian and Pacific Regions, it was stated: "Today, however, the ardent aspirations of the 1,600 million people in the Asian and Pacific regions are menaced by the spectre of war and military preparations."

The threat of war is not prevalent only in Asia. Similarly, the threat of war also prevails in Europe precisely because the American imperialists have violated the international agreements on the demilitarization and democratization of Germany and Austria.

Under these circumstances, in order to eliminate the threat of war and to shatter the criminal conspiracies of the aggressors, there must be a force capable of restraining every adventurous act of the provocateurs of war. This force is the thousands of millions of kind and simple people throughout the world who have united to form the world peace camp. This force which is becoming more consolidated and stronger with each passing day is even at this moment blocking the path of the provocateurs of war.

The camp of democracy, peace and socialism, headed by the great Soviet Union, is today unprecedented in its unity and strength. In order to wage a struggle to eliminate the threat of a Third World War, thousands of millions of kind and simple people, irrespective of their political belief, religious conviction or profession, irrespective of whether they be male or female, young or old, have united in one big family. All those who want to protect their peaceful life, their common happiness, a progressive culture and human morality are already standing under the banner of peace. The peace movement has become an invincible force and is developing in every country and every continent of the world.

Especially on the eve of the Peace Conference to be held in Peking, there has been an even greater development in the struggle for peace waged by the people in the various countries of the Asian and Pacific regions.

The convocation of the Peace Conference of the Asian and Pacific Regions will give a great impetus to the preparations for the Congress of the Peoples for Peace which will be held in Vienna on Dec. 5, 1952, and will become an important event in the lives of the people of all countries.

The Peace Conference to be convened in Peking will strengthen the unity of the forces of peace of the peoples in the various countries of the Asian continent and the Pacific region ; it will make some contribution toward the solution of Far Eastern questions.

We, the peoples of Korea, Viet-Nam, Malaya, the Philippines, etc., who are waging a bloody struggle against the aggressors, are all either directly or indirectly experiencing the calamities of American imperialist aggression. Therefore, the peoples of the various Asian countries are ardently hoping that this Peking Peace Conference will adopt effective counter-measures to see to it that there should be an immediate ban on the use of napalm bombs and chemical and bacteriological weapons by the American imperialists so that agreement could be reached in the Korean armistice negotiations on a just and reasonable basis, and to put an end to the bloody wars waged by the aggressors in Viet-Nam, Malaya, the Philippines and other places, as well as the withdrawal of all foreign troops stationed in the countries of the Asian and Pacific regions.

Japanese militarism and its military potential, being restored under the protection of the American imperialists, are a serious threat to the people of the various Asian countries. The tragedy of the atomic bombing of Hiroshima, ordered by Truman, has not yet been erased from the memory of the Japanese people and of progressive mankind. Every Korean still vividly remembers the suffering under Japanese militarist oppression which they endured for half a century. The Chinese people have not yet recovered from the wounds they suffered as a result of the long aggression by Japanese Imperialism. Yet today, American Imperialism has re-armed Japan and used Japanese bacteriological war criminals to disseminate the germs of plague, cholera, typhoid, anthrax, etc. against Korea and China.

Progressive mankind cannot possibly tolerate the crimes of the organizers of war, whose main concern are destruction and carnage.

The separate peace treaty with Japan and the U.S.-Japanese military pact, forcibly concluded by the U.S. Government against the wishes of the peace-loving peoples of the Far East, including those of the Japanese people, constitute a serious threat against the peace and security of the Asian peoples.

The American imperialist invaders, who have actually become the Emperor of Japan, have transformed the whole of Japan into military base, from which the unceasing brutal bombings against peaceful Korean cities and the provocative intrusions over the territorial air of China have been carried out. American military authorities have already sent to the Korean battle front the so-called "police reserves" -- the Japanese army.

In their criminal war against the Korean people, the American aggressors, because of their military need, not only have used Japanese troops but have utilized also all the industrial and transportation facilities of Japan and have robbed the grain produced by the Japanese peasants with their sweat and toil in order to supply their forces of aggression. The American imperialist invaders have brutally trampled upon the international agreements relating to the de-militarization and democratization of Japan; they have insulted and strangled Japanese national culture.

American imperialists' this kind of policy toward Japan shows that they are desperately opposed to the people of Asia, that they are strangling the freedom and independence of the people in the Asian and Pacific regions, that they are transforming Japan into a base of aggression, and that they are transforming the Japanese people into their cheap cannon-fodder.

The Peking Peace Conference cannot but deal with the present trials and tribulations of the Japanese people as well as the dangers faced by the people of Asia. The Japanese people do not want war; they want peace. The Japanese

people do not want to wage war against Korea and China, they want the Korean and Chinese peoples, and all peace-loving peoples throughout the world, to have peace and security. The Japanese people do not want to be the slaves of American Imperialism, they want to be the free masters of Japan. The Japanese people do not want to see the asinine behaviour of the American aggression forces, which can be so commonly seen on the streets and in the restaurants of Tokyo and in other Japanese cities. The Japanese people want to develop their own national culture and science; they don't want to participate in the savage bacteriological war. They have not forgotten the tragedy of Hiroshima. They hate the Japanese "scientists" who are helping the unconscionable American "scientists" wage bacteriological war against the Korean and Chinese people.

In the last half century, the Korean people had their fill of the sufferings under Japanese militarist domination, therefore the Korean people are particularly uncomfortable about U.S. activities in support of Japanese militarism -- a feeling shared at the same time by all the peace-loving people of Asia.

Precisely because of this, we are confident that the Asian and Pacific Peace Conference will resolutely oppose the restoration of Japanese militarism and the illegal separate peace treaty with Japan, concluded by the U.S.A. We are confident that this conference will support the Declaration of the Preparatory Conference for the Peace Conference of the Asian and Pacific Regions, which was held last June in Peking, and that practical effective measures will be adopted to oppose the restoration of Japanese militarism.

At a time when the Peace Conference of the Asian and Pacific Regions is soon to be convened in Peking, the peace committees of all countries received a letter from Frederick Joliot-Curie, President of the World Peace Council. In order to prepare for the Congress of the Peoples for Peace, Joliot-Curie, prominent fighter for peace and a humanitarian, called upon the peace committees of all countries to publicize extensively and intensively the resolutions of the World Peace Council. These resolutions point out that a genuine Japanese peace treaty signed by all interested States and the peaceful solution of the German problem will be able to prevent the restoration of military force which bring to all continents death and fear. They further point out that the immediate cessation of hostilities in Korea on a reasonable basis will remove the Korean people from their suffering and will eliminate the dangers of an extension of the war to all Asia.

Disarmament of all classes of war equipment and strict control of atomic, chemical and bacteriological weapons will permit the huge sums of taxes, which have already become a heavy burder on every family, to be used for measures to protect and raise the living standards of mankind instead of for slaughtering humanity.

This clear call by the President of the World Peace Council is an expression of the reason, will, conscience and desire of humanity. Joliot-Curie's letter which has become the program for the preparation of the Vienna Congress of the Peoples for Peace will also become an important guiding document of the Asian and Pacific Peace Conference.

The spirit of this letter by Joliot-Curie has already become a guide to action for the Korean National Peace Committee and the peace committees in other lands.

The Korean delegates to the Peace Conference of the Asian and Pacific Peace Conference, representing 30 million Korean people, will, in the Conference, reflect the unanimous desire of all our patriots.

The Korean people have only one unanimous desire, and that is to cease immediately the military intervention in Korea on the part of the American imperialists, to unite our country into an independent and democratic country, to see to it that the American war criminals and their accomplices who have used

napalm bombs, chemical and bacteriological weapons are seriously tried by the peace-loving people so that the peace and security of the people of Asia and throughout the world will be ensured. This is the only hope and aim of every Korean patriot. In order to reach this aim, the Korean people have taken up arms and waged a heroic battle for more than two years against the American military interventionists and the Syngman quisling brigands. The armed struggle waged by the Korean people against the aggressors is an integral part of the righteous struggle of the peace-loving people throughout the world who are fighting for peace and security.

We are not isolated in our righteous struggle. The Chinese People's Volunteers, composed of the finest sons and daughters of the great Chinese people have not hesitated to shed their own blood in coming to our aid. The great Soviet people, advancing toward Communism under the leadership of the great Marshall Stalin -- that brilliant teacher of humanity and benefactor of Korean liberation -- are continuing to give us, the Korean people, their unlimited support. We have on our side the people of our great neighbor, the Chinese People's Republic which is under the leadership of Chairman Mao Tse-tung. They have extended to us tremendous spiritual and moral aid and support. All progressive mankind sympathize and respect the Korean people and the active aid and support extended to the Korean people, both spiritually and materially, by the people of the world are encouraging us in our struggle and have become the source of our unlimited strength in our fight for the honor, freedom and independence of our motherland.

The Korean question will certainly become a central question in the extensive discussions of the fighters of peace who represent the 1,600 million people of the Asian and Pacific regions. People throughout the world cannot possibly allow the American war-mongers to extend their bestial atrocities which they have committed in Korea to other countries. People throughout the world cannot possibly allow napalm bombs, which have fallen on the women, aged and children of Korea, to fall on their counterparts in other countries. And even more so, people throughout the world will not allow the American imperialists to threaten the people of other countries with the germs of plague, cholera, typhoid, anthrax, etc. which they have disseminated in Korea and in areas of Northeast China. It is precisely because of this that the Asian and Pacific Peace Conference, representing the conscience and desire of the 1,600 million people of this region as well as of all mankind, will demand: "Stop the bloody Korean War provoked by the American armed aggressors!", "Restore peace in Korea!" and "American troops get out of Korea!"

The Peking Peace Conference will also spread the righteous voice of the people of Viet-Nam, Malaya and the Philippines, who have contributed greatly to the noble cause for freedom, independence, the defense of world peace and the security of the people.

The Korean people under the leadership of the Nodong Dang (Workers Party) and its leader, General Kim Il Sung, together with the people of the camp of democracy and peace, headed by the great Soviet Union, are firmly advancing toward democracy and peace.

"Peace will be preserved and consolidated if the peoples take the cause of preserving peace into their own hands and uphold it to the end." This statement by Marshall Stalin points out to people throughout the world a bright and glorious future as well as the way by which peace can win over war.

BULLETIN

Postal Address
9 TAI CHI CHANG
PEKING, CHINA

THE PREPARATORY COMMITTEE
for
THE PEACE CONFERENCE OF THE ASIAN AND PACIFIC REGIONS

Cable Address
PEACECON

NO. 28 September 30, 1952

STATEMENT BY SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE PREPARATORY COMMITTEE OF THE ASIAN AND PACIFIC PEACE CONFERENCE PROTESTING THE ACTION OF THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT IN REFUSING PASSPORTS TO AND IN MANHANDLING OF THE JAPANESE PEACE DELEGATES

Liu Ning I

As the Peace Conference of the Asian and Pacific Regions will soon be opened amidst the enthusiastic support of the sixteen hundred million people of Asia and the Pacific region, the Japanese government has despotically refused to issue passports to the Japanese delegates to this Peace Conference and directed fascist gangsters to openly crash into the Foreign Office of the Japanese government and manhandle these peace delegates in broad daylight. As a result one of the peace delegates was seriously injured and ten others wounded (of whom two were women). This shocking atrocity has aroused not only the indignation and protest of the Japanese people, but also the indignation and opposition of all people of Asia and the Pacific.

It is well-known throughout the world that the Peace Conference of the Asian and Pacific Regions is going to discuss the important issues concerning the peace, security, national independence, and the economic and cultural intercourse of the people of the Asia and the Pacific. This noble purpose of the Conference fully conforms with the wishes and desires of all peace-loving people of Asia, the Pacific and the whole world; it especially conforms with the wishes and desires of the Japanese people. Consequently, this Peace Conference has received warm endorsement and support from hundreds of millions of people.

The Japanese government's refusal of passports to and its brutal manhandling of the peace delegates of the Japanese people are obviously intended to undermine the Peace Conference of the Asian and Pacific Regions, and to hinder its discussion of the defence of peace and security -- the common desire of the 1,600 million people of these regions -- including the questions of opposition to the remilitarisation of Japan and of furthering the development of Japan towards independence, peace and democracy. This provides further evidence to the fact that the Japanese government disregards the desire for peace of the Japanese people and the people of all Asian and Pacific countries, and is a militarist government hostile to peace.

It must be pointed out that these atrocities committed by the Japanese government are inseparable from the policies of the U.S. government which is still continuing to rule over Japan. The Japanese government is subserviently following the U.S. government's policy of war preparations, subjecting Japan to continued American military occupation attempting to re-enact its aggression against Asian and Pacific countries by intensifying its effort to revive militarism with the help of the United States.

Under the rule of the Japanese government, Japan has become a base for the American government to wage war against Korea and from which bacterial warfare and wanton bombing against the Korean people have been carried out. Prime Minister Yoshida of the Japanese government recently boasted openly that his government wanted to "lead Asia" under the aegis of the United States. All this reflects the fact that the American and Japanese governments are working in collusion to carry out the policy of provoking war and undermining peace, a policy which constitutes a daily growing menace against peace in Asia and the Pacific.

All manifestations of the Japanese government that it will stubbornly continue its war policy and hostility towards peace cannot be ignored by the peace-loving peoples of all Asian and Pacific countries. On behalf of the Preparatory Committee of the Asian and Pacific Peace Conference, I hereby lodge a strong protest with the Japanese government against its refusal to issue passports to the Japanese peace delegates and the atrocity of beating them.

I extend my profound sympathy and support for the just struggle of the Japanese people to secure passports for their peace delegates and the demand of the victims that the Japanese government apologise, punish the fascist gangstersand make restitution to the victims.

Finally, I must point out that the struggle of the Japanese people in all walks of life for peace, democracy and independence enjoys the unanimous support of the hundreds of millions of decent people in Asia and the Pacific. This solidarity and mutual assistance arising from the common desire for peace is far beyond the ability of any anti-peace force to divide or sever. The peoples of the Asian and Pacific countries will continue to link hands in close cooperation with the Japanese people to fight to the end for peace and against the remilitarisation of Japan. The Japanese government is certain to reap the fruits of its perverse actions.

EXCERPTS FROM

FORWARD TO THE ASIAN AND PACIFIC PEACE CONFERENCE

By Suroso

(Indonesian Delegate to the Preparatory Conference for the Peace Conference of the Asian and Pacific Regions.)

We still remember that when the truculent Japanese fascists overran Asia they put forward the slogan: "Japan is the leader and protector of Asia."

We still remember that the peasants were robbed of their rice and cattle. Children were requisitioned as "reserves" for cannon-fodder. Fathers were dragooned for forced labour, even abroad, and were absurdly paid with trousers made of gunny sacks.

Who can ever forget the disgraceful business of the plunder of gold, silver and diamonds? They were supposed to be used as vital material for the manufacture of bombs and cartridges but were actually stored up in the banks in Tokyo.

Can we ever forget that students were daily compelled to sweep the streets and do similar jobs, that thousands of holy places were occupied and desecrated

at will by the Japanese fascist soldiers, that young girls were brutally raped, that parents had to sell their children to escape starvation, that hundreds of people died of hunger every day?

It is still painfully alive in our memory that what were termed air-raid shelters were, in fact, used to bury national heroes and defenders of human principles who had been slaughtered by the Japanese fascist hangmen.

All this pathetic scene of seven years ago keeps rising before our eyes as if it happened only a few hours past. At present, the American imperialists, through their shameless steps to revive Japanese militarism, will repeat, and are already repeating those monstrous crimes of seven years ago. They have released Japanese war criminals and employed them to be the leaders of the trained hangmen whose number grows day by day. These satraps, armed with American equipment as well as their past sanguinary experience with all types of crimes, will be still more cruel and brutal.

While the Japanese fascists, by crude methods, deprived the people of their wealth and livelihood, the American imperialists, through embargo and so-called technical and economic aid, have hurled the Indonesian people into the abyss of misery and poverty. In East Java today, over 60 per cent of the textile mills owned by Indonesians have closed down, as have 67 per cent of the printed cloth factories and the rest are working only part-time. In West Java and other places, hundreds of textile mills, tobacco factories, glass plants, and supply and marketing cooperatives have shut their doors. In Sumatra, the rubber industry, which provides livelihood for most of the population, has been forced, for the most part, to cease functioning. This is because Wall Street magnates have completely monopolised the markets in these places, flooding them with goods "made in the U.S.A." This ruin of our home industries has resulted in mounting unemployment and starvation. In West Java, for instance, unemployment increased by 41 per cent in the first quarter of this year. This May, Central Java was faced with a famine which menaced the very existence of 67,000 people.

The Indonesian people, who are already in the depths of misery and poverty, are being involved in preparations for aggression because the American imperialists are using every means to force Indonesia to accept the "Mutual Security Act," the "Pacific Pact," the "San Francisco Peace Treaty," etc. Thus, the American imperialists, through their war policy, have turned the future of the Indonesian people into a gloomy picture. The bacteria bombs dropped in Korea threaten the lives not only of the Korean people, but also of all other peoples including the Indonesian people. This is understandable, because Indonesia is situated on an important world communication line, it is densely populated, it does not have many medical personnel, and, furthermore, bacteria cannot be kept away from a country by fortresses or barriers on its frontiers. If Indonesia were dragged into the aggressive plans of imperialism, it would not be impossible for bloody actions like the American butchering of war prisoners on Kojo Island to occur in Indonesia.

These facts show that imperialist war preparations have already brought distress and privation to the people in Indonesia and in other places of Asia and the Pacific as they have done to the American people. If we say the revival of Japanese militarism has constituted a direct menace to peace in Asia and the Pacific, then all the measures undertaken by American imperialism have threatened the peaceful life and wishes of the Indonesian people.

Can it be that we will tolerate the repetition of the events of seven years ago and be passive in the present situation? Even shepherd lad would reply: "No, I would hate to see any more people starve to death." A pedicab man will never lay aside his pedicab to do forced labour or put on a military uniform and cast in his lot with warmongers. Mothers will not let their children degrade themselves by acting as "reserves." All of these people will cry: "Stop! stop all the cruel and monstrous measures!"

The outcry of the people, our past bitter experiences, the realities we are confronting and the realisation of what might happen -- have all combined to instil in us a common determination and an undaunted spirit and unite us closely to devote our entire heart and soul and strength to the defence of peace.

The forthcoming Asian and Pacific Peace Conference in Peking will certainly enlighten Asia and the Pacific and command the attention of these peoples as regards the disasters threatening their homes, fields and motherland. The conference will strengthen this firm conviction: Peace will not come of itself if people do not fight for it.

Therefore, let us, together with the Japanese and American people, promote and strengthen the unity among all nations and, under the banner of peace, march forward to a world of peace and happiness.

The struggle for peace will assuredly be victorious!

BULLETIN

Postal Address
9 TAI CHI CHANG
PEKING, CHINA

THE PREPARATORY COMMITTEE
for
THE PEACE CONFERENCE OF THE ASIAN AND PACIFIC REGIONS

Cable Address
PEACECON

NO. 29 September 30, 1952

MEETING OF THE PREPARATORY COMMITTEE OF THE ASIAN AND PACIFIC PEACE CONFERENCE

The Preparatory Committee for the Peace Conference of the Asian and the Pacific Regions met in Peking on September 29th.

Among the 53 persons present at the meeting were members of the Preparatory Committee and leaders of the delegations of 29 countries in Asia and the Pacific region and specially invited representatives of the World Peace Council, the World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU), the Asian-Australasian Liaison Bureau of the WFTU, the Women's International Democratic Federation (WIDF), the International Association of Democratic Lawyers and the International Union of Students.

The meeting heard a report by Liu Ning-i, Secretary-General of the Preparatory Committee, on the preparations for the Conference. He reported that most of the delegates to the Conference from the various countries, specially invited representatives and observers have already arrived in Peking while other delegates are arriving.

The meeting of the Preparatory Committee unanimously resolved that the opening session of the Conference be held on October 2nd, 1952.

After discussion, the meeting unanimously adopted a proposed agenda for the Peace Conference. It also discussed and adopted proposals for a draft program, organisational structure and rules of procedure of the Conference. It was resolved that these proposals be submitted to the plenary session of the Peace Conference for discussion and final decision.

Before making his report on the preparations for the Conference, Secretary-general Liu Ning-i announced the successful arrival in Peking of the Japanese delegates who had victoriously overcome enormous difficulties and various obstacles put in their way by the Japanese Yoshida Government. All present rose to applaud and greet the Japanese delegates as they entered the hall.

In his welcome speech to the Japanese delegates, Liu Ning-i pointed out that in refusing passports to the Japanese peace delegates and setting ruffians to attack them, the Yoshida government has revealed its fear of peace and its scheme to undermine peace. "However," he continued, "the desire for peace of the Japanese people and the peoples of Asia and the Pacific region can never be obstructed. It will certainly be fulfilled. We warmly welcome the peace delegates from Japan."

Then, Kanomon Nakamura, representing the Japanese delegation, made a statement expressing the determination of the Japanese people to stand together with the peoples of all other countries in the common cause of preventing war and defending peace.

At the meeting, Secretary-general Liu Ning-i announced Mr. Togo Kamoda who had just arrived from Japan as one of the two deputy secretaries-general of the Preparatory Committee.

The names of those present at this meeting are as follows:

Liu Ning-i (China), Secretary-general, Romesh Chandra (India) and Togo Kamoda (Japan) Deputy secretaries-general of the Preparatory Committee.

Members of the Preparatory Committee (MPC), heads of the delegations (HD) and delegates:

AUSTRALIA:

Rev. V. James (MPC).

BURMA:

U Hla (Member of the Secretariat of the P.C.)

CANADA:

John Boyd (MPC)
Mrs. Eva Sanderson (HD)

CEYLON:

Narawila Dharmaratana (MPC and HD)
N. Sanmugathasan (delegate)

CHILE:

Mme. Olga Poblete (MPC and HD)

CHINA:

Ma Yin-chu (MPC)

COLOMBIA:

Diego Montana Cuellar (MPC and HD)

COSTA RICA:

Ovidio Salazar (HD)

ECUADOR:

Manuel Agustin Aguirre (HD)

EL SALVADOR:

Daniel Castaneda (HD)
Jacinto Castellanos Rivas (delegate)

GUATEMALA:

Antonio Cruz Franco (MPC)
Carlos Alvarado Jerez (delegate)

HONDURAS:

Ramon Amaya-Amador (HD)

INDIA:

SaifudDin Kitchlew (HD)
Mme. K.A. Mehta (delegate)

INDONESIA:

Rev. Uktolseja (MPC)
Suroto (HD)

JAPAN:

KANEMON NAKAMURA (delegate)
Hiroshi Minami (delegate)
Konta Kaneko (delegate)

KOREA:

Su Chun Sik (MPC)
Han Sul Ya (HD)

LAOS:

Thao Nouhack Phoumsovan (MPC and HD)

MALAYA:

Chan Suat Hong (MPC)

MEXICO:

Ismael Cosio Villegas (MPC and HD)

MONGOLIA:

Chadravalin Lodoidamba (MPC)
M. Dugersuren (delegate representing HD B. Shirindib)

NEW ZEALAND:

Allan Courtney Monticth (MPC and HD)

NICARAGUA:

Leon Agustin Valladares (HD)

PAKISTAN:

Pir Sahab Manki Sharif (HD)
Mahmood Ali (Vice head of delegation)
S. Hai (delegate)
Mazhar Ali Khan (delegate)

PERU:

Mario Chiabra (HD)
Juvenal Martol (dologato)

PHILIPPINES:

Manuel Cruz (dologato)

THAILAND:

Nai Prasert Supsoonthorn (HD)

U.S.A.:

Louis W. Wheaton (HD)

U.S.S.R.:

Vadim V. Kozhovnikov (MPC)

VIET-NAM:

Nguyon Xuan Thuy (MPC)

Representatives from international organisations and specially invited guests present at the Preparatory Committee meeting:

Ivor Montagu of Britain. (World Peace Council)
Luigi Grassi of Italy (WFTU)
B. Thornton of Australia (Asian and Australasian Liaison Bureau of WFTU)
Carmen Zanti of Italy (Women's International Democratic Federation)
Lucienne Bouffioux of Belgium (International Association of Democratic Lawyers)
Rafael Echeverria of Ecuador (International Union of Students)
Heinrich Brandweiner of Austria (specially invited guest)

MORE PEACE DELEGATE ARRIVE

More peace delegates arrived today. Also arriving are Gavriel d'Arboussier, Vice-President of the World Peace Council, and General E. Petit, member of the Permanent Committee of the French National Peace Movement, who were specially invited to the Conference.

Delegates from Chile:

Ramon Gonzalez, Professor and architect, Secretary of the International Trade Committee;
Juan Ahumada Trigo, agricultural worker.

Delegate from Ecuador:

Dr. Maria Antonieta Silva, lawyer, leader of the National Peace Committee.

Delegate from Panama:

Cleto Manuel Sousa, student.

Delegate from U.S.A.:

Mary Irene Benzo, student.

Coming from Iran are:

Gholam Hossein Rahimian, former member of the parliament, head of the delegation;
M. Chassemi, Professor;
Sad Ahmed Khorassany, journalist.

Delegates representing Lebanon and Syria to the Peace Conference are:

Cheik Mohamed Al-Achmar, religious leader in Syria;
Ahmed Kassar, representative of the Peace Movement in Syria.

A STATEMENT MADE BY KANEMON NAKAMURA, ON BEHALF OF THE JAPANESE DELEGATION TO THE ASIAN AND PACIFIC PEACE CONFERENCE

We, the Japanese delegation, would like to express our heartfelt gratitude to the Chinese people for creating the opportunity for a great unity for peace of the nations of Asia and the Pacific region that is unprecedented in Asia in the past thousands of years.

The Japanese people have great hopes in, and give full support to the coming Peace Conference. This can be seen clearly by the fact that out of the 488 candidates directly elected by the people in various parts of Japan, a peace delegation was finally formed, headed by Juichiro Matsumoto, deputy speaker of the Diet and consisting of 60 delegates including Ikuo Oyama, Stalin peace prize laureate.

Although the Yoshida government refused to give passports to the delegates, set ruffians to attack them, and used other base means to prevent our delegation leaving the country, yet more than ten of us have arrived in Peking. Nothing shows better than this the ardent aspirations for peace and the strength in the struggle of the Japanese people.

At the same time, this fact shows that the Japanese people are joining their strength together to struggle for peace and that they are determined to prevent war and defend peace together with the peoples of other countries.

We want to convey this determination of the Japanese people to the peoples of all countries. In a word, we will never allow warmongers at home and abroad to turn Japan again into a strong base of aggression to threaten peace in Asia and the Pacific region.

The Japanese people are more and more conscious of their great responsibility and therefore they want all the more to unite with the peoples of other countries.

The Peace Conference of the Asian and the Pacific Regions will be held in Peking, the capital of liberated China. This symbolizes the great unity and strength of all the nations in these regions. This has aroused fear among the warmongers in Japan and abroad. They are doing their best to prevent the Japanese people from participating in this conference. This is evidence of their fear.

The task now facing us is to further strengthen and expand this unity.

From any point of view, the Japanese people and the Chinese people are closely linked together. We deeply feel that it is the greatest honour for the Japanese people to stand together in a common front with the Chinese people and other nations in Asia and the Pacific region to participate in the great cause of building a peaceful, friendly and free Asia.

BULLETIN

Postal Address
9 TAI CHI CHANG
PEKING, CHINA

THE PREPARATORY COMMITTEE
for
THE PEACE CONFERENCE OF THE ASIAN AND PACIFIC REGIONS

Cable Address
PEACECON

NO. 27 September 30, 1952

THE JAPANESE PEOPLE FIGHT FOR PEACE

By Yoshitaro Hirano

(Japanese Delegate to the Asian
Pacific Peace Conference.)

The Speeding Up of Japanese Rearmament

Since the beginning of September, the rearmament of Japan has been speeded up as a result of the coercion and demand of the United States. On the 13th of this month Robert Murphy, the U.S. ambassador to Japan, had an interview with Premier Yoshida. On the 11th, Hayato Ikeda, Finance Minister, returned to Japan from the United States, bringing with him the forceful demand of the United States Army and Department of State that the security forces should be greatly strengthened. In order to rearm Japan, the U.S. government also suggested that Japan be given military aid.

First and foremost, the United States made a strong demand that the Police Reserve Corps (which will assume the name of Security Forces from October 15th) be expanded to a force of 180,000 men by next year, and to a force of 325,000 men by 1954. The dissolution of the Diet came about because the Liberal government which failed to make supplementary budget provisions for rearmament had collapsed. Therefore, the general election scheduled for October 1st is a struggle which will decide the issue between rearmament and peace in peace, between the status of a U.S.-dependency and the prospect of achieving real independence. In coordination with the struggle over the coming election, the masses are carrying on propaganda for the Peace Conference of the Asian and Pacific Regions and exposing the intentions of the Yoshida government in refusing to issue passports.

Secondly, the U.S.-Japanese reactionaries are rushing to equip the Security Forces with heavy arms and armour. The U.S. Army has handed over to the Police Reserve Corps the first consignment of heavy arms consisting of 30 M24 20-ton tanks and 30 mortars of 105 -mm calibre, and more mortars of 155 -mm calibre are due for delivery by the end of September. The U.S. Army is prepared to 'lend' Japan a total of 200 Sherman M-24 20-ton tanks which can equip 17 detachments, 70 mortars of 155-mm calibre, and 140 mortars of 105-mm calibre. Therefore the U.S. army is busy with the work of distribution and re-organisation. (Yomiuri for September 3.)

Thirdly, it is planned that 120 airplanes will be 'loaned' to the Security Forces. Consequently, the Security Forces will have an air force, which by the end of 1953 will number 1,000 men (Tokyo Simbun for September 11).

Fourthly, the U.S. is handing over to the Yoshida Government 68 vessels of the 'frigate' type and Japan has begun to build destroyers herself.

A United Press dispatch from Washington dated Sept. 11 said that the purpose of the U.S. Department of Defence in giving military aid to Japan in its rearmament, was to complete the preparations for the war against Communism in Asia, and that this was a part of the increased military aid program given by the United States to countries in the Far East for this purpose. In other words, in order to suppress the liberation movements in Asia, the U.S. is attempting to turn Japanese youth into mercenary soldiers and cannon-fodder and then make the Asians kill each other so that the collapse of Anglo-Saxon imperialism might be averted.

The Advance of the Mass Peace Movement Rallying Around the Peking Peace Conference

Dulles, in his attempt to deceive the Japanese people, said that because China and the Soviet Union were bent on attacking Japan, rearmament was necessary and that the manufacture of weapons was for defence. The Japanese people have seen through the tricks of Dulles. For the purpose of sending delegates to participate in the Peace Conference of the Asian and Pacific Regions, they have carried out most extensive preparatory work. Elected by a truly democratic procedure from all circles, all strata and all localities , the 488 candidates (as of September 8), who represent the ardent desire of the Japanese people for peace and friendship with the people of the Asian and Pacific Regions headed by China, would pour out to the peoples of all countries their unbearable suffering caused by the conversion of Japan into a military base (there are altogether 603 U.S. military installations), the continued U.S. occupation, and remilitarization. After consultation, they elected 40 delegates and 20 observers. Among them are Jiichiro Matsumoto (head of the Liberation Movement for the Kanmei Section, Anti-Mikado-ist, former Deputy-Speaker of the House of Councillors of the Japanese Diet), who is determined to forgo his election activities in order to go to Peking; Sotu Chyokushikawakara, a well-known horticulturist who has taught over two million students; Saburo Nakai, chairman of the Trade Union Association for autonomous organisations; Kazuo Aita, member of the Central Committee of the State Railway Trade Union; Mitsuo Uchiyama, chairman of the Association of the Privately-owned Railway Trade Union and of the Association of the Hokuriku District local trade unions and others. From this it can be seen that the local trade unions are particularly enthusiastic about this matter, and all the more enthusiastic are the teachers' trade unions, because, from the standpoint of education for the children, they have seriously taken the destiny of the nation to heart. The 600,000 Koreans now residing in Japan, when they thought of the catastrophe befalling their Motherland, had taken an active part in the signature campaign for the Stockholm Appeal and the Berlin Appeal. They have also dispatched delegates to the Peace Conference this time. Moreover, the participation of Yoshio Inoue, a Christian and a professor of the Tokyo Theological Seminary; Yoshio Imoo, a Buddhist and chairman of the Buddhist Social Unions,Somoku Yanagi of the Kyodo Religious Club and others gives expression to the broad character of the movement.

The enthusiastic atmosphere of the National Peace Conference held on August 23 and 24 in Tokyo as well as the Fight for Passports Conference held on September 9 is unprecedented in the history of the Japanese peace movement. Although the Central Executive Committee of the left-wing Socialist Party had decided not to join the Peking Conference, its rank-and-file in various organisations and districts have, nevertheless, zealously participated; some of them belonging to the Progressive Party bloc also took part. The County Magistrate of Shizuoka has recommended Toshiaki Kosugi (member of the County Council, physician) as the representative of the County. These circumstances indicate that the fight for a

united front for peace, no matter what viewpoints the cadres of some of the political parties hold, has the support of their ranks. Besides, one of the main reasons why the industrial and commercial circles, the smaller enterprises, the workers and peasants place great hopes in the Peking Conference is because they are anxious for the realisation of the Sino-Japanese Trade Agreement.

Fight for Peace to the End

The reason why the Japanese Foreign Minister, Katsuo Okazaki, and Premier Yoshida in putting forward "government policy" as an excuse for refusing to issue passports to Peking is that they are not only opposed to peace and hope for war but have become servile "governors" (Kuo Mo-jo's expression) in frantically carrying out the U.S. policy of aggression. They have concluded with the fugitive government at Taiwan a Treaty of Peace between the Republic of China and Japan, with a view to looking for an opening to launch an attack on the mainland. They have also ganged up with the Syngman Rhee puppet government, and the three of them, all equally odious, vainly hope to reinforce the "weak link" (an expression employed by the American military commentator, Walter Lippmann) of the aggression against Asia and join in the U.S.-New Zealand-Australia Pacific Defence Council. As Mr. Sun Yat-sen of China had once predicted, Japan has become the "running dog" of European-American imperialism (hegemony).

Nevertheless, the broad masses of the Japanese people will brave all difficulties to join forces with the 1,600,000,000 people of the Asian and Pacific regions. They are firmly resolved to struggle in defence of peace whose realization is approaching nearer with each passing day, and to save peace from the danger that the reckless adventures of the adventurists may plunge us into through any slight negligence. The "Open letter to the Japanese people" sent by Mr. Kuo Mo-jo was immediately published by the Japan-China Fraternity Society for distribution and elicited an increasingly wide response from the broad masses of the Japanese people.

The Japanese delegates who were denied passports are continuing to wage their struggle. At the same time they are sending greetings expressing their sincere respect to the various delegates to the Conference, especially the Chinese delegates. They are of the belief that although they may not be able to attend the Conference in Peking, to strengthen the movement against rearmament in Japan is tantamount to participating in the Conference.

From the last days of September to the first weeks of October rallies will be held in Tokyo, Osaka, and other places in support of the Peace Conference of the Asian and Pacific Regions. The Friendship Association for the Asian Peoples led by Jiichiro Matsumoto is also scheduled to hold meetings stressing national solidarity.

It is my belief that if the delegates of the United States, Canada, New Zealand, India and other countries to the Conference can see their way to visit Japan on their return journey home and study the actual conditions in Japan, they will make contributions to the cause of peace in the Asian and Pacific regions.

FRIENDSHIP AND UNITY AMONG THE ASIAN PEOPLES

----THE ONLY ROAD TO WORLD PEACE

By Jiichiro Natsumoto

Although Asia makes up more than half of the world's population, and has rich resources as well as sublime morals, nevertheless, Asia's past history is one in which autocrats and warlords ruled freely and West European imperialism was allowed to wreak great havoc with impunity.

Oppressed by the wily West European imperialists and manipulated by their discord-sowing policy, the peoples of Asia had over a long period committed the mistake of quarrelling with and killing each other; and owing to the policy of "divide and rule" cunningly carried out by the West European imperialists, a high barrier was built between the Asian peoples without their knowledge. The situation was aggravated by the incomparably barbarous aggression carried out by Japan during the last half century.

However, the Japanese warlords and their lackeys, the financial magnates, who dreamt of using the Mikado as a front to achieve hegemony in Asia and with it to go on and dominate the whole world, presently ended in a complete debacle following Japan's unconditional surrender.

The storm over Asia is past. Its long history of darkness has now come to an end. The sun has just risen, bathing the earth in its splendour. The peoples of Asia have at last awakened.

The stirring national liberation movements, the achievement of national independence and the advance towards modernization are developing vigorously together with the desire for peace. World peace depends at present on the friendship and unity among the peoples of re-born Asia.

But will there never be another storm?

Although the Japanese warlords are no more, yet there still exist militarists in certain parts of the world. Therefore the bright road of liberation is still a long one, strewn with obstacles.

Only a new-born Asia united on the basis of lofty friendship and good faith, can give humanity the hope of world peace. Only by observing the principle of non-aggression, equality and mutual benefit, and by strengthening friendship and solidarity, can the Asian peoples actually bring about world peace. Where I work I have set up a "Friendship Association for the Asian Peoples", which serves as a bridge for friendship and solidarity among the Asian peoples. Here are assembled, from time to time, persons from various Asian countries residing in Japan anxious to see peace and independence realised through brotherly friendship, to establish a real Asia for the Asians, and thereby to liberate the whole of Asia. I am convinced that in the course of the exchange of views filled with the friendly love of the Asians, there will develop friendly atmosphere among the Asian peoples, which will give rise to the desire for unity and to the first shoots of the great ideal of All-Asia unity. The realization of the real liberation of Asia will depend on those people who ardently wish for the peace and independence of Asia. I am determined to make this work the task of my whole life.

Asian Peace Congress

[Peace Conf. of Asian & Pacific Reg.]

A COLLECTION OF NEWS ABOUT PREPARATIONS FOR PEACE CONFERENCE OF ASIAN AND PACIFIC REGIONS

Based on Daily News Release of Hsinhua News Agency

In Chronological Order

JAPANESE PEACE COMMITTEE HOLDS PEACE MOVEMENT MONTH

Peking, July 24 /HSINHUA/:- A delayed report from Tokyo says that the Japan Peace Committee has decided to hold a peace movement month terminating on August 15 throughout Japan.

Peace meetings are to be held in various prefectures and districts leading up to a national peace conference in August which will be attended by representatives from all parts of the country. The peace movement is to expand from the trade unions to women's circles and rural villages.

The following directions for pushing the movement forward had been issued by the Japan Peace Committee:

First, concerning the campaign for opposing rearmament and conscription. Call on the people the country over not to join the "Police Reserve Corps," but to oppose conscription and unlawful revision of the constitution aimed at rearming. Express opposition to the requisition of land, houses and fishing grounds by signatures, resolutions, petitions and meetings. Strengthen the organisations and liaison work in relation to this campaign on a nation-wide scale.

Second, concerning the campaign for safeguarding peaceful industry and peaceful life. Oppose the war economy; organise discussions among different trades and in various districts, with a view to protecting national industry, and in particular middle and small industry and commerce; start a campaign to find a way out of the economic crisis. In respect of trade, demand an equal, free and mutually beneficial trade with all countries; and launch a campaign for implementation of the Sino-Japanese Trade Agreement. At the same time, unite more closely the struggle of the workers against low wages and overwork, that of the merchants against heavy taxes and that of the peasatns against requisition of land.

Third, concerning the campaign for the defence of freedom and democracy. Call on the people to smash the sinister bills like the "Anti-Subversive Activities Bill"; to fight for basic human rights and freedom of speech, assembly, organisation and study. Oppose suppression and help the victims of suppression.

Fourth, concerning the national campaign centred on the Peace Conference for the Asian and Pacific Regions. Discuss this question respectively in various places, among various organisations and trades. Elect delegates to the Conference from national organisations, from noted personages and various districts.

Fifth, strengthen the campaign for demanding conclusion of a Five-Power Peace Pact.

INTERVIEW WITH ROMESH CHANDRA, SECRETARY OF ALL-INDIA PEACE COUNCIL

New Delhi, July 29 /HSINHUA/:- special correspondent - In a special interview, Romesh Chandra, Secretary of the All-India Peace Council and Deputy Secretary General of the Preparatory Committee of the Peace Conference for the Asian and Pacific Regions, has answered my questions as follows:

Question: What is your reaction to the resolutions of the extra-ordinary session of the World Peace Council recently held in Berlin?

Answer: I am deeply impressed by the new perspectives which these resolutions open up for the developments of the peace movement.

I am thoroughly convinced that the resolution on ending the war in Korea passed by the World Peace Council with its simple two-point demand "Immediate termination of hostilities by the signing of an armistice based on respect for international law and customs" and "Ratification and observance of the Geneva Protocol of 1925" will help the Indian peace movement to draw in its fold large sections of people who have thus far remained outside it.

Equally, the call of the Berlin session for a real peace treaty to replace the illegal San Francisco treaty with Japan will commend itself to all sections of the Indian people who sympathise with the courageous struggle of the Japanese people for their freedom and against the forces of war.

The address of the World Peace Council to the Governments of the Four Great Powers and to all the people in connection with the German problem will again meet with response among all sections of the Indian people.

The All-India Peace Council is especially gratified to note the emphasis given by the World Peace Council to the duty imposed on trade unions, political parties, people's organisations, religious bodies and youth to strengthen the cause of peace.

The Indian peace movement has itself recently addressed an appeal to the Indian people's organisations which have till now failed to place the struggle for peace at the forefront of their programmes. I am happy to be able to inform you that the appeal is meeting with considerable response.

The Central Council of the All-India Peasant Association, in a resolution passed last month, has drawn special attention to the failure on its part and has called for holding of peasant conferences for peace at all levels, for a special drive for signatures to the

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Pact of Peace, and for full support to the Indian peace movement. This development is of the most profound significance, for the peasant organisation is naturally one which can carry the message of the World Peace Council to the largest numbers of the Indian people.

I am confident that the resolutions of the World Peace Council will help to broaden and deepen the Indian peace movement at this important juncture in human history.

Question: When the Indian delegates returned from the Preparatory Conference for the Asian and Pacific Peace Conference, what did they report to the Indian people about the Conference?

Answer: Professor D.D. Kosambi, leader of the Indian delegation held a press conference immediately after his return to India. In the conference he emphasised the key importance of the Asian and Pacific Peace Conference and also spoke of the evidence he had seen of the use of germ warfare in Korea and China. Professor Kosambi later wrote an article on the Conference which was widely reproduced in papers supporting the peace movement all over the country.

Another Indian delegate, Mr. Indulal Yagnik, has spoken at several public meetings in Bombay and Ahmadabad on the significance of the Conference. He, too, has agreed to write for publication a special appeal to the Indian peasants to support the Conference. Being a leader of the peasant movement, the appeal from him will undoubtedly meet with great response.

A third delegate, Sardar Gur Bakhsh Singh, has only just returned from China. He has already addressed a public meeting on the Conference in Delhi and is busy preparing two articles for the press. He has also agreed to tour the country to popularise the aims of the Conference in the month of August.

I may add that all the Indian delegates are also writing articles on what they saw in China and particularly the great love for peace and the struggle against aggression and against inhuman forms of warfare being conducted so heroically by the Chinese people.

Question: What preparations are being made by the All-India Peace Council for the participation in the Asian and Pacific Peace Conference?

Answer: On the initiative of the All-India Peace Council, the All-India Preparatory Committee for the Conference is being set up with its headquarters in Delhi. All important people's organisations have been invited to join the Preparatory Committee. In addition, leading representative individuals of all viewpoints are being approached to join the Committee. /contd./

We are receiving far more response to the call of the Conference than we ever anticipated. We already have indications that very large numbers of members of Parliament belonging to all parties join the Committee.

The initial task of popularisation of the aims of the Conference has been undertaken through wide-spread publicity. The declaration of the Preparatory Conference at Peking has been published in full by over 20 important papers all over the country. These papers are also carrying a weekly column written by me entitled "Forward to Peking," which gives information regarding the preparations for the Conference. The articles on various aspects of the Conference written by prominent Indians are also to be sent out for publication in the press. At the call of the Bureau of the All-India Peace Council, the forthnight from July 13 to 27 is being specially utilized to collect signatures from leading citizens to the appeal to the Indian Prime Minister to act in favour of peace in Korea and against the use of germ warfare.

This campaign is also being conbined with the campaign calling for support for the Asian and Pacific Peace Conference.

From August 3 to 10 the Indian Preparatory Committee is observing the "Asia Week" specifically to popularise the Conference. Reports have been received from various provinces which indicate the wide-spread preparations for the observance of the "Asia Week."

Towards the end of August, sponsoring conferences for the Asian and Pacific Peace Conference will be held on a really wide basis in all the provinces leading to the All-India Sponsoring Conference in the beginning of September in the Indian capital.

We have asked the intending delegates to begin collection of funds for their passages from now and also to apply for passports. We are confident of sending a really representative delegation headed by the most important names in all fields of India's political, cultural, econemic and social life.

Question: What has been the reaction of the Indian people to the use of germ warfare in Korea and China?

Answer: A feeling of revulsion and horror has swept the country since the first news came of the use of bacteriological weapon by the American forces. Opinions already expressed by the Indians, who have examined the facts for themselves in Peking and elsewhere, have succeeded in confirming the charges made by the Chinese and Korean Governments. /contd/

The Indian people do not find it difficult to believe that the American imperialists have employed this barbaric weapon against the Chinese and Korean peoples.

The All-India Peace Council and other organisations supporting the cause of peace have taken pains to place the facts before the people and counter the lies which the makers of war seek to spread.

The strong sentiments of the Indian people in favour of impartial investigation and punishment of those found guilty have found expression in the proposals by hundreds of thousands of persons in all parts of the country in public meetings and rallies.

That is why the Indian people will warmly welcome the sending of an impartial delegation by the World Peace Council so that the facts may be known and the complete prohibition of germ warfare be brought nearer.

The All-India Peace Council is very conscious of the fact that the campaign against germ warfare has not been as intense as it should be in this country. But we are confident that peace committees and mass organisations will redouble their efforts to make the truth known in the coming weeks.

Question: What is the Indian people's attitude regarding the bombing of the Yalu power plants and Northeast China?

Answer: The bombing of the Yalu power plants has met with universal condemnation among the Indian people.

The Indian Prime Minister has himself come out strongly and repeatedly in unqualified condemnation of the bombing. This in itself is a reflection of the strength of opinion on this question among all sections of the Indian people.

In Bombay, the Peace Council held a public meeting to condemn the Yalu bombings, The intensity of the feelings can be judged from the fact that the hall was packed to suffocation and that stormy cheers broke out when the veteran Indian Gandhiite and pacifist Dr. J.C. Kumarappa called for boycott of American goods as a gesture of protest against the Yalu crimes. The hall rang with slogans of "Boycott American goods" in a way they have never done till now.

The Yalu bombings have increased the sentiments against the American imperialist crimes in Korea very considerably. The Indian newspapers have been practically unanimous in their condemnation

Question: What are the views of the Indian peace movement and the Indian people with regard to the Japanese question? /contd./

Answer: The Indian peace movement has, from its very inception, strongly supported the Japanese people's struggle for peace, freedom and democracy, and has resolutely opposed all attempts to remilitarise Japan and keep it under the control of the American imperialists.

At the Second All-India Peace Congress in May last year, a special resolution was adopted on the Japanese question which condemned the efforts then being made to conclude a separate peace treaty with Japan and to remilitarise Japan.

We believe that the campaign unleached by this resolution contributed considerable measure to the stand taken by the Indian government on the issue of the San Francisco conference and the treaty.

The Indian people have been inspired by the news of the courageous manner in which, during the last few months, the Japanese people have been struggling against the forces of war. Their hands have reached out towards them in solidarity and affection.

There is every reason to believe that the Indian people will respond fully to the call of the World Peace Council resolution "On the struggle against Japanese Remilitarisation, for a Democratic Japan," adopted at the special session in Berlin for a real peace treaty with Japan providing for the withdrawal of all occupation forces and the removal of foreign bases, and for full sovereignty and democratic and peaceful development of the Japanese people.

In conjunction with the preparations for the Asian and Pacific Peace Conference, a campaign of friendship and solidarity with the Japanese people and for a just solution of the Japanese question will be organised by the Indian peace movement.

INDIAN PEACE MOVEMENT ACTS ON RESOLUTIONS OF WORLD PEACE COUNCIL

New Delhi, July 31 (HSINHUA)- "The resolutions of the World Peace Council will help to broaden and deepen the Indian peace movement at this important juncture in human history," declared the All-India Peace Council in a statement recently.

Hailing the decisions of the extraordinary session of the World Peace Council in Berlin, the statement continues:

"The All-India Peace Council is thoroughly convinced that the resolution on the ending of the war in Korea passed by the World Peace Council with its simple two- point demand - immediate cessation of hostilities by means of signing an armistice based on respect for international law and customs and the ratification and observance of the Geneva Protocol of 1925 - will help the Indian peace movement to draw into its fold large sections of people who have thus far remained outside it.

"The call of Berlin for a real peace treaty to replace the unjust and illegal San Francisco Treaty with Japan will commend itself to all sections of the Indian people who sympathize with the courageous struggle of the Japanese people for their freedom and against the forces of war."

On the German question the statement says: "All Indians eagerly seek a peaceful solution on the basis of agreement between the four great Powers to respect the right of the German people to establish their unity and form a government of their own choice which will negotiate a genuine peace treaty, guaranteeing a sovereign, democratic and peaceful Germany."

In conclusion the statement says: "The All-India Peace Council appeals to all peace committees and all organisations pledged to the cause of peace to do all in their power to popularize and win the support for the historic decisions of the World Peace Council."

The Bengali language weekly "Matamat" in its editorial on July 19 referred to the forthcoming World Peoples Peace Congress at Vienna and the Peace Conference for Asia and the Pacific regions in Peking.

The Matamat writes: "On this occasion, against war and for peace, there must be widespread mass campaigns all over West Bengal. There must be campaigns among the peasants - every peasant must be aroused to oppose war - among the workers, the middle class people, and among every section in towns and villages."

The Matamat concludes: "Take the message of the World Peace Council to every house through this campaign and make it invincible with mass support."

The Urdu language daily "Naya Zamana" of Jullundur, East Punjab, writes under the caption of "Peace Shall Be Victorious":

"The heavy bombings of Korea, the use of napalm bombs, germ bombs, inhuman treatment of the prisoners of war, the bombing of the Yalu River and Chinese cities, go to prove that American imperialism does not want a truce, and on the contrary wants to extend the war".

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The Naya Zamana noted that the leaders of the world peace movement had discussed the dangers arising from the war in Korea and the re-militarisation of Japan.

The Naya Zamana concludes: "Thus all peace fighter should raise their voice that on the issue of the prisoners of war, America must give up her arrogant stand. The issue must be solved in accordance with international agreements. The truce agreement must be signed at once".

DELAYED PEACE DELEGATION FROM COSTA RICA ARRIVES IN PEKING

Peking, August 1 (HSINHUA)- A delegation of four members from Costa Rica to the Preparatory Meeting for the Peace Conference of the Asian and Pacific Regions arrived here on July 31. The delegation was welcomed at the airfield by leading members of the China Peace Committee and of the All-China Federation of Labour. The delegation was delayed en route.

The delegates are: Vital Murillo, Ovidio Salazar, and Sainz, school teachers and Cabazas, a trade unionist.

CEYLON PEACE DELEGATES LEAVE CHINA FOR HOME

Canton, August 1 (HSINHUA)- Rev. U. Saranankara, delegate of Ceylon to the Preparatory Meeting for a Peace Conference of the Asian and Pacific Regions, left here for Ceylon today. He was seen off by representatives of the Canton branch of the China Peace Committee and the Preparatory Committee of the Federation of Labour of Kwangtung Province.

Rev. Saranankara, after attending the Preparatory Meeting in Peking went to Berlin to attend the extraordinary session of the World Peace Council which was held from July 1 to 6. He was travelling home by way of China.

KUO MO-JO GREETS "ASIA WEEK" IN INDIA

Peking, August 4 (HSINHUA)- Kuo Mo-jo, Chairman of the Chinese People's Committee for Defending World Peace, greeted "Asia Week" in India which began yesterday in a message sent on August 2 to Romesh Chandra, Secretary of the All-India Peace Council. Mr. Chandra is also Deputy Secretary General of the Preparatory Committee of the Peace Conference for the Asian and Pacific Regions. The message reads as follows:

"We are happy to know that an 'Asia Week' is to take place from August 3 to 10 and an 'Asia Day' on the 10th for the purpose of developing a broad movement among the Indian people for the defence of peace and making known to them the significance of the convocation

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of the Asian and Pacific Peace Conference. Since the return of your delegates from the preparatory conference, you immediately started to take effective steps to develop extensive preparatory work, mobilising national, provincial and local political parties, cultural and social groups and other mass organisations for broad discussion on the conference. Through the activities of 'Asia Week' and 'Asia Day', you are carrying the declaration of the preparatory conference deep into the hearts of the people. This contributes greatly to promoting the preparatory work of the conference and it deserves admiration. We are relating your plans and efforts to China and other countries, and they are being enthusiastically welcomed.

"The warmongers are madly remilitarising Japan, intending to break up the Korean armistice negotiations and stepping up preparations to extend the war. The demand of the peoples in Asia and the Pacific region to save peace becomes stronger daily, so is their confidence in the struggle. If we can only further mobilise the broad masses, unite them, assure the success of the Asian- Pacific Peace Conference and pave the way for the Congress of the Peoples for Peace in December, then the cause of peace will be advanced and peace saved. On behalf of the Chinese people, I wish that you achieve great success in your movement and I send you my sincere fraternal greetings".

PROFESSOR KOSAMBI, VICE-PRESIDENT OF ALL-INDIA PEACE COUNCIL DESCRIBES PREPARATORY PEACE CONFERENCE IN PEKING

Peking, August 6 (HSINHUA)- A lively, informative account of the Preparatory Meeting for the Peace Conference of the Asian and Pacific Regions - that was held in Peking in June - is contained in an article by Professor D.D.Kosambi, Vice-President of the All-India Peace Council that has received wide publicity in India. Professor Kosambi was leader of the Indian delegation to the preparatory meeting and his article was carried in many Indian papers and periodicals.

"The formal opening was most impressive," he writes. "The delegates observed the seriousness of their task from the very outset. In his speech opening the conference and welcoming the delegates, Kuo Mo-jo pointed to the serious position in Asia, the crucial position of Asia and the Pacific region in the world peace problem, the need for solidarity between peoples of the countries represented, the total populations being over 1,600 millions, more than half the world's population."

After outlining the proceedings at the conference, he describes how the manifesto was drawn up. It appears in print as a calm and innocuous document," he says, "but remember that it passed through many radical changes; it wasn't voted in by a majority; every person present finally agreed without reservation that it represented fairly the principles for which he or she stood. There may be some question of phrasing or literary effects; many would have liked to see a shorter

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declaration, some only of principles, some with more fire; but a great achievement was that all agreed, in the end."

He enumerates some of the different views expressed in the conference and tells how all differences were smoothed out in discussion. "This is the great achievement of our conference," he points out. "They all really agreed ... When one sees the extraordinary divergence in the political and social backgrounds of the delegates, there is no doubt that this is unique even in the annals of the peace movement, though undoubtedly the world peace movement will soon surpass this achievement, having made gigantic strides in the three years of its life.

In the latter part of the article, Professor Kosambi writes of the deep impression made on him by the liberated New China where the peasants and workers have plenty to eat, landlords have disappeared with the Kuomintang, the land has been redivided and people take an active share in governing themselves.

"Most impressive of all," Professor Kosambi declares, "is the dancing. Not state or theatre ballets, but common people's dances in the evenings and on holidays in great public parks: 10,000 waiting outside because the park is filled with 50,000 people dancing. This is spontaneous folkdancing .... People don't dance that way unless they have plenty to eat and find life joyful."

Professor Kosambi writes in conclusion: "Knowing this, one also realises how deep is the desire of the Chinese for peace and friendship, one thing that they ask of their brothers in the rest of the world, and most particularly of India, the land that first gave them the religion of peace."

LIU NING-YI GREETS INDIAN "ASIA WEEK"

Peking, August 8(HSINHUA):- A message of greetings to the Indian peace movement on "Asia Week" which is now being held throughout India was sent by Liu Ning-yi, Vice President of the All-China Federation of Labour, His telegram to Romesh Chandra, Secretary of the All-India Peace Council and Deputy Secretary General of the Indian Preparatory Committee for the Peace Conference of the Asian and Pacific Regions, reads:

"At a time when the American imperialists are intentionally dragging out the Korean armistice negotiations, actively rearming Japan and conspiring to extend the Korean war to other parts of Asia, the holding of 'Asia Week' from August 3 to 10 in India will bear great significance and contribute to promoting the peace movement in India and Asia. We hope the broad Indian labouring people will actively participate in "Asia Week' and turn their peaceful aspirations into a strong force to oppose the imperialist war intrigues and defend lasting peace in Asia and the world. I wish you success in your work."

INDIAN PEOPLE MAKING ACTIVE PREPARATIONS FOR COMING ASIAN AND PACIFIC PEACE CONFERENCE.

New Delhi, August 7(HSINHUA):- Active preparations for the coming Asian and Pacific Peace Conference are being made by the Indian people.

A broadly representative delegation to the coming peace conference in Peking will be elected early in September at a national sponsoring conference under the auspices of the Preparatory Peace Conference Committee.

The preparatory committee reached this decision at its July 30 session in Delhi. Present were pepresentatives from all progressive organisations and many Parliament members from different political parties and groups.

The committee also decided to hold an "Asia Week" from August 3 to 10 and an "Asia Day" on August 10 widely publicising the significance of the coming peace conference.

Over 20 of India's major papers have carried in full the declaration of the Preparatory Meeting for the Peace Conference of the Asian and Pacific Regions. Detailed reports and articles dealing with the preparatory meeting for the peace conference made by delegates to the meeting have drawn great interest and much attention from the Indian people. Prominent persons of various political parties and well-known people's representatives have expressed their intention to support the conference.

INDONESIAN PEOPLE'S PREPARATIONS FOR ASIAN PEACE CONFERENCE

Peking, August 8(HSINHUA):- Under the leadership of the Indonesian National Peace Committee, the Indonesians are actively preparing for the Peace Conference of the Asian and Pacific Regions to take place in Peking next month, states a report from Djakarta.

Representatives of the Indonesian National Peace Committee and other organisations held a meeting on July 27 to set up formally an Indonesian preparatory committee for the Peace Conference of the Asian and Pacific Regions. The preparatory committee elected Sidik Kertapati of the Peasants United Front, member of Parliament, as chairman, Arbain Dungga, businessman, as vice chairman, Zain Nasution, Chairman of the Indonesian National Peace Committee, as general secretary and 19 other members. The preparatory committee has decided to hold peace exhibitions in Indonesia during the period of the Asian and Pacific Peace Conference.

The Indonesian National Peace Committee also elected religious leader Uktolseja to participate in the preparatory work of the peace conference. He left Djakarta on July 5 and arrived in Peking on the 20th.

SOONG CHING-LING GREETS ROMESH CHANDRA ON INDIAN ASIA WEEK

Peking, August 9(HSINHUA):- Soong Ching-ling has sent the following message to Romesh Chandra, Secretary of the All-India Peace Council Secretariat, congratulating him on "Asia Week" now being held throughout India:

"Please accept the sincerest wishes of the Chinese people and myself personally for immense success in your Asia Week rally. We look upon it as a crucial event in the heightening strife for world peace. It is urgent that all peoples take such constructive steps this time when the threat to our well-being daily mounts. The Indian people, as the Chinese and all Asian peoples, have great experience in struggling against the perpetrators of such threats. If we can muster our full power at this time, if we can make the securing of peace the immediate task of our hundreds of millions, if we can demonstrate our demand for nothing less than the ceaseing of all aggression and negotiation among all nations no matter how they differ, we will have accomplished a major historic feat. We will have created an indestructible bastion for peace. Success to the Indian people's Asia Week! On to the Peace Conference of the Asian and Pacific Regions!"

A message of greetings has been sent to the Indian Preparatory Committee for the Asian and Pacific Peace Conference by the All-China Democratic Women's Federation. "General mobilisation of all peace-loving Indians for participation in the movement to defend peace in Asia," the message says in part, "will advance the peace movement of the Asian people."

ACTIVE PREPARATIONS FOR ASIAN PEACE CONFERENCE IN VIET NAM

Peking, August 9(HSINHUA):- Active preparations for the forthcoming Asian and Pacific Peace Conference and the December Peace Congress of the Peoples are underway in Viet Nam, states a Viet Nam News Agency report.

At an enlarged meeting of the Standing Committee of the Viet Nam Peace Committee on July 24 and 25, it was decided to publicise widely the resolutions and decisions of the recent Berlin session of the World Peace Council and the Preparatory Asian and Pacific Peace Conference.

A delegation composed of 12 combat and labor heroes, and representatives of people in other walks of life, will be sent to the coming Asian and Pacific Peace Conference, the conference decided. Xuan Thuy, President of the Viet Nam Journalists Association was appointed Viet Nam's representative to the Preparatory Committee of the Peace Conference.

The enlarged meeting was attended by Dr. Le Dinh Tham, Chairman of the Viet Nam Peace Committee, Ton Duc Thang and Father Pham Ba Truc, President and Vice President of the Standing Committee of the Viet Nam National Assembly, representative of the Viet Nam Lao and Cambodia Liaison Committee, representatives of the Lien Viet Front, the Viet Nam Peace Committee, the Viet Nam People's Army, political parties, people's organisations and religious circles and public figures.

JAPAN-CHINA FRIENDSHIP ASSOCIATION TO SEND DELEGATES TO ASIAN-PACIFIC PEACE CONFERENCE

Peking, August 9(HSINHUA):- The Japan-China Friendship Association has decided to send delegates to the Asian and Pacific Peace Conference to be held here next month, states a message to the Chinese people just arrived from the Association.

Written on July 7, the 15th anniversary of Japan's aggressive war against China, the letter begins with the reassurance of the Association's resolve to push forward with the movement for friendship between the two nations. It continues:

"Your cordiality and sympathy with the Japanese people can be fully seen from the recent Sino-Japanese Trade Agreement.

"A clear expression of the Japanese people's support for this agreement and their desire for its implementation is shown in the enthusiastic welcome accorded our Association's Council members Messrs. Kei Hoashi and Kisuke Miyagoshi since their return on July 1, and in requests, made from Hokkaido in the north down to Kyushu in the south, to hear their reports. Our office has a stack of telegrams and letters from all parts of this country asking that meetings be called to hear their reports. This signifies not only the Japanese people's eager hopes for Sino-Japanese trade, but also their warm desire for friendship and peace between Japan and China. (contd.)

"But much stands in the way of this desire. For example, instead of establishing normal relations as neighbours, with your People's Government which represents the 470 million people, Japan concluded a 'Japanese-Chinese treaty' with the fugitive regime in Taiwan. The Japanese workers delegates, invited by your trade unions to attend the May Day celebrations, were denied passports and thrown into goal.

"These facts are closely connected with the attempt to revive militarism, which, though the blood of the 'July 7th' tragedy is fresh as yet, is creating new terror and disaster in Japan as well as in other parts of Asia. We, the Japanese people, will not permit a recurrence of the 'July 7th' tragedy. We must insist on peace and friendship between Japan and China, and must fight unswervingly against the drift towards war and ruination.

"We have learned the details of the Preparatory Conference for the Asian and Pacific Peace Conference. The conference's aim for peace, friendship and elimination of the threat of war, based on mutual respect and friendship and irrespective of differences in religious belief or political views, completely coincides with the aspirations of our Association.

"The Standing Council of the Association supports this peace conference and has decided to send delegates to it. These delegates will attend in the cause of peace and friendship, and will raise questions concerning Japan and China."

CEYLON PEACE PARTISANS DECLARATION IN SUPPORT OF ASIAN PEACE CONFERENCE

Peking, August 9(HSINHUA):- A broad sponsoring committee has been set up by the Ceylon peace fighters to prepare for the coming Asian and Pacific Peace Conference in Peking this September, states a report from Colombo.

Stressing the necessity for and significance of the Asian and Pacific Peace Conference, the sponsoring committee has issued a declaration calling on the people of Ceylon to give their active support to the conference.

The declaration was signed by:

Reverend D. Siri Pannasara Thero, Principal of Vidyalankara Privena (Centre of Buddhist Learning) and Chief High Priest (Buddhist) of Colombo and Chilaw;

Reverend Hedipannala Pannaloka Thero, Vice Principal of Vidyalankara Privena;

Reverend Narawila Dhammaratane; (contd.)

Reverend Kotahena Pannakithi;

Reverend Nattandiya Pannakara Thero;

Reverend A.A. Gogerly and Reverend H.H. Keuneman - Christian priests;

Pieter Keuneman, M.P., President of the Ceylon Trade Union Federation and member of the World Peace Council;

Dr. N.M. Perera, M.P. and President of the Ceylon Federation of Labour;

Leslie Goonewardene, General Secretary of the Lanka Samasamaja Party;

Dr. E.M.V. Naganathan;

Harold Peris;

Stanley de Zoysa;

T.B. Illangaratne;

S.D. Bandaranake, M.P. and President of the Sri Lanka Freedom Party Youth League;

Mrs. Tej Gunawardene;

Tissa Wijeyaratne;

K. Vaikunthavasagam -editor of the People's Voice;

Karl Kasman; Dr. Kumaran - ex-Mayor of Colombo and N. Sanmugathasan, Vice President of the Ceylon Trade Union Federation.

Ceylon's peace fighters have decided to hold mass rallies in August to publicise the peace conference and win support for it. At these rallies, delegates representing wide sections of the people will be elected to participate in the conference.

PREPARATIONS IN AUSTRALIA AND PAKISTAN FOR ASIAN AND PACIFIC PEACE CONFERENCE

Peking, August 10 (HSINHUA)- There is considerable activity in Australia and Pakistan in preparation for the coming Peace Conference of the Asian and Pacific Regions which will be held in Peking in September.

On his return home, Dr. J.W. Burton, who headed the Australian delegation to the preparatory meeting in June, immediately called for the setting up of a national committee to select delegates to represent all sections of the community in Australia. Great interest has been aroused on the question of the peace conference and widespread discussions have been going on around it. Enthusiasm and interest is higher than at any time since the plebiscite last year. According to a report in the Sydney Tribune, the Pacific Peace Committee of Australia resolved on June 29 to set up a national initiative committee for the selection of delegates to attend the forthcoming peace conference in Peking.

From Karachi comes a report that the executive of the Pakistan Peace Committee in Karachi, after hearing the report made by M.A. Shakoor, Pakistan delegate to the preparatory meeting for the coming Peace Conference, fully endorsed the declaration and proposals adopted at the prepararory meeting.

On August 3, the Pakistan Peace Committee met to discuss publicity work in relation to the participation in the Peace Conference of the Asian and Pacific Regions and the selection of delegates. A press conference was held by the peace committee on August 4 at which M.A. Shakoor reported on the preparatory meeting held in Peking in June.

JAPANESE CULTURAL WORKERS PLEDGE TO SEND DELEGATES TO ASIAN AND PACIFIC PEACE CONFERENCE

Peking, August 10 (HSINHUA)- "Whatever the obstruction, we will send our cultural delegates to Peking to attend the Peace Conference of the Asian and Pacific Regions", pledges a letter agreed on at a forum on July 6, held by some 40 noted Japanese cultural figures to mark the 15th anniversary of the Lukouchiao (Marco Polo bridge) Incident on July 7 1937, states a delyed Tokyo report.

Those present included Sachio Iwamura, leading member of the China Research Institute, Ozawa Masamoto of the Japan- China Friendship Association, Yoichi Fukushima, agronomist, Shigeru Matsuyama and Kazuo Nakao, secretaries of Tomi Kora and Kisuke Miyagoshi, Japanese delegates who signed the Sino-Japanese Trade Agreement in Peking. Kazuo Nakao reported on the Agreement at the forum.

The letter expresses the hope that peaceful cultural exchange will be developed between Japan and China and adds, "We are endeavouring to consolidate cooperation between the peoples of Japan and China."

(contd.)

Referring to the Sino-Japanese Trade Agreement, the letter continues: "We cannot but feel enraged towards the reactionary Japanese Government for repaying the great friendship of the Chinese people by concluding a "Peace Treaty" with the defunct regime now taking refuge in Taiwan. The letter also pledges every effort of Japanese cultural circles to prevent actions directed against China and her people.

ELECTION OF DELEGATES FOR ASIAN AND PACIFIC PEACE CONFERENCE THROUGHOUT JAPAN

Peking, August 12 (HSINHUA)- Opposition to the revival of Japanese militarism, abolition of the San Francisco "Peace Treaty" and the U.S.-Japan "Security Pact" and demand for an over-all peace are among the five proposals which the Japanese National Peace Committee will submit to the coming Asian and Pacific Peace Conference in Peking, says a Tokyo report.

The Committee has decided to direct the peace movement along these lines. Special emphasis will be laid on opposing rearmament and conscription, promoting trade with China and the Soviet Union and urging a successful settlement of the armistice talks in Korea.

A nationwide campaign is spreading for election of delegates to the Asian and Pacific Peace Conference. "Delegates are to be elected from national organisations, from among distinguidhad personages and from various districts following discussion of the Conference in all localities among various organisations and trades"; is one of the leads given by the National Peace Committee in connection with the all Japan "Peace Month" which ends on August 15.

Delegates have already been elected in many places. Kumao Terada, Chairman of the Okayama branch of the National Peace Committee, Kaneichi Yoshioka, agronomist, were elected at a peace meeting held on June 28, under the auspices of the Okayama Peace Conference Preparatory Committee, which was attended by Ikua Oyama, noted peace partisan. The Committee was set up on the intiative of Kumao Terada, and local priests, county councillors, businessmen and Trade Union leaders.

Nagai, Chairman of the Okayama Youth Congress, will attend the peace conference on behalf of the Japanese peasant youth.

Other delegates already elected include: Seji Tanaka of the Kanagawa Trade Union Council, Takahashi of the Ikegai iron factory, Kusunoki of the Kawasaki branch of the National Peace Committee and Suzuki of the Yokohama Minseidan.

At its June 30 session, the Executive Committee of the National Trade Union Federation of Government Employees decided to give support and send delegates to the Asian and Pacific Peace Conference. It also included among its present tasks opposition to the militarisation and colonialisation of government organisation and the demand for abolition of the San Francisco "Peace Treaty", the U.S.-Japan "Securiry Pact" and "Administrative Agreement."

INDONESIAN PEOPLE WANT PEACE AND ABHOR WAR - REV. OKTOLSEJA IN PEOPLE'S DAILY

Peking, August 13 (HSINHUA) - The Indonesian delegate to the Preparatory Committee of the Asian and Pacific Peace Conference in Peking, Reverend Oktolseja, in an interview appearing in today's Peking People's Daily said, "The convocation of the peace conference will have great influence on the struggle for peace in Asia and the rest of the world."

"The broad masses of Indonesian people want peace and abhor war, because they have personally experienced the calamities created by the imperialist policy of armament expansion and war preparations. They strongly oppose acceptance of the U.S. 'military aid' and 'embargo' policy as well as the recent 'Mutual Security Act' which they know quite well to be nothing but steps in the U.S. imperialist war preparations," he continued.

The preparatory meeting held in June in Peking drew much public attention in Indonesia, and the people are greatly interested in the coming peace conference, Reverend Oktolseja stated. The report on the preparatory meeting made by Suwarti, delegate to the meeting, he declared, has been warmly received by the people. "The declaration made by the preparatory meeting is a succinct expression of the long-cherished demand and desire for peace of the Indonesian people," Reverend Oktolseja pointed out, "I as a Christian, would say that this desire for peace is also the will of God," he stated.

Asked about the preparatory work for the conference in Indonesia, he said, "The Indonesia National Peace Committee is giving wide publicity to the significance of the peace conference and actively preparing for election of delegates to it."

"The peace organisation has great influence among the people. There are peace committee branches even in many small villages. There, the people use banners of peace to decorate their wedding halls, The strength of peace is more powerful than that of its persecutors in Indonesia.

"But this does not mean that there are no difficulties. I myself met with strong opposition and obstruction from many Church leaders who discharged me from my post in the church of North Sumatra for my coming to Peking. But the people wanted me to come. 90 percent of the Christians of North Sumatra support me. For truth, and to fulfil the desire of the people, I have not given in, I have come at last, and I believe that our people will tide over all difficulties and obstacles to help their delegates attend the conference in Peking."

The delegate expressed full confidence in the coming conference, through which, he said, "the peace movement will be further developed and people of the Asian and Pacific countries will unite to save peace and triumph over the menace of war."

"Through this conference, I hope that the Korean war will be brought to an early end, the rearmament of Japan checked and conflicts in Viet Nam, Malaya and other places be reasonably settled, so that the people of these countries can live in peace," he concluded.

PREPARATIONS FOR ASIAN AND PACIFIC PEACE CONFERENCE UNDER WAY IN BURMA

Peking, August 13 (HSINHUA):- Preparations for the coming Asian and Pacific Peace Conference are under way in Burma, according to a report from Rangoon.

The Burma Peace Committee has elected U Tun Aung Gyaw, Vice-President of the Burma Peace Committee and President of the All-Burma Association of Civil Service Workers, as a delegate to help in preparatory work in Peking and a delegation made up of people drawn from all walks of life is to be formed this month to attend the conference.

Peace campaigning has also increased in intensify. Warm support is given by the people of Burma to the campaign for collection of signatures for the conclusion of the Five Power Peace Pact, against Japanese rearmament and the unilateral peace treaty with Japan and for the winning of peace, which the Burma Peace Committee launched in mid-July following the All-Burma Peace Congress. A peace appeal for Burma published by the peace committee in connection with the campaign urges that: "people throughout Burma should unite to build up the country, rid themselves of all enemies who attempt to convert Burma into a battlefield, and join hands with all other peace-loving people to stop the warmakers."

VIGOROUS PREPARATIONS IN NORTH KOREA FOR ASIAN AND PACIFIC PEACE CONFERENCE

Pyongyang, August 13 (HSINHUA) - Vigorous preparations are being made by the Korean people to take part in the coming Asian and Pacific Peace Conference scheduled to open in Peking next month.

The Korean National Peace Committee is convening a national peace conference late this month to elect the Korean delegation to the Peking conference.

Since last June, when it was decided to publicise the significance of the Asian and Pacific Peace Conference, peace committees in factories, villages, schools and other organisations have held discussions around the declaration of the Preparatory Meeting for the Asian and Pacific Peace Conference and the report made by Pak Cheng Ai, who headed the Korean delegation to the meeting. Local newspapers have featured articles on the development of the peace movement in various countries of Asia and the Pacific area.

From the widespread interest aroused, it is clear the Korean people welcome the Asian and Pacific Peace Conference. Their discussions stress their determination to carry on the struggle for a peaceful settlement of the Korean question on a fair and reasonable basis, and for peace in Asia and the whole world.

5,000 JAPANESE PEOPLE HELD RALLY IN TOKYO IN DEFENCE OF PEACE

Peking, August 14 (HSINHUA) - 5,000 Japanese people came together at an in-door mass meeting in the Tokyo skating rink on June 25, that day which had been dedicated as a day of active struggle in defence of peace according to a belated report from Tokyo. They adopted resolutions demanding the immediate cessation of the Korean war and banning of germ warfare in Korea. They decided to promote participation in the coming Asian and Pacific Peace Conference and to undertake a relief campaign for the Korean people suffering under war.

This rally was called in response to the appeal of the World Federation of Trade Unions. It was initiated by the WFTU Liaison Bureau in Japan and was sponsored by the Congress of Industrial Unions of Japan, the Japanese National Peace Committee, the Patriotic Over-all Peace Movement Council, the National Relief Association of Japan, the Japan-USSR Friendship Association, the Japanese Stage Artists Group, and the United Democratic Front of Korean Residents in Japan. It showed not only the staunch support of the organised Japanese working class for peace, but the backing among other sections of Japanese people.

Among other resolutions adopted at the meeting was one to develop the movement for implementation of the 60,000,000 pound sterling Sino-Japanese Trade Agreement.

Solidarity messages from the World Federation of Trade Unions, the All-China Federation of Labour, the Federation of Trade Unions of Korea and the Women's International Democratic Federation were read at the meeting and received with enthusiasm.

INDONESIAN AND COSTA RICAN PEACE DELEGATES VISIT SHANGHAI

Shanghai, August 15 (HSINHUA) - Indonesian . and Costa Rican delegates to the Preparatory Meeting for a Peace Conference of the Asian and Pacific Regions arrived here from Peking for a visit. They are Oktolseja from Indonesia and Vital Murillo, Ovidio Salazar, Sainz and Cabazas from Costa Rica. The delegates were met at the station by the representatives from the East China and Shanghai branches of the China Peace Committee.

INTERVIEW WITH COSTA RICAN PEACE DELEGATES

Peking, August 15 (HSINHUA):- Special correspondent - The Costa Rican peace delegates now in Peking have expressed their full support to the declaration of the Preparatory Meeting for the Peace Conference of the Asian and Pacific Regions and its proposals in an exclusive interview here.

The delegates are Ovidio Salazar, Sainz, Cabazas and Vital Murillo. They were unable to attend the preparatory meeting because of delay en route and arrived in Peking on July 31. They will attend the coming peace conference in Peking.

The following are their answers to questions by this correspondent.

Question: What are your views on the declaration of the Preparatory Meeting for the Peace Conference of the Asian and Pacific Regions and the proposals for its preparations?

Answers:

Ovidio Salazar: The views expressed in the declaration and proposals are correct because they were worked out after repeated discussions by the preparatory conference. They are acceptable.

Murillo: The resolution points out the way to universal peace. This is the desire of all sensible persons throughout the world.

Sainz: The declaration demonstrates the ardent desire for peace of people of different countries. Eduardo Mora Valverde who arrived in Peking earlier than we did and added his name to the declaration, has signed it on behalf of the people of Costa Rica.

Cabazas: The declaration represents the will and interests of people of different countries. It will lead to the strengthening of peace. As a workers' delegate, I wholeheartedly endorse the signing by Eduardo Mora Valverde.

Question: What are the present developments of the peace movement in your country?

Answers:

Ovidio Salazar: The peace movement, which is illegal in Costa Rica, is advancing and being carried deep into the broad masses of the people through the efforts of the working youth. The police are supp suppressing publicity for peace, but slogans calling on the people to join the peace movement can be seen even on cars and walls. For five years there was no May Day demonstrations in Costa Rica, but on May Day this year people paraded, demanding peace and the restorating of the workers' day.

Sainz: The peace movement goes deeper among the working people in Costa Rica than among other sections of the people, the intellectuals are taking an active part in it too. Of the approximately one million people in the country, 50,000 have signed the peace appeal. Literature on the peace movement frequently appeared in publications of women, youth and university students organisations. In every peace organisation, women are active workers and volunteer to sell books and papers for peace.

(contd.)

Cabazas: The Costa Rican Peace Committee, trade unions, women's and revolutionary youth organisations are all working for peace. The militant peace movement is led by the Independent Federation of Workers which presents peace as the prime issue at all meetings or conferences. Workers participating in the peace movement are subject to constant persecution. Although the workers encounter difficulty for reading literature on the peace movement, they are bringing the movement into the heart of the peasantry. Many people took part in the May Day demonstration this year and their slogans are all for peace. The trade unions held many commemoration meetings on the second anniversary of the Korean war.

Vital Murillo: The intellectuals in Costa Rica live in poverty. Most of them are school teachers and many participated in the peace movement. Rafael Angel Lluvere, a noted teacher of mathematics, who was dismissed for his participation in the peace movement, still continues to promote the movement. Other distinguished intellectuals have also taken part in the peace movement. Catholics in Costa Rica are sympathetic with peace. I am a Catholic and I am for peace. Wherever peace can be secured, it should have the support of humanity.

Question: What do you expect from the coming Asian and Pacific Peace Conference this fall?

Answers:

Salazar: I hope that peace can be established throughout the world. No peace means no progress. On my way to China from Costa Rica I passed many places. Here in China, I have seen that peace is in the making. A peace conference which will be called in a peaceful atmosphere is helpful to the cause of world peace.

Murillo: A peace conference called by delegates chosen from the people of honour and conscience will have great influence.

Cabazas: I hope and believe that the peace conference will take place in an atmosphere of international friendship and that discussions will be conducted in a free and democratic manner by the delegates. Resolutions thus drawn up will be in the best interest of the struggle for peace.

Sainz: The peace conference will make people realise the danger of the Korean war and enable them to understand the gravity of the Japanese question. Ending the Korean war is a safeguard for world peace.

"ASIA WEEK" OBSERVED THROUGHOUT INDIA

New Delhi, August 15 /HSINHUA/:- "Asia Week" was observed throughout India from August 3 to 10 in response to a call issued by the All-India Peace Council in preparation for the Asian and Pacific Peace Conference.

In Calcutta, thousands of citizens attended public meetings during the week. The West Bengal Committee of the Indian Communist Party appealed to the people to make "Asia Week" a success and led in house to house propaganda work, group meetings, public meetings and parades.

Mass organisations like the West Bengal Provincial Trade Union Congress, the West Bengal Provincial Peasants Union and Women's Self Defence League appealed to their members and others to give wholehearted support to "Asia Week" and to play an active part in it.

On August 4, the West Bengal Preparatory Committee organised a symposium on the issues of the Korean war, war preparations in Southeast Asia and bacteriological and chemical warfare. A public meeting on August 8, at which messages were received from Kuo Mo-jo, Chairman of the China Peace Committee, and other countries wishing "Asia Week" success, passed a resolution in favour of ending of wars in Asia and for discussing of ways and means to end these wars at the Asian and Pacific Peace Conference in Peking.

Typical of local peace activities was the forming of a peace committee in Manicktola area of Calcutta on August 8 at which 50 prominent citizens of the locality participated. This committee took on the task of publicising the message of the Peking Peace Conference to every house in that area.

"Asia Week" was also observed in the industrial area of Budge, Batangar and other industrial centres of West Bengal and in various districts, towns and rural areas.

In Bombay, a public meeting was held on August 7 under the auspices of the Bombay Peace Committee. Some 500 citizens packed the hall. Recordings of the confessions of American prisoners of war on "evidence of germ warfare" were played over. Professor D. Kosambi, Vice-Chairman of the All-India Peace Council, who presided over the meeting said that the Chinese people were leading a very peaceful and prosperous life and that builders of New China had changed the very nature of man. "The Chinese people want only one thing - to be left undisturbed to shape their own destiny," he stressed.

Dr. Mulk Raj Anand, Vice-Chairman of the All-India Peace Council said that the Pacific Pact was meant to tighten the chain of slavery around the neck of Asia. /contd./

Madame Kumudiini Mehta, a fighter of peace, announced that reports reaching the office of the All-India Peace Council showed the enthusiastic participation in "Asia Week" throughout the country.

In East Punjub state, "Asia Week" coincided with the preparation for the 3rd All-India Peace Congress to be held at Jullundur from September 12 to 14. In Jullundur, a meeting of leading intellectuals, held on August 7 in the local town hall, was attended by 250 persons. It was addressed by Sardar Gurbux Singh, Vice-Chairman of the All-India Peace Council, and Romesh Chandra, Deputy Secretary General of the Preparatory Committee for the Asian and Pacific Peace Conference.

It was followed by a mass meeting, attended by 2,500 Jullundur citizens, the same night at which Sardar Gurbux Singh explained the significance of the declaration of the Peking preparatory conference.

"Asia Week" was observed throughout the Amritsar district by meetings and rallies in rural areas and in Amritsar city itself. Sardar Gurbux Singh addressed three meetings in Amritsar city where he pointed out that "the people of China love and respect the Indian people."

"Asia Week" was also observed in many other urban centres such as Ludhiana, Phillaur, Hoshiarpur, Ferozepore, Moga, Ambala, and in many rural areas.

At a meeting of the Assam Peace Council held on August 3, the council appealed for collection of signatures on the Five Power Peace Pact and for forming of peace committees wherever possible. It was decided that the last week of August should be observed as "special peace efforts week" in Assam.

In Pepsu, a series of district peace conferences are being held throughout the state, in preparation for the Pepsu Provincial Peace Convention to be held on August 31. "Asia Week" activities were sponsored during these conferences.

In Bihar, a number of district peace conferences are now under way in preparation for the Bihar Provincial Peace Conference at Gaya on August 16 and 17. Several of these - in Muzaffarpur, Bhagalpur Monghoyr and Patna district - were held during "Asia Week". Pandit Sundarlal, member of the All-India Peace Council, who is touring the province, presided over several of these conferences.

In Uttar Pradesh, during "Asia Week" intensive preparatory work was carried out for the Uttar Pradesh Provincial Peace Conference to be held at Lucknow on August 23 and 24 under the presidency of Dr. S.D. Kitchlow, President of the All-India Peace Council.

VIET NAM PEOPLE CALLED ON TO SUPPORT ASIAN AND PACIFIC PEACE CONFERENCE

Peking, August 16 /HSINHUA/:- A message calling on the Viet Nam people to support the Asian and Pacific Peace Conference to be held in Peking in September has been issued by Ton Buc Thang, President of the National Committee of Lien Viet National United Front and Le Dinh Than, Chairman of the Viet Nam Peace Committee.

It declares:"Peace in Asia and the Pacific is seriously menaced by the policy of aggressive war which the imperialist bloc, headed by the United States, is frenziedly stepping up. The holding of the Asian and Pacific Peace Conference is very timely.

"The Asian and Pacific Peace Conference will make a tremendous contribution to the world peace movement and the struggle for national independence. The people of Viet Nam welcome this peace gathering with all their heart."

After giving an account of the preparations in Viet Nam for the coming peace conference, the message calls on all Viet Nam peace fighters and people's organisations within the Lien Viet National United Front to carry on extensive publicity work among the people on the significance of this peace gathering and asks people of all strata to support the conference.

In conclusion the message says:"We firmly believe that the peace forces in Asia and the Pacific, united with those in other parts of the world, will shatter the war schemes of the imperialist bloc and its lackeys. Due to the determination of the Viet Nam people, led by President Ho Chi Minh, to carry on the long-drawn resistance and to the cemented solidarity of the Viet Nam, Pathet Lao and Khmer peoples, we are certain to wipe out the French colonialists, defeat the American interventionists and win complete independence for the three peoples, thereby contributing to the cause of world peace."

THAILAND PEACE COMMITTEE PREPARES FOR ASIAN AND PACIFIC PEACE CONFERENCE

Peking, August 18 /HSINHUA/:- The Thailand Peace Committee is actively preparing for the coming Asian and Pacific Peace Conference, states a Bangkok report.

Dr. Charern Ferbsang, President of the Thailand Peace Committee, was elected the committee's delegate to the Thailand Preparatory Committee for the Asian and Pacific Peace Conference. Thao Thai, a Bangkok newspaper, reports that Charern Ferbsang has written to the press announcing that a meeting will be held in Bangkok by the Thailand Peace Committee in August to elect delegates to the Asian and Pacific Peace Conference and discuss proposals to be submitted to the conference. In order to have a wide exchange of views, people from all strata and different organisations will be invited to this meeting.

T. YERSHOVA, VICE CHAIRMAN OF SOVIET PEACE COMMITTEE ON VIEWS OF SOVIET PEOPLE TOW RDS ASIAN AND PACIFIC PEACE CONFERENCE

Moscow, August 16(HSINHUA):- Special correspondent - "The Soviet people are vitally interested in the coming Asian and Pacific Peace Conference," declared T. Yershova, Vice Chairman of the Soviet Peace Committee, in an exclusive interview to this correspondent this week on the views of the Soviet people towards the coming Asian and Pacific Peace Conference. She continued:

This conference is an important milestone in expanding and strengthening the international movement in defense of peace. Every action which is directed at strengthening the sacred cause of peace is warmly welcomed by the Soviet people.

The Soviet people love peace above all things. They want no war. They threaten no one and intend to attack no one. Our people put all their heart in peaceful construction and the consolidation of the strength of their homeland because they know that the stronger the Soviet Union, the more vigorous the cause of world peace.

Brought up in proletarian spirit of internationalism led by Lenin and Stalin, the Soviet people respect the right and sovereignty of other peoples, and at all times are desirous of being on peaceful and friendly terms with people of all other countries. It is for this reason that the Soviet people, as well as all peace and freedom loving people the world over, are bitterly opposed to the American imperialist aggressive policy of enslaving people, in particular, people of the countries in the Asian and Pacific regions, with the aim of dragging them into a new world war. That is why the Soviet people warmly support the just fight of the peoples in the Asian and Pacific regions against foreign occupation, against the use of these people and the wealth of their countries to start a new world war, and for national independence and sovereignty of their countries.

The Soviet people support the declaration of the Peking Preparatory Meeting for a Peace Conference of the Asian and Pacific Regions. The forthcoming peace conference will discuss the question of Korea and that of Japan.

The Soviet people have profound sympathy for and pay high tribute to the Korean people's heroic fight for independence and the achievements of New China's glorious sons and daughters in rendering selfless, fraternal assistance to the Korean people in their just cause. The manner in which our people are responding to the fight of the Korean people can be judged from our press. Throughout the Soviet Union, meetings, big and small, have taken place in which the Soviet people have registered their great indignation and protest against the American aggressors' bloody terror in Korea, against their use of germ weapons in Korea and China, against the shocking torment and torture inflicted on prisoners of war on Koje Island and at Pusan. With their wanton bombing of non-military targets in Korea and China, with their bombing of Pyongyang and other North Korean cities to rubble, (contd.)

with their destruction of Korea's cultural treasures, the American aggressors have made it clear to the world that the war instigators want no international law of any kind, no international agreement or convention.

The Soviet Peace Committee daily receives hundreds of letters from workers, collective farmers, students and housewives in the USSR. They are protesting against the American aggressors' bestial atrocities in Korea and demanding that the Korean question be settled in accordance with the resolution adopted at the extraordinary session of the World Peace Council in Berlin.

In a letter to the Soviet Peace Committee, the workers, both men and women, of a paper manufacturing plant in the Karelo-Finnish Soviet Socialist Republic, have written: "We have assembled to join the appeal of the world's millions of progressive people to condemn the American militarists' new atrocities in POW camps in Korea. American warlords' bloodthirsty outrages have no limits. When we hear of the incidents on Koje Island, the indignation of everyone of us knows no bounds. American warlords are powerless to bring the heroic Korean people to their knees, and so, vent their anger on the defenceless POWs. The American aggressors have been caught redhanded. They cannot escape judgement by people. Peaceful people will stay the bloodstained hands of the criminals."

This is the voice of all Soviet people. They therefore support the raising of the question of a peaceful settlement of the Korean war in the coming Asian and Pacific Peace Conference.

The problem of Japan is of great importance to our people. Japan was an ally of Hitlerite Germany in the Second World War and brought tremendous losses to the Soviet Union and China. To make Japan a democratic and peace-loving country instead of a militaristic one is therefore of utmost concern to the Soviet people. They enthusiastically support the resolution of the World Peace Council opposing Japanese remilitarisation and urging a democratic Japan. They also support the struggle of the Japanese people against the treacherous, unjust and unilateral San Francisco "peace" treaty and the socalled Japan-U.S. Administrative Agreement, which have been forced on the Japanese people and which jeopardise their best interests and their desire to live in peace side by side with peoples of other countries. The fight for an overall just peace treaty signed by all nations concerned is mounting everywhere.

To enslave the peoples of other countries, the American imperialists are at present trying to set up a Pacific alliance, as an instrument for a new war. They have openly stated that the Pacific pact would help them suppress the national liberation movement in Asian and Pacific countries. But the peoples of these countries have different ideas. They are taking an active part in the struggle against the aggressive plans of the American interventionists, and their struggle for independence has the profound sympathy of the Soviet people. (contd.)

Among the subjects slated for discussion at the coming peace conference is the question of strengthening economic and cultural cooperation among the Asian and Pacific countries. The Soviet people always stand for the strengthening of economic and cultural [illegible] other nations, including Asian and Pacific nations, on the basis of mutual benefit and respect for each other's independence and sovereignty. Peoples of the world, like the people of this country, are indignant at the American policy of economic discrimination, embargo and blockade against China and other countries.

The Soviet people want economic cooperation and cultural intercourse among all peoples. This was borne out by the International Economic Conference recently held in Moscow.

All the items on the agenda of the Asian and Pacific Peace Conference are being widely discussed in the press and broadcasts as well as at meetings. The Republics in the Central Asian portion of the Soviet Union take a particular interest in these questions. In his report to the Soviet Peace Committee, Hodjaev, Chairman of the Peace Committee of the Uzbek Republic said that in his Republic, meetings were held and reports made in many collective farms and factories on the Asian and Pacific Peace Conference. As a participant in its preparatory meeting in Peking, he has reported on the work of the preparatory meeting at scores of meetings and has outlined the coming peace conference. An article by him on this question appeared in Trud not so long ago.

Biologist Ivan Glushenko, Corresponding Academician of the USSR Academy of Sciences, who took part in the preparatory meeting, has made broadcasts about the work of the preparatory meeting and the coming Asian and Pacific Peace Conference in September.

Many members of the Soviet Peace Committee have written commentaries in the press and made broadcasts.

The Soviet people are greatly interested in how other countries are preparing for the peace conference. Peace partisans in our country are very interested in "Asia Week", organised by the All-India Peace Council during which preparatory work was done for the Asian and Pacific Peace Conference. On behalf of the Soviet Peace Committee, Nikolai Tikhonov has sent greetings to the All-India Peace Council.

The great work done by different countries for this peace conference proves that peace defenders regard this conference as an important affair. It will help curb the frenzied war instigators and will prevent the carrying out of their criminal plans. The Soviet people, together with all peace-loving people in other parts of the world, will contribute their utmost to strengthen peace and prevent a new war.

WORLD PEACE COUNCIL CALLS ON NATIONAL COMMITTEES TO STRIVE FOR SUCCESS OF ASIAN AND PACIFIC PEACE CONFERENCE

Peking, August 17 (HSINHUA) - The Secretariat of the World Peace Council has addressed a letter to the peace committees of various nations participating in the Asian and Pacific Peace Conference.

The letter points out that all peace-loving peoples of the Asian and Pacific regions, as well as those of the rest of the world are expressing their ardent support for the achievements made by the Peking Preparatory Meeting of the Asian and Pacific Peace Conference.

Preparatory work in various countries has been further developed, based upon the reports about the preparatory meeting made by the delegates, the message declares.

To work for peace in Asia and the Pacific, it states , is an important part in the work for world peace. The success of the Asian and Pacific Peace Conference will greatly help the preparatory work for the Congress of the Peoples for Peace to be held in December. The message adds, "The World Peace Council earnestly hopes that you will exert maximum efforts to push forward and organise the convocation of the Asian and Pacific Peace Conference. We are willing to cooperate with you and jointly strive for the success of the conference."

PUBLIC MEETING IN MADRAS ON CLOSING DAY OF ASIAN WEEK

New Delhi, August 18 (HSINHUA) - A public meeting was held in Madras Triplicane Beach on August 10, the concluding day of the Asia Week, under the auspices of the Madras Peace Committee.

K. Subramanyam, famous South Indian film director presiding over the meeting, said that the peace movement was a broad movement of the people, and all sections of people, irrespective of party or religion, must join it. Recalling his visit to the Soviet Union, he said that he was much impressed by the tremendous urge of the Soviet people to preserve peace in the world.

He called upon the Indian people to strengthen the peace movement and fight for peace in Asia and the world.

Speaking on the occasion, Ajoy Kumar Ghosh, General Secretary of the Indian Communist Party, said that war in any part of the world would mean suffering for people of the entire world. He said that it was due to the aggressive policy pursued by the vested interests of one nation, trying to dominate another nation and to exploit the people of another country. He said that it was the British imperialist interests which were fighting against the liberation movement of the Malayan people, the French vested interests against the people of Viet Nam, and the American monopoly interests which had unleashed the most brutal war in Korea.

Narayan Doraikannu, editor of a Tamil language journal, said that it was the imperialists who were responsible for the war in Korea and other places and it was the duty of the Indian people to play an important part in the preservation of peace.

(contd.)

He referred to the coming Peace Conference for the Asian and Pacific Regions and the 3rd All-Indian Peace Congress to be held in Jullundur, East Punjab, and said that the people of Madras should send their representatives to these peace gatherings and support the cause of world peace.

T. Jayadevan and Hanumantha Rao of the Students Federation also addressed the meeting. One of the two resolutions passed by the meeting stated: "This meeting of the citizens of Madras greets the forthcoming Asian and Pacific Regions Peace Conference."

PEACE CONFERENCE OF MADRAS CITY TO BE HELD ON AUGUST 31

New Delhi, August 19 (HSINHUA) - A conference of peace-loving citizens of Madras City will be held on August 31 by the Peace Committee of Madras, it was learned today.

The purpose of the conference, according to a statement issued by the Peace Committee, is to popularise the Peace Conference for the Asian and Pacific Regions which will be convened in Peking in September. The statement declared that the conference in Peking will be an event of great international significance and marks a new and higher stage in the struggle of the 1,600 million people of the countries of Asia and the Pacific regions for peace and a happy life.

The statement added that the wars already raging in Asia and the imperialists' "preparations for war elsewhere - the remilitarisation of Japan and West Germany, the stockpiling of essential commodities, the gearing of production to war purposes - all these are intensifying our problems, most of all, the problem of food."

"We appeal to all citizens to support the Madras Peace Conference and make it a resounding success," the statement concluded.

PEACE COMMITTEES TO BE ESTABLISHED IN WEST PUNJAB, PAKISTAN

New Delhi, August 19 (HSINHUA) - Peace committees will be established in various districts of West Punjab, Pakistan. This was decided at a meeting of the executive committee of the Lahore Peace Committee on August 8.

It was also decided that President and General Secretary of the Lahore Peace Committee, Ghulam Mohammed Khan and Syed Muttalab Faridabadi, should tour the whole province in connection with the work.

The Lahore Peace Committee adopted a resolution supporting the decisions of the extraordinary session of the World Peace Council recently held in Berlin.

A Call for the Convocation of a Peace Conference for Asia and the Pacific Regions

1952

In the present international situation, the safeguarding of the peace of Asia and of the Pacific regions has become an important factor in safeguarding the peace of the world.

The resurgence of Japanese militarism has been accelerated by the signing of both the San Francisco unilaternal peace treaty with Japan and the recent US-Japanese "Administrative Agreement". The armistice negotiations in Korea have been protracted and stalled and recently, even inhuman bacteriological warfare has been resorted to. The expansionists who attempt to dominate the world have established military bases at many places in Asia in preparation for unleashing another aggressive war on a larger scale. On account of all this, the security and peace of the nations in Asia and in the Pacific regions have been seriously threatened and the peoples of Asia and of the Pacific regions are confronted with the danger of another armed aggression.

But, on the other hand, the broad masses of Asia and of the Pacific regions are eagerly demanding and longing for peace. Just like the peoples of other nations of the world, they feel the greatest anxiety about the worsened international situation and the menace of war. The peoples of Asia and of the Pacific regions have not quite recovered from the wounds inflicted by the distress which Japanese imperialism brought them during World War II and the painful experiences are still fresh in their memory. Except for a handful of aggressors, there are no peace-loving people who wish for war, and there are no good, honest people who do not long for peace. This constitutes an important factor which makes it possible for the peoples of Asia and of the Pacific regions to eliminate the threat of war and to safeguard peace. This also makes us believe that another world war is avoidable.

It must be pointed out that peace cannot be awaited, and that peace has to be won by the peace-loving peoples in unity. The peace in Asia and in the Pacific regions can be ensured if the peoples of Asia and of the Pacific regions are mobilized to strive for peace. The solemn task that lies before us is that we must in close unity oppose the rearming of Japan by the United States in order to safeguard the security of Asia and of the Pacific regions; that we must oppose the intervention of any nation in the internal affairs of another nation in order to safeguard the independence and integrity of sovereignty of nations as well as to ensure the peaceful co-existence of nations with different systems; and that we must insist upon the peaceful settlement of the existing conflicts in order to restore and develop the normal trade relations and the interflow of culture among nations.

In view of the situation as stated above, we, the undersigned, consider it a matter of urgency and great significance to convoke a peace conference for Asia and the Pacific regions at a suitable time in the immediate future, in order to have a comprehensive exchange of opinions on the problems of safeguarding the interests of peace and to seek for appropriate measures for their solution.

Already in 1951, this proposal was put forward by persons in Asian nations and in other nations of the world, who strive for the cause of peace. In the course of its discussion and examination, this proposal has been enthusiastically endorsed by the broad peace-loving masses of Asia and of the Pacific regions, and they have been unanimously in favor of immediately taking steps to carry it out. The leaders for the cause of peace in India have suggested that this conference should be held in Peking. The Chinese people enthusiastically welcome the idea of convoking in Peking this conference to safeguard peace, and consider it their bounden duty to issue immediately a call for this conference, jointly with the peoples of all nations who love peace and stand for justice.

On the preparation for and the convocation of this conference, we take the liberty of putting forward the following proposals for consideration.

1. The delegates to the conference should come mainly from the nations in Asia and in the Pacific regions, representing circles as wide as possible and irrespective of

race, social stratum, religious belief, and different political views; all the people who are in favor of peace and oppose war should be welcomed (including scientists, educators, men of letters, scholars, professors, art workers, journalists, trade-union leaders, leaders of peasant movements, youths, students, women leaders, workers of the peace movement and other peace-loving persons).

2. The nations in Asia and in the Pacific regions should appoint persons of their respective nations, who have made contributions to the cause of peace, and who are distinguished and are really peace-loving, to participate in the joint sponsoring of this conference. The following eleven persons have been nominated as sponsors on behalf of the People's Republic of China: Soong Ching-ling, Kuo Mo-jo, Peng Chen, Chen Shu-tung, Li Szu-kuang, Ma Yin-chu, Chang Hsi-jo, Liu Ning-I, Tsai Chang, Mao Tun, and Liao Cheng-chih. It is hoped that your country will take part in the joint sponsoring of this conference, and that the list of the sponsors from your country will be sent to us by wire before the tenth of April.

3. The nations in Asia and in the Pacific regions should at once set up preparation committees in their respective nations in order to proceed with the preparations for participation in the conference and to propagandize extensively the momentous significance of a peace conference for Asia and the Pacific regions so as to promote a better understanding of it among the broad masses. The preparation committee for the participation of the People's Republic of China in the peace conference for Asia and the Pacific regions has already been formed, with Liu Ning-I, Liao Cheng-chih and Liu Kuan-I in charge. It is requested that constant contacts be maintained with them.

4. A preparatory conference should be convoked in Peking at a suitable time. It is hoped that your country will appoint delegates to this conference, and that the list of your delegates will be sent to Liu Ning-I before the tenth of April.

We are eagerly waiting for you to give us your views on and response to our call and proposals at your earliest convenience.

SOONG CHING-LING, *Chairman of the Chinese People's Relief Administration.*

KUO MO-JO, *Chairman of the Chinese People's Committee in Defense of World Peace.*

PENG CHEN, *Vice-Chairman of the Chinese People's Committee in Defense of World Peace.*

CHEN SHU-TUNG, *Vice-Chairman of the Chinese People's Committee in Defense of World Peace.*

LI SZU-KUANG, *Vice-President of the Academy of Sciences.*

MA YIN-CHU, *President of the University of Peking.*

CHANG HSI-JO, *Chairman of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs.*

LIU NING-I, *Vice-Chairman of the All-China Federation of Labor.*

TSAI CHANG, *President of the All-China Democratic Women's Federation.*

MAO TUN, *Vice-Chairman of the All-China Federation of Literature and Art Circles.*

LIAO CHENG-CHIH, *Chairman of the All-China Federation of Democratic Youth.*

9

[Peace Institute of Greater N.Y.]

SPONSORING COMMITTEE OF THE

PEACE INSTITUTE OF GREATER NEW YORK
111 West 42nd Street
New York, N. Y. ORegon 5-9168

March 12, 1952

25-30-44

A number of outstanding peace leaders in our city are planning a Peace Institute to be held April 19, 1952. The initial sponsors include Rev. Edward D. McGowan, Prof. Edwin Berry Burgum, Mrs. Charlotta Bass, Prof. Benjamin Baker, Dr. Dorothy Brewster, Rev. Reginald Bass, Dr. I. Crain, Miss Olive Van Horn, and Mr. Sidney J. Gluck.

The Peace Institute will be held from 10 A.M. to 6 P.M. — two sessions, morning and afternoon. Discussion of key issues will be led by outstanding authorities in their respective fields and will include panel discussions on the following subjects:

1 - War-time living - what war costs the people.
2 - The danger of the spread of war in Asia and Africa and the colonial peoples' fight for independence.
3 - The danger of the spread of war in Germany with the re-arming and re-Nazification of Germany.
4 - The contributions of the Negro people in the fight for peace.
5 - U.S.A. 1952 - the fears engendered by war propaganda— schools, air drills, radio, press and movies.

We should like very much to invite you to join the group of sponsors and to help make this Peace Institute an outstanding achievement in the fight for peace.

We sincerely trust that it will be possible for you to accept and would appreciate your letting the writer know as soon as possible. Please sign and mail to us the enclosed card.

You might be interested in the enclosed leaflet.

Sincerely yours,

Marcel Scherer

Marcel Scherer
For Sponsoring Committee

MS/be-enc.

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Lecture refused

SPONSORING COMMITTEE OF THE

PEACE INSTITUTE OF GREATER NEW YORK
111 West 42nd Street ORegon 5-9168
New York, N.Y.

March 13, 1952

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois,
23 West 26th Street,
New York, N.Y.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I hope you have had a most enjoyable vacation.

We are planning for New York City a Peace Institute for April 19, 1952. The enclosed letter is a copy of invitations to friends to become sponsors of this Peace Institute.

Our Committee is most anxious to have you as our keynote speaker for the opening full session which is to be followed by panel discussions. I sincerely trust that you will accept our invitation and help guide our peace activities to greater accomplishments. Please let us know as soon as you can. Thanks.

My warmest personal greeting to you and Shirley.

Sincerely,

Marcel Scherer

Marcel Scherer

MS/b

25-30-43

March 19, 1952

Mr. Marcel Scherer
Peace Institute of Greater N.Y.
111 West 42 St.
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Scherer:

I have had, since returning from my vacation in the Virgin Islands, about fifteen invitations to lecture. It is simply impossible for me to respond to all of these.

I am speaking for Jewish Life April 16th, and for the American Labor Party ~~April 18th~~. As much as I sympathize with the proposed Peace Institute, I am sure it would be unwise for me to attempt another speech on April 19th.

I hope, then, that you will excuse my failure to respond to your kind invitation.

Very sincerely yours,

DB:lh
dpowa/65

W.E.B. Du Bois

CARLETON COLLEGE
NORTHFIELD, MINNESOTA

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY

November 10, 1952

W.E.B. Du Bois
23 West 26th Street
New York 10, N.Y.

Dear Dr. Dubois:

Our last meeting was in Madison, Wisconsin where you spoke to the National Students Conference and to our Madison Peace Council group. At that time you used my typewriter for some work at the hotel. I recall that incident only as an aid in identifying myself to you, although at the time I also chaired the Peace Council meeting at which you spoke.

At present I am teaching as an instructor in the department of Sociology at Carleton College where I have been given the responsibility of developing courses in cultural anthropology. My own graduate studies centered more closely about the areas of social theory and social psychology, so that I would prefer to gear my courses to an understanding and appreciation of the historic desire for cultural and national independence among the technologically underdeveloped peoples of the world. For this and other reasons I am hoping to develop a course on the peoples of Africa. The obvious drawback to such a course is that I do not have a specialized working knowledge of the African peoples. The course would necessarily represent a tremendous learning experience for myself as well as for my students.

Does the Council on African Affairs have available any bibliographical material which might be helpful to me? Or is their a current publication to which I could subscribe? In other words, I am interested in current political and economic developments in Africa as well as anthropological accounts of the people. It goes without saying that any suggestions or advice which you might offer would be very deeply appreciated.

I realize how busy you are and want to add that my wife and I are both fully aware of the vital and courageous role which you are taking in the worldwide struggle for peace and freedom. Despite the difficulties ahead we hope that the contributions you are making will bring deepening satisfactions to you even as they continue to bring strength and inspiration to others.

Very sincerely yours,

Sidney M. Peck

Sidney M. Peck

November 13, 1952

Mr. Sidney M. Peck
Carleton College
Northfield, Minnesota

Dear Mr. Peck:

You will find abundant bibliographical references in my book "Black Folk Then and Now", Henry Holt, 1935, and the "World and Africa", Viking, 1947.

The Council on African Affairs, 53 West 125 Street, New York 27, N.Y., issues at frequent intervals a newsletter.

I remember meeting you with pleasure, and hope you will have success in your work.

Very sincerely yours,

DB:lh

W.E.B. Du Bois

August 12, 1952

MEMO TO THEODORA PECK

This morning I phone eight of the persons whose numbers you gave me.

Bernard Fischman is on vacation and his secretary does not know whether he will be back by August 19th.

Robert Rusch says that the 19th is primary day and he will be very busy. However, write to him and he will do what he can and see if he can attend this meeting.

Sidney Gluck - I tried to get Mr. Gluck twice - at 11 o'clock and at 12. I shall try again later on. He was not in but was expected.

Albert Mitchell - I called Mr. Mitchell at 11. There was no answer.

William Rubin - I called Mr. Rubin at 11. There was no answer.

Mrs. Daniel Rubenberg - I called Mrs. Rubenberg. They said there was no one there with that first name.

George Marshall - I called Mr. Marshall but it was the wrong number. A Mr. Mantell answered.

Theodore Shapiro - I called Mr. Shapiro and he said he would come if possible, but to have Miss Peck call him on the morning of August 19.

March 19, 1952

Mr. Joseph Pelkey
694A Eastern Parkway
Brooklyn 13, N. Y.

My dear Mr. Pelkey:

May I thank you again for your courtesy in enabling me to get to and from the Community School meeting.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

DB:lh
dpowa/65

October 14, 1952

Pennsylvania Station
Washington, D.C.

Gentlemen:

On October 6th I occupied Seat 5 in Car 783 on the "Senator" between Wilmington, Delaware, and New York.

I left a book, Costain's "Silver Chalice" in my seat. My name was written in ink on the fly page.

Will you see if it is in your Lost and Found Department, and if so, let me know and I will pay for its transportation to me.

Very sincerely yours,

DB:lh

W.E.B. Du Bois

[Philipps, Tracey]

46 Pall Mall, S.W.I.

May 8, 1952

Mr. Tracy Philipps, Chairman
Inter-National Interim Education Comm.
66 Elisabeth Street
Eaton Square, S.W. 1

Dear Mr. Philipps:

In cleaning up my neglected correspondence, I found your kind letter of February 1, 1949, which I am afraid I have never answered.

I am sending this to find out if you are still active, and to enclose a pamphlet concerning some of my recent experiences.

You will be glad to know that I was fully acquitted by the court.

Very sincerely yours,

DB:lh
enc.

W.E.B. Du Bois

[Pittsburgh Courier]

October 1, 1952

Mr. Percival Prattis, Editor
Pittsburgh Courier
2628 Centre Avenue
Pittsburgh, 19, Pa.

Dear Mr. Prattis:

I appreciate very much your mention of my book, and Shirley joins me.

Will you please send me five copies of the Courier containing this article, with bill?

Very sincerely yours,

DB:lh

W.E.B. Du Bois

["Pittsburgh Courier"]

New York City
October 12, 1952.

To the Editor
Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Dear Sir:

After reading Mr. P.L.Prattis' intelligent and moving review of Dr. W.E.B. DuBois' latest book," In Battle For Peace--The Story of My 83rd Birthday", I bought a copy of the remarkable volume and have just finished reading it.

In my youth I read the "Souls of Black Folk" and was greatly influenced by it. Many of the other books from the pen of Dr. DuBois became part of my intellectual food. Each and every volume provided me with a rich feast. They were all beautifully written, well organized and replete with ideas.

It is a part of life that most men's physical and intellectual powers decline with the years. Not so with Dr. DuBois. His new volume deals, for the most part, with his Gethsemane when he was indicted, arrested and manacled and MALICIOUSLY and fantastically charged with being a foreign agent. One would think that the ordeal through which the author passed would have wrecked his mind or made him inordinately bitter. Not so.

42-1-22-24

"In Battle for Peace" is a coordinated narration of the incidents and motives which impelled the author to take an active role in organizing of the peace sentiment of the world and later of his own country. For this he was accused and tried. Fortunately, the presiding judge, although known to be very conservative in his thinking, was scrupulously fair and really judicial, despite the prevailing hysteria and the ominous fact that the Government had launched insinuating propaganda against Mr. DuBois and his co-defendants. The case was thrown out of court and the brilliant octogenarian scholar was a free man.

In all this ordeal Dr. DuBois had the loyal support of his newly-married bride, Shirley Graham. Miss Graham has added some informative comments to several chapters of "In Battle For Peace."

The book is written in that lucid and remarkable style which has made Dr. DuBois one of the finest masters of the written word America has ever produced. Dr. DuBois does with words and ideas what the sculptor does with marble, the painter does with colors, the architect does with lines. There is beauty and strength in the volume. For this alone the book is worthy of being read. But it is more than that. It is a baring of the soul of a Negro of high ideals, great courage and a scholar and champion of his people who through a long and useful life gained honors from many sources for a variety of activities, all of them distinguished.

Perhaps the most important chapter of the book is the last one--- "Interpretations". Mr. DuBois in this chapter does a masterly piece of analysis and criticism. Here he is not the poet. He is the scientist, yet no ordinary collator of facts. Again we find the beautiful use of words, clear, unequivocal expression of thought. In this chapter the author recounts his dreams, his evolution, and his final thoughts. He deals with heavy hand with the masters of the United States and lays the rod unsparingly on those Negroes whose only god is Mammon and who are willing tools of the Men of Money.

The book ends with a stirring and beautiful poem. Every person, Negro or white, should buy a copy of "In Battle For Peace." It will be an adventure in ideas and an excursion into a new world of beauty. Again Dr. DuBois has shown himself to be the Old Master of the Pen.

Yours Sincerely,
Jose Garcia

[Podsen]

MEMO. FOR DR. DuBOIS. Chas. Podsen, Atty. 2834 Bragg St Bklyn-35-NY
NI-8-1518-

No long term plan has been suggested for advancing the colored race. What they do for themselves will be worth several times what others do for them.

1. Perhaps a plan can be worked in one of the less populated states of the south that will result in an outstanding example to white and colored alike.No adequate provision for compulsory education is provided or enforced. Let them do it for themselves. Plan a system of private schools to be supported from nationwide contributions primarily from colored people. Educate and corce the parents to send their children there; provide your own teachers and your own curriculum; your text books and your own outlook.

2. Teach the FACTS of political life. Use the history of Tammany Hall, the Vare and the Prendergast machines. Teach a factual history of the race including kidnapping in Africa; sailing them in chains and dumping them into the sea; all the crude facts of slave life and the slave trade. Give them the facts about Firestone and Liberia. In fact, as soon as the children are ready see to it that they are taught the truth and see something besides Washington wrapped in the flag.

3. Use the liberal writings: Ambrose Bierce, History of Great American Fortunes, Thorstein Veblen, Life of Gallileo and the rest of the host of intelligent, conscientious writers. I could send you a list of MY "Five foot shelf" and all the quotations I have copied. See that they are educated in factual economics and not the mouthings of the Kiplings of capitalism. I have written one I call "Mathemagicians" --the essay is only about 70 pages but tells the history of money in a simple way and so simply exposes the fallacies of our system that even you, after reading it, will never again be the same.

4. Make generous use of all the Howard Fasts we have. Here again, I have made use of the fiction form in "Oro Rojo" to expose our dollar diplomacy in the lands south of us. I have also a MS of rhymes "A Liberal Garden of Labor Verse" which treats of War, Religion and general subjects--FACTUALLY. Only in this way will they learn to THINK and that of course, is more important than learning alleged facts, historical dates &c.

5. It will take ten, maybe 15 or 20 years to see concrete results but out of the children of one state there will be a substantial crop of intelligent, thinking human beings and with that intelligence they can take over the government in the approved democratic manner by force of intelligent numbers.They will know how to watch the ballot box, the counting &c. The force of such an example will decide the issue in the rest of the country. Of course, there will be lots of pint minds into which no quart of intelligence can be poured BUT a sufficient number of able leaders will be produced in whom the mass will have utter confidence.

6. Any one of the southern states would be pleased to turn over the entire education program to private, colored schools and even contribute something but if any contribution has strings on it, even that must be refused.

7. This is a mere first draft of a plan. It does not replace present activities but is the forerunner of a long-term solution of a problem that now appears to be stalemated so far as any practically useful results are concerned. FEPA is not the solution; "you can drive a horse to water * * " Give me the education of the youth and my first generation will take over at maturity. As you know, justice is taken, it is never given and speech is free ~~UNTIL~~ UNTIL IT BECOMES EFFECTIVE. We have a democratic machine; an intelligent majority can take it over at will--the counter-revolution will be dealt with when it comes and, in the meantime, nobody asks Morgan or Rockefeller to commit suicide.

Brooklyn, N.Y. June 13th, 1952. VENI VIDI.

25-22-18

June 20, 1942

Mr. Chas. Podsen
2834 Bragg St.
Brooklyn 35, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Podsen:

With regard to your memorandum, may I say that the industrial interests which control every southern state would not allow the colored people to takeover the state and control education and social life without a bitter physical struggle, for which I do not think the colored people are prepared.

Moreover, unless they had the clear right of taxation it would be manifestly unfair for them to tax themselves for public services. This would amount to double taxation.

You must remember that all of the southern states today are the center of industrial control which is yielding large and increasing returns.

Very sincerely yours,

DB:lh

W.E.B. Du Bois

25-22-16 [Poland-]

AMBASADA R. P.
W WASZYNGTONIE

POLISH EMBASSY
2640 16TH STREET. N. W.
WASHINGTON 9, D. C.

May 7, 1952

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn, New York

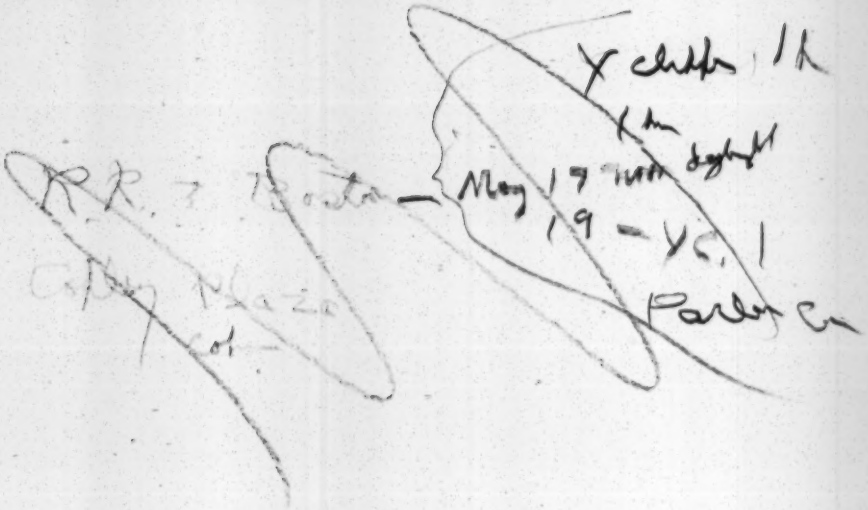
Dear Dr. DuBois:

Under separate cover we are sending a set of drawings by a Polish artist who was a prisoner in the notorious Oswiecim (Auschwitz) concentration camp in the last war. The drawings were issued by the Oswiecim Museum whose work is dedicated to the advancement of peace in tribute to the countless numbers of Europeans who died in that camp.

Sincerely yours,

Eleonora Kurkowska
In Charge of Cultural Affairs

EK:jh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[Poland-]

May 12, 1952

Madm. Eleonora Kurkowska
Polish Embassy
2640 - 16th Street, N.W.
Washington 9, D.C.

My dear Madam:

May I thank you very much for the beautiful set of drawings which you so kindly sent me.

I shall prise them.

Very sincerely yours,

DB:lh

W. E. B. Du Bois

[Poland]

The Permanent Representative of Poland to the U.N. and Madame Birecki

and

The Consul General of Poland and Madame Galewicz

request the pleasure of your company
at a cocktail party in celebration of

National Liberation Day

on Tuesday, the twenty-second of July
from six to eight o'clock

R.s.v.p.
RH 4-2506
9 a.m. - 4:30 p.m.

Grand Ballroom
The Plaza Hotel

Eh.125-90

Pix-E-Notes

Copr. '52 Don Madden

[POPPER]

NEW YORK, N.Y.
MAY 14
1952

BRONX

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
31 Grove Court
Brooklyn 2, N.Y.

JUST A LINE
FROM ONE OF
YOUR FANS

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

Rarely have I been so impressed & so moved as I was with your superlative speech last night. So much so — I'm actually writing my first fan letter. Warmest personal regards to you and Shirley.

Kathryn Potter

25-22-03

O.D.M.

W. K. POST
BAYPORT
LONG ISLAND, N. Y.
TELEPHONE BAYPORT 314

Oct. 8th, 1952

Dear Lee Bois

Thank you very much for your book. I will read it, and, I am sure, with much interest although I shall probably disagree with much of it.

Sincerely yours
W. K. Post

25-22-41

Pittsburgh Courier

POST OFFICE BOX 1828
PITTSBURGH 30, PA.
MAyflower 1-1401

Office of the
EXECUTIVE EDITOR

Ch 2-16-a

[Prattis]

Sugar Hill Farm,
Westford, Vermont,
C/o Wm. T. Smith,
October 14, 1952

Mrs. W. E. B. DuBois,
31 Grace Court,
Brooklyn 2, N. Y.

Dear Shirley:

42-1C-23

Please don't call me Mr. Prattis!

Your letter, written September 27, was forwarded from my office to the above address where I am taking one of the few vacations I have had in my life. The labor unions have convinced me that vacations are a part of our way of life.

You will be surprised to learn that I was in St. Albans, Jamaica, October 3, trying to find you. Mr. Heydorn, the real estate broker, told me that you had been out the day before, but you said your husband had moved from St. Albans to Brooklyn. He did not know the address or I would have sought you out at your new address.

Your letter is a challenging one, to say the least, and it forces me to attempt to clarify my position in respect to Dr. DuBois and to the new forces which have become dominant in our society at this time.

You write that the four defendants in the case with Dr. DuBois are constituting themselves a sort of Initiating Committee to set up a Foundation to publish the works of Dr. DuBois. After the Foundation is set up, the defendants are to withdraw into the background. The Foundation, you further write, will have "to do with scholarship, the advancement of learning and the preservation and development of culture."

Shirley, I know of few things, if any, with which I would want to be associated more than with such a Foundation if it could be defined in the simple terms used by you--but it cannot be.

Enclosed, you will find my check for $25.00 for a copy of the special edition.

Pittsburgh Courier

POST OFFICE BOX 1828
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Office of the
EXECUTIVE EDITOR

Now I think I must tell you why I should not be one of the trustees of the Foundation which makes my soul's mouth water.

I cannot tell you, and do not need to tell you, of the difficult position some of us find ourselves in just because the views held by us, in terms of our people and their problems, or in terms of similarly-circumstanced people all over the world, happen to be shared by the political and ideological representatives of another power (nation) whom the dominant interests in our own country at this time would teach us to hate. It is amazing, even soul-searing, that in the short space of twenty years, since 1936, to be exact, the "economic royalists" of the second Roosevelt term, should have been able through their control and subsidy of the media of mass communication and many writers, should have been able to force liberals on the defensive. The liberal in the old days was only a man who had attained to some status himself and believed in, and supported, the aspirations of others, those who were behind, or below, the pale. He thought "the people," the masses of them, should have a chance. He even included you and me. He often became the benefactor of the masses. But now, in one of the unique and extraordinary shifts of public opinion in modern times, the masses of the people have been so indoctrinated that they can be used to howl down their former, even their present, friends. Liberal has become a term of opprobrium. It is no more decent to be a liberal in most parts of our country to-day than it is to be a so-called "nigger-lover" in most parts of the South. The forces of our present society are organized against you if you are a liberal. Note how the newspapers and certain hired writers at the time of the Democratic National Convention used the term "left" in respect to Stevenson, to Americans for Democratic Action, and to all the progressive, liberal elements in the party. The object, of course, was to prejudice a well-indoctrinated people against the entire progressive wing of the Democratic party. Observe again the kind of doghouse in which the great liberal Republican, Wayne Morse, finds himself in.

I have been able to speak out. I have been able to protest. If you should chance upon The Courier for the issues of October 4--11--18, you'll find me writing my piece in respect McCarthyism, Nixonism, Jennerism, et al. But I can only write, and be effective as long as I can maintain my personal invulnerability. All that the "patriots" would have to know would be that I had some associations, affiliations and whatnot. If they could get hold of such a "past" and publish it, I would be done for. I do not own The Courier. I only work for the

MEMBER AUDIT BUREAU OF CIRCULATIONS

42-10-25

Pittsburgh Courier

POST OFFICE BOX 1828
PITTSBURGH 30, PA.
MAyflower 1-1401

Office of the
EXECUTIVE EDITOR

publisher. If outside, or inside, forces should convince the publisher that positions which I take jeopardize The Courier, I would lose my vehicle for expression. I do not have to tell you that everybody else who works for The Courier does not always agree with me, that within our own family there is important opposition to the points of view which I take generally.

My past, therefore, is reasonably secure from attack. Such enemies as I may make will not be able to establish guilt by "association," "mingling," or even affiliation. I think it extremely important, in terms of the good I may be able to do for my own people, to preserve my invulnerability. That is to say, recognizing the unreasoning hysteria which exists today, I should remain as free of association, mingling and affiliation in the future as I have been in the past.

42-10-26

I hope you will not construe this as fear, except the fear that I may jeopardize or lose my chance to speak and write, and to be effective. I think we need to-day voices and pens which cannot be silenced and broken by the Communist smear.

In the New York Times for Sunday, October 4, I read an article concerning the formation of a 120-member memorial committee to advance the principles of former Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson. I cut the article out and saved it because the names of the 120 members were appended. These names were "safe", I concluded. These are the days when you must be sure the names are "safe."

Beyond the foregoing, however, I think I should tell you that there are important points of variance between my views and those of your distinguished husband as expressed in his last book. The differences do not concern the principles for which he fights, but rather the strategy and tactics to be employed if the people we fight for are to win. I think Dr. DuBois exposes our flank to enemy fire and that such fire may lead to confusion, panic, retreat and defeat. However, it would take too long to describe the above-indicated points of variance in a letter. I just think you should know they exist.

The fact that I do not see everything as he does, does not lessen my admiration and respect for him. He may be right, as history may prove. When I return to New York, I purposely plan to drive through Great Barrington so that I may say that I have been on the hallowed ground where this great man was born. That's how I feel.

Pittsburgh Courier

POST OFFICE BOX 1828
PITTSBURGH 30, PA.
MAyflower 1-1401

Office of the
EXECUTIVE EDITOR

----4----

There are two friends of mine who, I believe, would contribute to the Special Edition project. You can write to them and use my name. They are: Judge Hubert Delany, 617 W. 145th Street, New York, N. Y., and Boyd Wilson, United Steel Workers, Commonwealth Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa. When other names come to me, I will send them to you.

Had you thought of trying to interest the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History in this project? Rayford Logan (Howard University professor) is giving the Association leadership now, I believe, and, so far, he has managed to remain respectable, if you know what I mean. Working with such men as Charlie Thompson and Frazier at Howard and with a good mailinglist, Rayford might be able to be of considerable service. Why not write him?

42-1c-24

Incidentally, as your list of trustees is compiled, will you please let me know the names? I don't mind being "associated" with Dr. DuBois, regardless, but I must know the names and backgrounds of others.

As to the book on DuSable, I shall try to think through to some way of pushing your publishers off the river bank. I shall probably write to them myself. I have some inkling of the difficulties writers have with publishers. I am spending my vacation with a writer. The only time he is profane is when he's talking about his publishers. He says they always want to "gut" a job. You ought to know this man. He writes under the pen name of Will Thomas, but I have known him for years as Billy Smith, a former newspaperman and many other things. His last book was "God Is for White Folks." He mailed off the manuscript for another book this morning. He does considerable magazine writing. He has a farm, a wife, three children and a big house with a den in it, way up here in Vermont.

I hope you'll appreciate my position.

Sincerely,

Frattis

P.S. Mr. Smith says that if his publisher acts properly and promptly he wants to send a check too, so that may be forthcoming if you keep him apprised of the progress of the project through the address used at the beginning of this letter.

RA

MEMBER AUDIT BUREAU OF CIRCULATIONS

1311 Grotto Street,
Pittsburgh 6, Pa.
November 1, 1952

Dear Shirley and Dr. Dubois:

When I told my wife that the only failure Dr. Dubois ever had was a paper in English, she exclaimed: "What dumb teacher did that? He probably couldn't understand what he (Dubois) was writing!"

I want to thank you again for the warmth and friendliness of your treatment. I enjoyed myself thoroughly. All my diet safeguards vanished when I was confronted with the lure of your good cooking. I think that lamb would have committed suicide if it had known its final fate was going to be entrusted to your skillful hands and knowledge of the art of cookery. And I lack the words to describe the exemplary daring with which the gentleman in the room next to yours pounced upon a pile of dishes which need drying.

Keep on working and praying in the full knowledge that we must look over the heads of the crowd to know we're in the world together and to find a way to truth together.

Again, thanks!

Sincerely,
Prattis

25-41-1

[Presbyterian Church, Board of National Missions]

Board of National Missions
of the Presbyterian Church in the
United States of America
156 Fifth Avenue, New York 10, N. Y.

May 5, 1952

Dr. W. E. D. Du Bois
23 West 26th Street
New York 10, New York

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

On Tuesday evening, May 27, 1952, the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A., in connection with its annual meeting, will celebrate the Sesquicentennial of its Board of National Missions. The celebration will be in the form of a dramatic presentation of the history of the Church's missions during the past 150 years, and will be held in the Madison Square Garden.

The script for this program, entitled, "Is It I?", has been written for us by Miss Helen Kromer, a member of the staff of the Congregational Church's paper, "Advance". In this script, we depict five episodes of our mission work, and Miss Kromer would like to introduce those episodes by quoting from your poem, "The Prayers of God", which appears in your book entitled, "Darkwater", copyright, 1920, by Harcourt, Brace and Company, Inc. She wishes to introduce each of these characters and their episodes by having the character answer a Voice of Command by saying,

"Prayest Thou, Lord, and to me?
Thou needest me?
etc."

We have checked with Harcourt, Brace and Company, and they have informed us that we should contact you for permission to use this.

No admission to the Garden is being charged for the program. An offering will be received during the evening, but it is not an offering of the "benefit type", -- just a regular free-will offering similar to that received at any church service. The participants in the program, though many will be professionals, are not receiving any pay for their services, but are donating their time to this religious program.

The script, although it will be mimeographed for use in preparation of the program, will not be published nor will any commercial use be made of it. There will be no radio or television broadcasting of the program, nor will any other use be made of the poem than that which I suggest above. Of course, due credit will be given upon our printed programs to you if you would be willing to give us your permission to thus use your poem.

We would appreciate it if you would let us know how you feel about this. We hope that you will understand our desire and feel, with us, that this use of the poem would be very fitting. Should you desire to ask me any further questions, you may call me at my office, ALgonquin 5-5000, Extension 369, -- the Board of National Missions of the Presbyterian Church.

Very sincerely yours,

Eben. Cobb Brink

Eben. Cobb Brink
Director of Promotion
The Sesquicentennial Celebration

ECB:ls

25-32-42

OK
May 6

Celebrating the Sesquicentennial
of Presbyterian National Missions 1802-1952

164TH GENERAL ASSEMBLY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE U.S.A., NEW YORK, N. Y. 1952

Presbyterian Panorama

Madison Square Garden, May 27, 8:15 p.m.

Presenting the Dramatization "IS IT I?"

Directed by LEON LEONIDOFF

SCRIPT BY HELEN KROMER

MUSIC BY WESTMINSTER CHOIR COLLEGE

PRESENTING: "IS IT I?"

THE VOICE OF NARRATION ..... Ralph Camargo

THE VOICE OF COMMAND ..... Dwight Weist

(It will be noted that one character, THE BYSTANDER, appears, as in life, in every episode.)

THE PROLOGUE

THE BYSTANDER ..... Harrison Lewis
an influential citizen

LOUIE ..... Charles Durning
a boy in trouble

A WOMAN ..... Francine Julian

EPISODE I

MARCUS WHITMAN ..... John Moore
medical missionary to Oregon

THE BYSTANDER ..... Harrison Lewis
a trapper

THE REV. MR. PARKER ..... Jesse Stitt
a missionary pastor

AN INDIAN CHIEF ..... George Morasca

EPISODE II

MARY WILLIAMSON ..... Barbara Mayo
wife of the Rev. William Williamson

SLAVES ..... Members of the Mt. Morris Presbyterian Church, N. Y. C.

TOMMY WILLIAMSON ..... Geoffrey Mayo
child of the Williamsons

BAKER ..... Nick Ungano
a county officer

THE BYSTANDER ..... Harrison Lewis
a neighbor of the Williamsons

THE REV. WILLIAM WILLIAMSON ..... Erle Hall
a missionary pastor

THE VOICE OF THE JUDGE ..... Jesse Stitt

THE VOICE OF THE JURY ..... Dwight Weist

EPISODE III

SHELDON JACKSON ..... John Van Zanten
missionary to Alaska

PRESIDENT McKINLEY ..... Maxwell Wechsler

CORNELIUS BLISS ..... Kermit Nord
Secretary of the Interior

RUSSELL ALGER ..... John Foulkes
Secretary of War

JAMES WILSON ..... Frederic Erdman
Secretary of Agriculture

JOHN LONG ..... William Foulkes
Secretary of the Navy

THE BYSTANDER ..... Harrison Lewis
a representative of the whaling industry

MESSENGERS
Robert Gohlmeyer *and* Richard Lindenberger

EPISODE IV

DONALDINA CAMERON ..... Romola Robb
missionary in San Francisco

AH-PEEN OIE KUM ..... Barbara Coburn
"Queen of Chinatown"

THE BYSTANDER ..... Harrison Lewis
a detective

SERGEANT MANION ..... Laurence Lange
a police officer

CHINESE GIRLS .... Mabel Fong *and* Marjorie Kwong
wards of Donaldina Cameron

EPISODE V

THE MAN IN THE LOGE SEAT..... James Robinson

THE BYSTANDER ..... Harrison Lewis
a man in the audience

EPILOGUE

LOUIE ..... Charles Durning
the boy in trouble

MATTIE ..... Nick Ungano
a friend of Louie

PORSE ..... Michael Douglas
a peddler of narcotics

THE BYSTANDER ..... Harrison Lewis
an influential citizen

LEFTY FIGARO ..... Erle Hall
an ex-narcotic, member of Narcotics Anonymous

THE REV. RICHARD EVANS ..... James Gregory
Director of Labor Temple

THE CHALLENGE

ASSOCIATE MINISTER .... The Rev. A. Eugene Adair

MINISTER ..... The Rev. Louis H. Evans

WHO'S WHO

Among the many participants in the program, all of whom have given of their time and talents as a service to the Church without remuneration—and to each of whom a sincere word of appreciation is expressed—are the following:

HARRISON LEWIS *(The Bystander)* in 1948, after a long career on the stage, organized the Protestant Actors' Theatre for the purpose of bringing dramatic productions of professional standards into the Church, and of increasing contacts among Christian actors. This Theatre has produced more than thirty-four full length plays in churches. Mr. Lewis has a studio in Steinway Hall, where he coaches young actors, several of whom are included in the cast tonight. He has trained and helped many young people obtain their start in the acting profession.

RALPH CAMARGO has long been a familiar figure in theatre, radio, and motion pictures, in Hollywood, Chicago and New York. His network radio has extended over twenty years, and his TV work for more than ten years. He has played the lead role in such programs as *David Harum* and *Young Doctor Malone*. He has played the character roles in such programs as *The Greatest Story Ever Told, Gang Busters,* and *Big Town,* and heavy roles in such programs as *Grand Central Station, F.B.I. in Peace and War,* and *Famous Jury Trials,* on both radio and TV. He is known for his dialect work, which has been noted on such programs as *Counter Spy, Gang Busters, The Shadow,* and on TV in *Suspense.* As a narrator, he has recorded many documentary and commercial films.

DWIGHT WEIST, who is currently announcing such radio shows as *The Grand Slam,* with Irene Beasly, *The Second Mrs. Malone* (in which he also plays the part of "Stan Burton,") and *Big Town* (in which he also plays the part of "Callahan"), is also a popular TV and movie announcer. He is seen and heard in such TV programs as *The Sunday News Special with Don Hollenbeck.* His voice is regularly heard as the announcer of Warner-Pathe News reels. He is the narrator in the RKO series *This Is America.* He was the narrator for the Warner Brothers' movie short which won the Academy Award for 1952 as "The Best One-Reel Short," called *World of Kids.* He was also for thirteen years with the March of Time radio program as narrator and actor, and was for some time the Moderator of *We the People.*

CHARLES DURNING *(Louie)* is seen frequently on WCBS, WOR, and WNBT television shows. He has a long list of parts played in his three years with summer stock companies. He toured with the Armed Forces Shows in the Mickey Rooney, Red Buttons, and Bobby Breen shows.

JOHN MOORE *(Marcus Whitman)* Born in Bangor, North Ireland, he came to America after starring in many productions in England and Australia, to create the part of "Arthur Sullivan" in *Knights of Song* for Oscar Hammerstein. He has been featured on Broadway in *They Walk Alone* and other plays. Currently he is one of the busiest actors on television, being seen in such productions as *Kraft Theatre, Hallmark Show, Man Against Crime, Lights Out,* etc. He appeared in the movie, *13 Rue Madeleine* with James Cagney.

BARBARA MAYO *(Mary Williamson)* As Barbara Grace, before she became Mrs. Robert Mayo, she was active in radio and on the stage. She played with Phil Baker in *Idiot's Delight* and in the Little Theatre had such parts as "Elvira" in *Blithe Spirit,* "Sara" in *Watch on the Rhine,* "Claudia" in *Claudia,* and "Mary" in *State of the Union.*

JOHN VAN ZANTEN *(Sheldon Jackson)* Before leaving the stage to enter the Christian ministry, he played in Walter Hampden's company, traveling with him on his farewell tour in *Cyrano de Bergerac.* Played "Bottom" in *A Midsummer Night's Dream* and "Argon" in Moliere's *The Imaginary Invalid.* Mr. Van Zanten is now pastor of the Roslyn, Long Island, Presbyterian Church.

ROMOLA ROBB *(Donaldina Cameron)* is today featured in numerous TV shows. She has had an impressive series of Little Theatre engagements, has played with the Ogunquit Playhouse in Portland, Maine, in the famed Margo Jones' Dallas Theatre in Texas, and in stock companies in Fairhaven, Massachusetts and New Orleans, Louisiana. She appeared with Ruth Chatterton and Barry Thomson as "Mrs. Fletcher" in *O Mistress Mine,* with James Dunn in *The Barker.* She played "Carol Arden" in *Personal Appearance,* "The Nurse" in *Harvey,* and "Ellen" in *The Male Animal.*

BARBARA COBURN *(Ah-Peen Oie Kum),* who in private life is Mrs. Kenneth Joseph, appeared in New York in *Decision* and *Goodbye Again* along with numerous dramatic shows on radio and three seasons in summer stock. She was on the staff for a year at Radio Station WNYC, and from there went to Station WGNR where she aired a daily program for women. She has written and directed numerous plays for radio and the theatre.

JAMES GREGORY *(Richard Evans)* is seen frequently in such TV shows as *The Philco Playhouse, Montgomery Presents, Suspense, Big Story, Ellery Queen, The Web, Treasury Men in Action,* and *Police Story.* Among the motion pictures in which he has played are *Naked City, Port of New York,* and *The Frogmen.* His stage appearances, besides eight seasons in such summer stock as "The Buck's County Playhouse," include feature roles on Broadway in *Steps Leading Up, Man with the Blonde Hair, All My Sons,* and *Death of a Salesman,* in which he played the part of "Biff" during the last ten months of that play's Broadway run.

FRANCINE JULIAN *(The Woman)* is active in summer stock, in which she has been signed for numerous leading roles in the coming season. She can be seen frequently in commercial films and on TV stations WPIX, WCBS, and WNBT.

MICHAEL DOUGLAS *(Porse)* besides being active on TV programs originating from stations WNBT, WABD, and WOR, and being active in summer stock, has played in the motion pictures *The Sleeping City, Close Up,* and *Where the Sidewalk Ends.*

ERLE HALL *(William Williamson; Lefty Figaro)* is a newcomer to the New York dramatic scene. After receiving his A.B. degree in Drama from the University of North Carolina, he did graduate study in religious drama in Scarritt College and the Fine Arts School in Manteo, North Carolina. He comes to New York after a number of appearances on the stage and in TV in Nashville, Tennessee, where he was head of the drama department of St. Thomas School.

THE REV. JAMES H. ROBINSON is pastor of The Church of the Master, New York City. He is a member of the Board of Foreign Missions and recently completed a world tour for that Board.

THE REV. LOUIS H. EVANS is pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Hollywood, California, where he ministers to a congregation of more than 6,000 communicant members. He is a member of the Board of National Missions.

THE REV. A. EUGENE ADAIR is pastor of the Mt. Morris Presbyterian Church, New York City. He is the third generation of his family to serve as minister under the Board of National Missions.

PRESBYTERIAN PANORAMA

THE PROGRAM—THE REV. JEAN S. MILNER, D.D., *presiding*
Pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church, Indianapolis, Indiana, and
President of the Board of National Missions of the
Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A.

THE CALL TO WORSHIP

•

THE INVOCATION

•

THE HYMN:
"FAITH OF OUR FATHERS"
(congregation standing)

Led by Lanny Ross
"America's Favorite Troubador"
featured on Mutual Broadcasting System

Faith of our fathers! living still
In spite of dungeon, fire, and sword,
O how our hearts beat high with joy
Whene'er we hear that glorious word:
Faith of our fathers, holy faith!
We will be true to thee till death.

Faith of our fathers! God's great power
Shall win all nations unto thee;
And through the truth that comes from God
Mankind shall then be truly free:
Faith of our fathers, holy faith!
We will be true to thee till death.

Faith of our fathers! we will love
Both friend and foe in all our strife,
And preach thee, too, as love knows how
By kindly words and virtuous life:
Faith of our fathers, holy faith!
We will be true to thee till death.

THE PRESENTATION OF THE DRAMATIZATION
"IS IT I?"

(It is requested that there be no applause, and that flash cameras not be used, during the presentation of this program)

THE PROLOGUE
A city street 1952

EPISODE I
In the Oregon Country 1835

EPISODE II
In South Carolina 1803

EPISODE III
In the White House, Washington, D.C. 1897

EPISODE IV
In San Francisco 1910

EPISODE V
In Madison Square Garden ..... May 27, 1952

THE EPILOGUE
A city street 1952

THE CHALLENGE
In a Christian Church ..... Tomorrow

THE CHOIR: "THE HALLELUJAH CHORUS"
(congregation standing)

THE BENEDICTION

PRESENTING: "IS IT I?"

THE MUSIC
by
THE WESTMINSTER CHOIR COLLEGE
of Princeton, New Jersey

JOHN FINLAY WILLIAMSON
President of the College
Conductor of the Choir

Alexander McCurdy ..... *organist*
Nicholas Harsanyi ..... *director*

•

THE DANCE NUMBERS
by students of
BALLET ARTS
Carnegie Hall, New York City

Virginia Lee ..... *director*
Paul Szilard ..... *choreographer*

THE INDIAN NUMBER

Medicine Man ..... Dean Crane
Indian Braves ..... Donald Martin *and* Stanley Papich
and the Ensemble

THE CHINESE NUMBER

Chinese Lovers ..... Marta Becket *and* Dean Crane
Maidens ..... Esther Groetzinger, Sony Lopez, Diana Turner, Jan Weaver
and the Ensemble

BALLETS CREATED AND DIRECTED BY PAUL SZILARD, BALLET ARTS

Soloists

Dean Crane *and* Marta Becket

Members of the Ensemble

LOIS FISHER
ESTHER GROETZINGER
ELLEN HUBEL
MARJORIE KILCOYNE
SONY LOPEZ
ANNE MEISLAK
CYNTHIA PRICE
FRANCES SCOTT
FLORENCE SMITH
MONA TRITSCH
DIANA TURNER
JAN WEAVER
FRANK BRINING
DONALD CERULLI
MICHAEL DRAKE
ROBERT HELLAND
JOSEPH KALANZ
STONY LIVAS
ROBERT LYNCH
DONALD MARTIN
FRED O'WESNEY
STANLEY PAPICH
RALPH TAYLOR
WILLARD TOLLEY
HENRY VAN VLEIT

•

THE PROCESSION OF NATIONS
is composed of members and friends of Labor Temple, a National Missions church and social center in New York City, the Rev. Richard Evans, minister and director. (It was from a suggestion made by Mr. Evans to the National Board that the idea of holding tonight's program first took form.)

DIRECTION
by
LEON LEONIDOFF
Vice-president of Radio City Music Hall, Inc.
Senior producer of The Music Hall

•

THE SCRIPT FOR "IS IT I?"
by
Helen Kromer

•

STAGE SET
by
Richard Rychtarik
Senior Art Director of CBS-TV

•

PROPERTIES
by
Patrick Douris
of Radio City Music Hall

•

LIGHTING EFFECTS
by
Eugene Braun
of Radio City Music Hall

•

COSTUMES
by
Brooks Costume Company
New York City

•

THE MOOD MUSIC
used in the Prologue and Epilogue was written especially for this program by
Otto DeWalt Thompson

Timpani played by Elaine Jones
Trumpet by Herbert Finley *French Horn by* Julius Watkins

The words of response, used each time the Voice of Command speaks, are from the poem "The Prayers of God" by W. E. Burghardt duBois and are used by permission of the author and Harcourt Brace, and Co., publishers.

• • • • •

The contemporary narcotics scenes in the Prologue and Epilogue are adapted from the play, DOPE, written by Maryat Lee for the East Harlem Protestant Parish, and are used by permission of the author.

• • • • •

The Marcus Whitman scene is adapted from the novel, DOCTOR IN BUCKSKIN, by T. D. Allen, published by Harper and Brothers, Co., and is used by permission of the authors.

APPRECIATION

A program such as this could not have been accomplished were it not for the help so graciously given by so many. To attempt to enumerate all to whom we are indebted would be impossible. The Committee does, however, wish to acknowledge its sincere appreciation to all who in any way contributed to this Popular Meeting of the General Assembly, and especially

—to Mr. G. S. Eyssell, President of Rockefeller Center, Inc., for his advice and guidance, especially at the time that this program was undertaken;

—to Mr. Leon Leonidoff, Producer of Music Hall programs, for the many hours of direction and help he has given, and to all those of his staff who have in any way assisted him in producing this dramatization;

—to Miss Helen Kromer, the author of the script, for her spirit and cooperation during the weeks through which tonight's program took shape;

—to Dr. John Finlay Williamson, and all the faculty and students of the Westminster Choir College for their time and work in preparing the music for the program;

—to Dr. Alexander McCurdy, the organist of the Choir College, not only for his playing tonight, but for his enthusiastic help in arranging and rehearsing the sequence of music, drama, and dance;

—to all those who have given of their time and talents to the acting parts in the dramatization, and particularly to those professional actors who so willingly added rehearsal time for this dramatization to their already many engagements. (To these, in appreciation, reserved seats in the Garden tonight were assigned, that their families and friends might be our guests and view the program from the Loges);

—to Miss Virginia Lee, director of the Ballet Arts, Carnegie Hall, and to Paul Szilard, choreographer and instructor in that studio, and to all the dancers for the many hours of rehearsal that culminated in their contribution to the program;

—to Actors Equity, Screen Actors Guild, American Federation of Radio Artists, Chorus Equity, American Guild of Musical Artists, American Guild of Variety Artists, Theatre Authority, for making possible the participation of members of their unions in the program;

—to the American Federation of Musicians, Local 802, for the courtesies extended to us in the planning of the program;

—to Theatrical Protective Union No. 1 and other affiliated unions, for the many evidences of cooperation extended to us;

—to Steinway and Sons Company for their gracious and generous courtesy in supplying the Hammond Organ installed in the Garden for this program;

—to the Schulmerich Electronics Co., Inc., of Sellersville, Pennsylvania, for their gracious and generous courtesy in supplying the Carillonic Bells installed in the Garden for this program;

—to Mr. Harvey E. Sampson of Harvey Radio Co., for his courtesy in supplying the lapel microphone used by "The Bystander";

—to the members of the Committee on Attendance, and all who cooperated with them in helping the Sesquicentennial Office to promote this cavalcade to the Garden;

—to the New York City Police Department for its courtesy in handling the traffic to and from the Garden;

—to the Ushers Association of New York, an interdenominational group, not only for its services rendered tonight, but for the manner in which its officers and members assumed full responsibility for this task, relieving the committee of all concern in this matter;

—to all the employees and staff of the Madison Square Garden, and especially to Miss Ethel Mullany, Booking Manager, for her many gracious courtesies and her constant and helpful advice.

* * * * *

We regret that Miss Dorothy Maynor, who had accepted our invitation to be guest soloist this evening, had to leave earlier than she had planned for her forthcoming Australian tour, and so was unable to fulfill our announcement concerning her anticipated participation in the program.

* * * * *

We also regret that our program must record with profound sorrow the death of Canada Lee, a great actor and friend of the Church. Mr. Lee had accepted and was planning to play the part of James Robinson in the dramatization tonight. Our prayers and sympathy are extended to his loved ones in their hour of bereavement.

* * * * *

THE COMMITTEE ON THE MADISON SQUARE GARDEN PROGRAM for the SESQUICENTENNIAL COMMITTEE of THE BOARD OF NATIONAL MISSIONS

Eben. Cobb Brink, *Chairman*

Luther M. Dimmitt	Elsie R. Penfield
Richard E. Evans	Alcwyn L. Roberts
Janette T. Harrington	Geneva Stephenson

(members ex-officio)

Hermann N. Morse Alexander E. Sharp Merlyn A. Chapel

[Princeton]

Lecture

Mch 26

Suite 164, Graduate College
Princeton University
Princeton, New Jersey
January 21, 1952

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
20 West 40th St.
New York 18, N.Y.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Each academic year it has been the custom of the Graduate College of Princeton University to invite a small number of distinguished speakers to participate in our Wednesday evening forums. We would be pleased if you could arrange to join us on some Wednesday evening during our spring semester.

These meetings are held at 7:15 p. m. immediately after dinner and usually consist of a talk lasting about thirty to fifty minutes, followed by a question period. I leave the choice of a subject to you, but, as you probably realize, the audience will be composed of graduate students in all fields.

25-39-3

Should you find it possible to come the House Committee would be happy to have you join them for sherry at six o'clock and then for dinner here in Procter Hall.

I hope very much that you will be able to accept this invitation, and that we shall have the pleasure of meeting you.

Sincerely yours,

Jordan M. Young

Jordan M. Young
Chairman, Speakers' Committee

Ans. Jan 29

fee; late in March or April

"Revolt of Africa"

Lectures

Suite 164, Graduate College
Princeton University
Princeton, N. J.
January 31, 1952

Dr. W. E. Burghardt DuBois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 2, N.Y.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Thank you for your note of January 28. I regret very much to have to inform you that the Graduate Students' Speakers Program does not have any funds available for our guest speakers. However, we would be able to provide travelling expenses, if you would still be interested in coming to address our group. I hope that this can be arranged, as a number of students have expressed interest in hearing you speak on the subject "The Revolt of Africa." If you are able to attend our forum, could you arrange to come either March 19 or March 26?

Very sincerely yours,

Jordan M. Young

Jordan M. Young
Chairman, Speakers' Committee

25-39-5

February 1, 1952

Mr. Jordan M. Young, Chairman
Speakers' Committee
Suite 164, Graduate College
Princeton University
Princeton, N. J.

My dear Mr. Young:

I can speak for you March 26th, but I regret to repeat that I have to charge a fee for my lectures, and I see no reason why Princeton University should be an exception.

I will, however, reduce the fee to $25 and expenses.

Very sincerely yours,

DB/65

W.E.B. Du Bois

GRADUATE COLLEGE
PRINCETON UNIVERSITY
Suite 164

March 18, 1952

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn, N. Y.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

This is simply a short note to confirm our telephone conversation concerning your talk at the Graduate College Forum. If you will let me know what train you are planning to take to Princeton I will be glad to meet you at the Princeton Station. The four o'clock train from Pennsylvania Station would get you into Princeton at five p.m. The next train, at 5:04, cuts things a bit closer, as it arrives in Princeton at 6:18. Dinner at the Graduate College is at 6:30, which would not leave much time for sherry or conversation before dinner. If you could drop me a card telling me which train you plan to take I will arrange to meet either the 4:00 p.m. Train or the 5:05.

25-39-7

Sincerely yours,

Jordan M. Young

Jordan M. Young
Chairman, Speakers Committee

March 19, 1952

Mr. Jordan M. Young, Chairman
Speakers Committee
Graduate College, Princeton University
Princeton, N.J.

Dear Mr. Young:

I will leave the Pennsylvania station on the 5:04 train on Wednesday, March 26th.

This is as early as I can get away.

Very sincerely yours,

W.E.B. Du Bois

DB:lh
dpowa/65

PROGRESSIVE PARTY

150 WEST 46th STREET
NEW YORK 19, N. Y.

JUDSON 6-2335

Chairman
Elmer A. Benson

Secretary and Campaign Manager
C. B. Baldwin

Co-Chairman
Paul Robeson

Vice-Chairmen
Hugh Bryson
Senora B. Lawson

Treasurer
Boris R. Steinberg

January 11, 1952

NOTICE

Time and Place of National Committee Meeting

The meeting of the National Committee (combined with that of the Presidential and Congressional Campaign Committees) scheduled for January 19 and 20, will be held at 13 ASTOR PLACE, New York City. Each day's session will begin at 10 A.M.

A proposed agenda is enclosed for your information.

C. B. Baldwin
Secretary

[Prog. Pty.]

January 16, 1952

Mr. C. B. Baldwin, Secretary
Progressive Party
150 West 46 Street
New York 19, N. Y.

My dear Mr. Baldwin:

On account of my dental work I shall not be able to make any public appearances or attend any meetings in January.

I shall therefore not be present at the National Committee meeting of the Progressive Party.

I wish you all good luck.

Very sincerely yours,

DB:lh

W.E.B. Du Bois

25-36-2

[Progressive Pty.]

February 1, 1952

Mr. John Abt
The Progressive Party
17 Murray St.
New York, N. Y.

My dear Mr. Abt:

You remember that it was the Essex House which cancelled the contract for our dinner. The telegram which we received was as follows:

"Pursuant to our rules and regulations and for other sufficient reasons we hereby advise you that reservation of our facilities for Friday evening February 23rd for the W.E.B. Du Bois testimonial dinner is cancelled. Deposit is being returned. Vincent J. Coyle, Vice President and Managing Director, Essex House Hotel Inc."

Where could I find out something about Coyle and the interests which control Essex House? I would be glad for any suggestions.

Very sincerely yours,

DB/65

W.E.B. Du Bois

25-22-7

May 13, 1952

Mr. C. B. Baldwin
Progressive Party
17 West 45 Street
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Baldwin:

I have been asked to go to Antioch College in the middle west, but they cannot do more than pay my expenses. They want me May 26th and 27th.

Is there any call for my services as a speaker May 25th or 28th in the area bounded by Pittsburgh, Indianapolis, Cleveland, Detroit and Cincinnati, for a few of $100?

Do not take time to raise such a demand, but if you know of any already, kindly tell me so that I can answer these students.

Very sincerely yours,

DB:LH

W. E. B. Du Bois

May 14, 1952

Mrs. Lillian Baldwin
c/o Mr. C. B. Baldwin
Progressive Party
17 West 45 Street
New York, N. Y.

My dear Mrs. Baldwin:

Shirley and I discussed your proposition last night, and came to the following conclusion:

If Shirley finishes her book before September 15th, (and the chances are that she will), then she and I will be willing to make a trip of two or three weeks for the campaign of the Progressive Party. We must, of course, have all our expenses paid, and in addition to this, reasonable lecture fees, otherwise our family economy will be seriously out of balance.

Think this over and let us have your plans.

Very sincerely yours,

DB:lh

W.E.B. Du Bois

PROGRESSIVE PARTY

17 WEST 45th STREET
NEW YORK 36, N. Y.

JUDSON 6-2335

Chairman
Elmer A. Benson

Secretary and Campaign Manager
C. B. Baldwin

Co-Chairman
Paul Robeson

Vice-Chairmen
Hugh Bryson
Senora B. Lawson

May 20, 1952

25-25-8

Dear Dr. DuBois:

The following reservations have been made for you:

Saturday	Lv. New York	AMERICAN flight 565	12:25 PM	STANDARD TIME
	Ar. Indianapolis		5:24 PM	" "
Monday	Lv. Indianapolis	TWA flight 304	12:21 PM	" "
	Ar. Dayton, Ohio		1:59 PM	" "

As you will notice, all times are given in Standard -- which means 1 hour later where Daylight time is in effect.

It is my understanding that Antioch is paying your round trip fare to Dayton and that we will make up the difference for the trip to Indianapolis.

Cost of entire trip is	$ 92.35
Cost of round trip fare New York-Dayton	78.32
PP pays for difference - - - - - - - -	14.03

As I told your secretary, I will pay for the tickets when I get them tomorrow and she will send me a check for the $78.32, which is the amount that Antioch is to take care of.

You will be met at the airport on your arrival in Indianapolis. I will give you the name of the person as well as the hotel at which you'll be staying by the end of the week.

Your Dayton to New York ticket will be OPEN as I understand you will decide when you get there on the time of your departure.

Sincerely,

Vi

Vi Lonski

[Progressive Pty]

May 22, 1952

Miss Lonski
Progressive Party
17 West 45 St.
New York, N. Y.

Dear Miss Lonski:

I have received the plane ticket.

My understanding is that I am to receive from the people of Indianapolis a fee of $100, and that out of this I am to reimburse you to the amount of $78.32, which is the traveling expense.

I shall be glad to make this reimbursement when I receive the Indianapolis payment, but I do not think it wise to do so beforehand.

Very sincerely yours,

DB:lh

W.E.B. Du Bois

Indianapolis

PROGRESSIVE PARTY

17 WEST 45th STREET
NEW YORK 36, N. Y.

JUDSON 6-2335

Chairman
Elmer A. Benson

Secretary and Campaign Manager
C. B. Baldwin

Co-Chairman
Paul Robeson

Vice-Chairmen
Hugh Bryson
Senora B. Lawson

May 23, 1952

Dear Dr. DuBois:

For your and Shirley's information, I am listing your schedule in Indianapolis:

Room reservation is at Claypool Hotel, 14 N. Illinois St.

Willard Ransom and a committee will meet you at the airport.

Someone will take you to the airport when you leave Indianapolis.

Saturday night meeting is 8 PM at the First Baptist Church of North Indianapolis, 877 Udell Street.

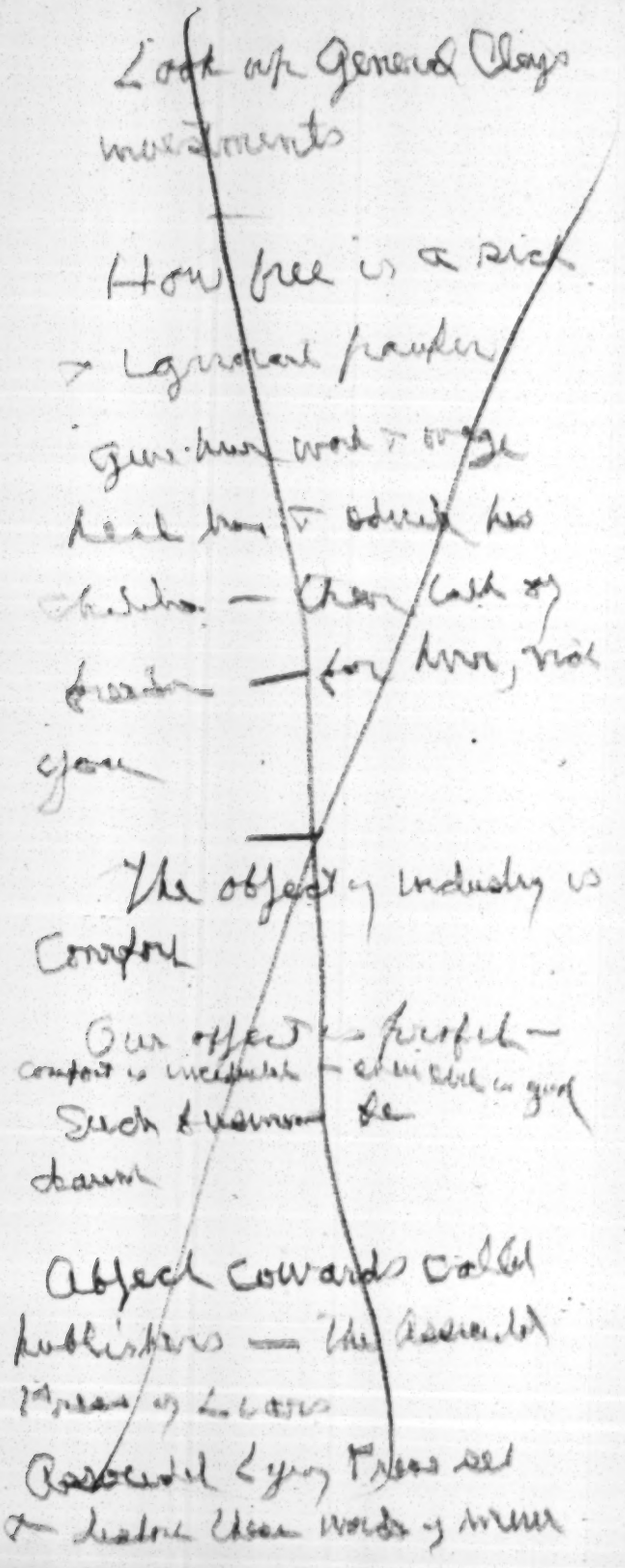
Mr. Ransom will pay your expenses while in the city and give you a fee of $100.

Happy meeting!

Sincerely,

Vi Lonski

P.S. In the event your plane is delayed in leaving New York and you have to notify the Indianapolis people, you should telephone Lillian Cahn in Indianapolis at BROADWAY 7007.


Look up General Clays
investments
How free is a sick
The object of industry is
Comfort
Our object
Such a person
Object cowards called
publishers
Associated

May 29, 1952

Miss Lonski
Progressive Party
17 West 45 St.
New York, N.Y.

Dear Miss Lonski:

Here is the check for $78.32 which I owe you for return transportation to Indianapolis.

I was met, entertained, and paid. It was a very interesting trip.

Very sincerely yours,

DB:lh
enc.

W.E.B. Du Bois

PROGRESSIVE PARTY

17 WEST 45th STREET
NEW YORK 36, N. Y.

JUDSON 6-2335

Chairman
Elmer A. Benson

Secretary and Campaign Manager
C. B. Baldwin

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Paul Robeson

Vice-Chairmen
Hugh Bryson
Senora B. Lawson

June 5, 1952

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
23 West 26th Street
New York

25-25-73

Dear Dr.DuBois:

Our Public Relations Department plans to get out press releases WITH PHOTOS of the main figures involved in our Convention. Publicity of this nature is starting immediately and will continue through the close of the Convention.

Since you will be the Keynote Speaker, news stories will be issued concerning your role in the Convention. Will you, therefore, please send us as quickly as possible a glossy photo of yourself to be used in connection with these releases. This office will take care of having the extra copies made.

Sincerely,

C.B. Baldwin
Secretary & Campaign Manager

June 18, 1952

Mr. C.B. Baldwin
Progressive Party
17 West 45 St.
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Baldwin:

This is my fourth edition of the proposed 4th of July speech. It is still too long, and must be cut down to 12 pages from the 18 which it now occupies.

Will you and your committee kindly read it over and suggest cuts? I shall be doing the same.

Very sincerely yours,

W.E.B. Du Bois

DB:lh
enc.

[Baldwin]

PROGRESSIVE PARTY

17 WEST 45th STREET
NEW YORK 36, N. Y.

JUDSON 6-2335

Chairman
Elmer A. Benson

Secretary and Campaign Manager
C. B. Baldwin

Co-Chairman
Paul Robeson

Vice-Chairmen
Hugh Bryson
Senora B. Lawson

25-25-6

Dear Dr. DuBois,

I am enclosing some notes on the speech which I need not assure you is magnificent. The notes are largely directed to quite small changes that would sharpen the emphasis in places. I have followed the numbering of your pages for your convenience, that is, the two numbers per sheet.

I look forward to seeing you in Chicago and to further discussion.

Sincerely,

Beanie

Peace • Freedom • Security

413

Page 2

May I suggest having the first sentence of the second paragraph read:

"Has before our very eyes been made to appear the greatest warmonger of all history by a small group of men who dominate the inner councils of the Democratic and Republican parties. Never before in the annals of mankind has death and destruction been planned on the scale they now envision...."

Similarly, in the next paragraph, I suggest changing "rushing" to "being rushed."

(These and other changes suggested--I need not say your own words are so much better than some of my pedestrian ones--are largely intended to distinguish between "we" and "they", as it seems to me "we" becomes too all-encompassing, including progressives in the indictment and many others who disagree with the policies.)

25-25-7

Page 3

First Line: I suggest the passive for the active again, "been embarked on" for "embarked on".

Page 6

Is not the comment on Truman a little too damning in view of our own efforts and possibilities of success? Could there not be some indication immediately afterward to the effect that it is a world disaster which can only be retrieved by the united action of an aroused electorate?

Page 8

Last paragraph could be given more immediate political impact if it read: "To buttress it and protect this huge investment, Republican and Democratic leaders alike have gradually allied...."

Page 10:

Similarly, the first sentence in the first paragraph would be sharpened politicially if it read something like:

"When China arose, miraculously from the dead, Truman Democrats, goaded by Republican senators, refused to recognize...."

In the next sentence: "They paved the way for American corporations to buy up the great business monopolies of Japan...."

In the third sentence: "They encouraged civil war in Korea...."

(Perhaps at this point it might be noted that today even the British Labor Party, which joined in Korea, as well as other European satellites of the bipartisan foreign policy, now join in questioning the Truman road in Korea.)

In the next paragraph, the indictment of "we" could perhaps be directed at those more immediately responsible. The substitution of "they" for "we" in the first two sentences could do this -- or an even more explicit naming of the policy makers in both parties.

25-25-8

Page 11

Second line, perhaps, "...the United States has been placed by these men at the head of reaction."

Page 15

Fifth line might be changed to, "...as a time when our own self interest as a nation were sacrificed in order for a few to get rich."

Second paragraph might read, "They are striving...." in place of "we".

Page 16

I should like to suggest omitting the sentence "Do not laugh" as perhaps too deprecating of the influence of the vote.

Page 18

Although I hate to disturb the powerful rhythm of your last paragraph on this page, I wondered if something should be added to vindicate our platform and our stand. Perhaps some statement as "Today the evil results of the preparations for war undertaken by the two old parties are become

known to all. The majority of Americans demand the end of the senseless war in Korea; the most powerful union in America asks, 'Why Korea-and when will it be ended?'; and the entire British Labor Party challenges the irresponsible conduct of this unspeakable war. A conservative union disregards the hysteria of 'war emeggency' to strike for a wage increase. The outspoken demands of the Negro people have stripped a general of his cloudy generalities and is again precipitating a struggle within the Democratic party for civil rights.

"Civil rights, decent wages, housing, security—these, as we said in 1948, are destroyed by war and made possible by peace. Our platform remains sturdy because it rests on the foundation of peace — the platforms of the two old parties, no matter what concessions they may make to the demands of the American people, are shattered by their war preparations."

"This year vote for ....."

(The above insertion is a little clumsy but I think your own version of it would be desirable as a hopeful campaign idea.)

25-25-9

June 20, 1952

Mr. C. Baldwin
Progressive Party
17 West 45 St.
New York, N. Y.

My dear Mr. Baldwin:

I understand that the Chicago convention will meet the 3rd, 4th and 5th.

In that case I would not like to get there more than a day before the opening, that is, on the 2nd. I do not want to wear myself out with committee meetings before the time of my main duty.

Very sincerely yours,

DB:lh

W.E.B. Du Bois

25-25-75

[Progressive Pty.]

June 27, 1952

Mrs. Katherine Van Ordem,
27 Summit Road,
Verona, New Jersey

My Dear Katherine:

Enclosed you will please find the statement of Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois on the draft statement on Negro representation issued by the National Committee to Elect Negroes to Public Office.

I concur fully with Dr. Du Bois in his opinion, and I shall deeply appreciate it if you will read both Dr. Du Bois' statement and my letter to your Platform Committee at the time the draft statement on Negro representation is presented.

With kindest personal regards, I remain,

Sincerely yours,

VITO MARCANTONIO

VM/ES
Enc.

45-10-32

W.E.B. Du Bois

June 26, 1952

To Marc

NEGRO CANDIDATES

The Eastern Seaboard Conference of the Progressive Party National Committee to Elect Negroes to public office adopted a statement recently with which I am in accord save for one matter which may be a misunderstanding or mistake.

The statement emphasizes the necessity for implementing democracy in the United States by electing Negroes to office so that their interests and point of view may more adequately be expressed. It points out our meager present representation with only two congressmen and comparatively few members of the state legislatures and city councils. It points out rightly that the struggle of Negroes for freedom and enfranchisement has implemented the whole national struggle for democracy and asks support for Negro candidates for office on every level. It points out that disfranchisement of Negroes and the consequent over-representation of the South entirely upsets democratic control of this government.

35-10-106

Thus far I most heartily agree with this statement, as I am sure most Progressives of every race and color will join me. But there follows a statement to which I take exception either because I misunderstand it or it is unfortunately phrased or because it is a mistake. This phrase is:

> "There must be unqualified support of the candidacy of any Negro on any party platform where no such representation has been enjoyed in the past. No other standard nor qualification can be imposed on such candidates except the fundamental standard that they shall provide representation to people and areas previously denied."

This, of course, if taken literally is an impossible demand. It is Hitler racism in reverse and asks that Negro candidates must be supported regardless of their beliefs or qualifications. No honest man can assent to this. If John Jones is a candidate for Mayor of New York, we can and must ask

that he be judged as a man and not rejected because he is black. But if all other candidates are judged on the basis of ability, record and promises, we certainly cannot ask that Jones alone be elected because he is black, regardless of what his stand is on peace or taxes or carfares.

There is, of course, the modification in this statement in that the black candidate be excused from questioning only in case he runs for an office to which no Negro has previously been elected. While perhaps understandable this is not, I am sure, a matter on which we want to insist. American Negroes are not asking for exceptional treatment, and no self-respecting party can vote for candidates who do not agree with and advocate their platform.

35-10-107

What Negroes ask is equality, not superiority. They would be judged as other men are and do not seek to escape judgment because of race, wealth or training. That is the age-old demand of democracy, and I cannot believe that the members of this committee really meant anything different. I am writing, therefore, to ask that if this statement is presented to the Platform Committee of the Progressive Party or any other party that it be modified as I have indicated, and also that the statement that the record of Negro representation in public office is a record of progressive achievement also be modified.

Many of our representatives have made good records. Others have not. We do not want to claim anything which is not true.

If these changes are made I will gladly endorse this statement. Otherwise I would feel compelled to oppose the parts of it which I mentioned, although heartily endorsing most of it.

DB:lh W.E.B. Du Bois

DRAFT STATEMENT ON NEGRO REPRESENTATION

The election of Negroes to Congressional, State and local offices is essential for the welfare and peace of our country and the strengthening of the democratic freedoms of all peoples. Today, 15 million American Negroes are represented by two Congressmen in the national legislature wich determines life and death, progress of poverty, freedom or the loss of freedom, for our people. In the major metropolitan areas of the nation except for New York and Chicago, the great Negro populations have no representation in their city and state legislative bodies. Thus, in the city of Detroit, no Negro has been elected to the City Council which governs half a million Negroes. It is the very nullification of democracy that those who must live under the law shall not participate equally in making that law and administering it.

The Negro people today are leading the hardest hitting movement for the full freedom, welfare and peace of our nation. They are fighting against oppressive and intolerable violence. They are fighting aganst a wage differential which has as its major purpose keeping the Negro in second class citizenship in order to perpetuate high profits from the low wages of both white and Negro workers.

The struggle the Negro people are making for full emancipation is a struggle of all people, Negro and white. Freedom from chattel slavery was won by the efforts of Freedmen and slaves together with the white abolitionists. The unity of action of both Negroes and democratic minded white people won a signigicant step forward in our democratic process. So today, the precondition for fulfilling that democratic promise, the precondition for moving to make our democratic deeds match our democratic words, is first, the maximum unity of the Negro people themselves, and second, the unity of Negro and whites to fight the continuing battle for a truly democratic America.

45-10-30

Winning the struggle for full representation for the Negro people advances democracy for all people. As Negroes take their rightful places, long denied them, in Congress, the Cabinet, in judicial posts, at every level of city and state government, our American democracy will be strengthend beyond measure. When our government at every level reflects the full participation of 15 million Negro citizens, it will make the sngl most triumphant advance since Klu Klux terror forcibly overthrew the freely elected white and Negro governments of the brief but vigorous popular Reconstruction of the South just following the Civil War.

Disfranchisement of the Negro cripples democracy for both Negroes and wites, both North and South. The effort to disfranchise 4 million Negroes in the southern states through the poll tas, the white primary, violence and repression, has also resulted in disfranchising 6 million whites. Nor are the ill effects limited to the South. Disfranchsement of 10 million in the South means that a small minority in one section of the country far outwieghs and controls the destinites of a large majority in the rest of the country Thus, 7 poll tax states combined have 1 million fewer votes than the state of California, but this small electorate has 3 times the number of representation in Congress and thus 3 times the power. While California does not have a single chairmanship of any of the committees in Congress that write the laws. the 7 Southern poll tax states hold 8 powerful chairmanships.

It is clearly, therefore, a fundamental principle that every step taken to increase Negro representation in public office is a forward step not only for the Negro people but for our entire democracy. Only in this way can we hope to achieve a full functioning of our democrac , to give voice not only to the Negro people but thereby to al people.

We remind all parties that the fundamental principle which gave birth to our democracy is that no people and no section of people can be governed without its own consent and that such consent can only be obtained from the full and free participation of its own freely elected representatives. We therefore dedicate ourselves to the election and the advancement of Negro candidates at all levels of public office and for that purpose will do everything in our power to secure the nomination of such candidates by the Republican and Democratic Parties, and should they default, we will nominate such candidates.

We propose the following program and set of principles for increasing Negro representation at all levels of public office to carry out these fundamental principles:

(1) We urge a vigorous and non-partisan campaign for the registration of all Negro voters, both North and South.

(2) We call for a united effort involving Negroes in all parties, professionals as well as working men and women, clergymen, and leaders of fraternal orders to participate in choosing representatives for office and in deciding platform issues.

(3) We urge the nomination and election of Negro candidates regardless of party to provide representation for the Negro people in areas ~~xxxxxx~~ hitherto denied them.

(4) We ask for representation in municipal, state and federal courts, on all public boards and commissions in all agencies, paid or volunteer, that serve the people; we call, in short, for Negro representation in every aspect of American life.

45-10-31

STATEMENT ON NEGRO REPRESENTATION

(Adopted unanimously by the Eastern Seaboard Conference
of the Progressive Party National Committee To Elect
Negroes To Public Office)

The election of Negroes to Congressional, State and local offices is essential for the welfare and peace of our country, and the strengthening of the democratic freedoms of all peoples. Today, 15 million American Negroes are represented by two Congressmen in the national legislature which determines life and death, progress or poverty, freedom or the loss of freedom, for our people. In the major metropolitan areas of the nation, except for New York and Chicago, the great Negro populations have no representation in the Federal Congress, and have limited and inadequate representation in their city and state legislative bodies. Thus, in the city of Detroit, no Negro has been elected to the City Council which governs half a million Negroes. It is the very nullification of democracy that those who must live under the law shall not participate equally in making that law and administering it.

35-10-102

The Negro people today are leading the hardest hitting movement for the full freedom, welfare and peace of our nation. They are fighting against oppressive and intolerable violence. They are fighting against a wage differential which has as its major purpose keeping the Negro in second class citizenship in order to perpetuate high profits from the low wages of both white and Negro workers.

The struggle the Negro people are making for full emancipation is a struggle of all people, Negro and white. Freedom from chattel slavery was won by the efforts of freedmen and slaves together with the white abolitionists. The unity of action of both Negroes and democratic-minded white people won a significant step forward in our democratic process. So today, the precondition for fulfilling that democratic promise, the precondition for moving to make our democratic deeds match our democratic words, is first, the maximum unity of the Negro people themselves, and second, the unity of Negro and whites to fight the continuing battle for a truly democratic America.

Winning the struggle for full representation for the Negro people advances democracy for all people. As Negroes take their rightful places, long denied them, in Congress, the Cabinet, in judicial posts, at every level of city and state government, our American democracy will be strengthened beyond measure. When our government at every level reflects the full participation of 15 million Negro citizens, it will make the single most triumphant advance since Ku Klux terror forcibly overthrew the freely elected White and Negro governments of the brief but vigorous popular Reconstruction of the South just following the Civil War.

Disfranchisement of the Negro cripples democracy for both Negroes and whites, both North and South. The effort to disfranchise 4 million Negroes in the southern states through the poll tax, the white primary, violence and repression, has also resulted in disfranchising 6 million whites. Nor are the ill effects limited to the South. Disfranchisement of 10 million in the South means that a small minority in one section of the country far outweighs and controls the destinies of a large majority in the rest of the country. Thus,

7 poll tax states combined have 1 million fewer votes than the state of California. But this small electorate has 3 times the number of representatives in Congress and thus 3 times the power. While California does not have a single chairmanship of any of the committees in Congress that write the laws, the 7 Southern poll tax states hold 8 powerful chairmanships.

It is clearly, therefore, a fundamental principle that every step taken to increase Negro representation in public office is a forward step not only for the Negro people but for our entire democracy. We therefore state that there must be unqualified support for the candidacy of any Negro on any party platform where no such representation has been enjoyed in the past. No other standard or qualification can be imposed on such candidates except the fundamental standard that they shall provide representation to people and areas previously denied. Only in this way can we hope to achievea full functioning of our democracy, to give voice not only to the Negro people but thereby to all people. To those who would impose private partisan standards, we merely observe that the record of Negro representation in public office from any party on the important political and economic issues affecting all our people, is a record of progressive achievement and a step forward for our entire democracy.

35-10-109

We remind all parties that the fundamental principle which gave birth to our democracy is that no people and no section of people can be governed without its own consent -- and that such consent can only be obtained from the full and free participation of its own freely elected representatives. We therefore dedicate ourselves to the election and the advancement of Negro candidiates at all levels of public office.

We propose the following program and set of principles for increasing Negro representation at all levels of public office to carry out these fundamental principles:

1. We urge a vigorous and non-partisan campaign for the registration of all Negro voters, both North and South.

2. We call for a united effort involving Negroes in all parties, professionals as well as working men and women, clergymen, and leaders of fraternal orders, to participate in choosing representatives for office and in deciding platform issues.

3. We urge full and unqualified support of Negro candidates in any and all parties who will provide representation for the Negro people in areas hitherto denied them. The basic principle must be to provide representation where none exists now -- for only this will give full meaning to our democracy for both white and Negro citizens.

4. We ask for representation in municipal, state and federal courts, on all public boards and commissions in all agencies, paid or volunteer, that serve the people; we call, in short, for Negro representation in every aspect of American life.

######

Hudson Jack.
14 Assembly Dis
Just State
McCarran Act

TEL. WH 4-4100

THE SHERATON HOTEL

CHICAGO 11, ILL.

Negro & Progressive Party

July 5, 1952

35-D-110

In the revised proposal concerning Negro candidates there is some confusion of thought. The main object is as I see it, to propose a plank in the ~~Progressive~~ platform of the Progressive Party on the necessity for nominating Negro candidates for office. The arguments setting forth the advisability of this, are well-presented and are as I have said before, unanswerable. Then follows this statement:

"The Progressive Party will do everything in our power to insure the nomination of Negro candidates under conditions best calculated to guarantee their election. To that end in 1952, we will encourage and support movements for the nomination of Negro candidates by Republicans and Democrats, but should they default in this responsibility we shall participate with the Negro people in putting foward their candidates on our own ticket as independents."

This does not make sense. What is meant by "We"? If it is the Progressive Party, then it is a demand that the party encourage the candidacies of Negroes, which is right and in accord with the practice of the party. But surely it is not the function of the Progressive Party to dictate to the Republican or Democratic parties. If they have not sense enough to do what is right that is their lookout and not ours. Moreover if they do not nominate Negroes, who is this "We" who threaten to run independent tickets? If again this refers to the Progressive Party, then we run our own ~~the~~ ticket and not an "independent" ticket. If the "we" refers to some group outside the Progressive Party, they have of course a perfect right to run their own candidates but not on the Progressive ticket.

If Negro candidates do not appear on the Progressive ticket, where

any person thinks they should, then that person has a right to bolt the ticket, but he has no right to ask the party to bolt its own ticket. A person may and must strive to secure the nomination which he favors but in the end he must submit to the decision of the majority so long as he remains a party member. This is democracy.

Again in the third paragraph, of the program is this statement "We urge the nomination and election of Negro candidates, regardless of party to provide representation for the Negro people in areas hitherto denied them."

This is a proposed plank which denies the very basis of party organization. The platform is what the party lays down as its bid for power. How then can it nominate candidates who do not stand on that platform? Could Republicans be asked to nominate candidates who did not accept their platform.

A Party cannot be asked to head a movement against itself. It can be asked to adopt the proper platform. If it does not do so, then voters can cast their ballots against it. But no sane party can adopt a plank, saying virtually that their onw candidates do not and need not stand on the party platform.

What Negroes ask and should ask of the Progressive Party is especial effort to select qualified Negro candidates for office and to do this in consultation with Negro leaders voters. Then they ask Negroes to sup port the Progressive because of its platform

PROGRESSIVE PARTY

17 WEST 45th STREET
NEW YORK 36, N. Y.

JUDSON 6-2335

Chairman
Elmer A. Benson

Secretary and Campaign Manager
C. B. Baldwin

Co-Chairman
Paul Robeson

Vice-Chairmen
Hugh Bryson
Senora B. Lawson

July 24, 1952

TO: Campaign Committee members

FROM: C. B. Baldwin
Secretary & Campaign Manager

SUBJECT: Meeting of Committee

The Campaign Committee will meet on Friday, August 1st, at 2:00 PM at the national office, 17 West 45th Street.

As you know, this will be the first meeting since our National Convention of July 4-6. At this meeting, a full discussion will be had of the results of the two old party conventions, and plans will be made for the campaign of the Progressive Party which will be conducted from now through November. It is, therefore, very important that we have a full attendance at this meeting.

Please return the enclosed card notifying us that you will be present.

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PROGRESSIVE PARTY

17 WEST 45th STREET
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Hugh Bryson
Senora B. Lawson

July 31, 1952

Dr. and Mrs. W. E. B. DuBois
35 Grace Court
Brooklyn, New York

Dear Dr. DuBois and Shirley:

Sometime ago, Dr. DuBois wrote that provided Shirley's book was finished, you would be available for two or three weeks starting September 15th, for the Progressive Party Campaign. As is usual, I regret to say, in a situation where the political party is understaffed, and the political atmosphere is difficult, plans for campaign tours usually remain tentative until the meeting actually takes place. (I really don't mean to sound so bitter).

At the moment, there are two specific dates which I hope you can accept. The first is the Pennsylvania State Convention, which will be held in Philadelphia on Saturday, September 13th. The Pennsylvania Party would like Dr. DuBois to speak in the afternoon. The second is the Massachusetts State Convention, which will be held in Boston on Sunday, September 14th. Vincent Hallinan will be at both Conventions, and we are most anxious to have Dr. DuBois speak with Mr. Hallinan.

25-30-11

I am fully aware that both these dates are in advance of September 15th. Nevertheless, I have gotten up enough courage to ask you for them.

It looks as though the Boston Convention may be followed by a week's tour of the New England States. I tell you this only to warn you of a future request.

You will be interested to know that the Massachusetts Progressive Party has just completed their drive for signatures to put the Party on the ballot. They accomplished the herculean job of getting 82,000 signatures in the state. When that is possible, there is great hope for the progressive cause in this country.

Beanie tells me that he spoke with Shirley about the Birdthday Dinner. It will give me great pleasure in a few days to send you two tickets, and I look forward to seeing you at the Dinner, if not before.

Cordially yours,

Lillian Baldwin

LB:gp

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August 5th, 1952

Mrs. Lillian Baldwin
Progressive Party
17 West 45 Street
New York, N.Y.

My dear Lillian:

Your cordial note written July 31 reached me promptly August 4th so I rushedo answer.

I should be glad to speak in Philadelphia September 13th and in Boston September 14th and to consider a lecture trip in New England thereafter, but may I repeat what I have said to your hard-pressed husband. For this activity I must be paid with fees in addition to expenses. Otherwise I simply can not undertake this work.

He will remember that I prepared a difficult speech and made a trip to Chicago, for which as yet I have received nothing except thanks, expenses and pin money.

Break this to him gently but firmly.

Yours with love,

DB:lh

W.E.B. Du Bois

25-30-12

PROGRESSIVE PARTY

17 WEST 45th STREET
NEW YORK 36, N. Y.

JUDSON 6-2335

Chairman
Elmer A. Benson

Secretary and Campaign Manager
C. B. Baldwin

Co-Chairman
Paul Robeson

Vice-Chairmen
Hugh Bryson
Senora B. Lawson

August 11, 1952

85-30-22

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
23 West 26th Street,
New York 10, N. Y.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Thank you for your letter of August 5th in which you agreed to speak in Philadelphia on September 13th and in Boston on September 14th. Both Philadelphia and Boston have told me that they will be delighted to pay an honorarium and expenses. I have arbitrarily set the figure at $100 for each and I hope that you will find this satisfactory. Both Philadelphia and Boston have assured me that this sum will be paid you immediately after your appearance.

I have spoken to my hard-pressed husband very firmly and not so gently....but the influence of a wife goes only so far, as Shirley will tell you, and I must leave it to him from there on.

I will send you further details about the two meetings as soon as I can.

Love,

Lillian

Lillian H. Baldwin

PROGRESSIVE PARTY

17 WEST 45th STREET
NEW YORK 36, N. Y.

JUDSON 6-2335

Chairman
Elmer A. Benson

Secretary and Campaign Manager
C. B. Baldwin

Co-Chairman
Paul Robeson

Vice-Chairmen
Hugh Bryson
Senora B. Lawson

August 14, 1952

Miss Lillian Hyman
23 West 26th Street
New York 10, New York

Dear Miss Hyman:

This will acknowledge your letter of August 12th inquiring about figures on the number of women who have voted in past elections.

We do not have anything in this office that gives very much information on this question. The following figures I obtained by phone this morning from the American Institute of Public Opinion (Gallup Poll). Gallup estimates that in the 1948 presidential election 22 million women and 27 million men voted. On the basis of a further survey he estimates that 26 million women and 29 million men will vote in 1952. In a July 15, 1952 release Gallup reported on a recent poll which asked "did you vote in 1948?" women answered 58% yes and 42% no; men answered 72% yes and 28% no. In the spring, some six months prior to the presidential elections of 1944, 1948, and 1952, Gallup asked "Have you given much or little thought to the presidential elections?" Women answered in 1944, 30% much thought, in 1948, 34% much thought, in 1952 40% much thought.

George Gallup's "The Political Almanac 1952" gives the following brief section on this subject beginning on page 83.

> "Such evidence as there is points to a lower voting rate among women than among men except in the World War II elections of 1942 and 1944.
>
> This is borne out by registration figures in the last Presidential election year before the war, 1940, in those areas in which registration was reported by sex. For that year the male proportion of registration in several areas surveyed by the Institue ranged from a low of 51% in the city of Boston, to a high of 56% estimated by the State of Pennsylvania.
>
> In 1942 and 1944, among civilian voters, the vote of women equalled and passed in numbers the vote of men. The number of women potential voters (adult citizens) became greater than the number of men (among civilians) for the first time in 1944. In New York City, where all persons voting in an election are required to register in that same year, 1944 was the first year in which women registrants outnumbered men. In that year 54% of the registered civilian voters were women compared to 45% in 1940 and 42% in 1936.

An actual determination, be sampling methods, of the ratio of men to women was made by the American Institute of Public Opinion in 1942. This survey was conducted by having interviewers count voters by sex as they went to vote at their polling places. A sample of the voting places in this survey revealed that in 1942, 53% of the voters were women and 47% men.

In 1946 men resumed the lead in the registration in New York City with only 46% of the registered voters being women, only slightly greater than in 1940."

I am enclosing copies of letters that I have written to the Gallup organization and the National office of the National League of Women Voters. I will send you immediately any information received from the. I am sorry that we do not have any additional information on this subject. It also occurs to me that Mr. Barney Conal of the American Management Counsel at 15 West 46th Street, JUdson 6-4158, may have considerable data on women voters. Mr. Conal is an outstanding authority on election questions. I am sure he would give you any information he has.

Yours truly,

Luke Wilson

LW:JS

[ENC.]

25-40-8

August 14, 1952

National League of Women Voters
1026 17th Street, N.W.
Washington, District of Columbia

Dear Madam:

I called your New York office today with an inquiry regarding women voters, and was referred to you. I would like to ascertain the actual or estimated number of women who voted in the last ten presidential elections from 1920 through 1948. If there have been any studies or estimates of the number of women voters broken down by regions, states, or political parties I would also like to obtain them.

I realize that it is impossible to get exact figures on this question but I am aware that some states report registration data divided between men and women. Also I assume that some polls have been taken to ascertain the approximate number of women voters.

Knowing your organizations' interest in the important question of increasing voting in general, and particularly by women, I assume that you are in possession of the results of whatever surveys have been made on this question. I would appreciate your sending me any publications and reports you have on this subject, or referring me to what other source might have them.

Yours truly,

Luke Wilson

LW:JB

PROGRESSIVE PARTY

17 WEST 45th STREET
NEW YORK 36, N. Y.

JUDSON 6-2335

Chairman
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C. B. Baldwin

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Paul Robeson

Vice-Chairmen
Hugh Bryson
Senora B. Lawson

August 19, 1952

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
35 Grace Court
Brooklyn, New York

Dear Dr. DuBois:

You must never underestimate the power of a wife. That is lesson A for today.

I am enclosing a check for $250.00 which I assure you needed no firmness to get - only money in the bank. I know that Beanie is chagrined that we were unable to send this to you before now, but I also know, that you both understand and have sympathy for the reasons.

Cordially,

Lillian

LB:gp

Lillian Baldwin

Enclosed

85-36-2

PROGRESSIVE PARTY

17 WEST 45th STREET
NEW YORK 36, N. Y.

JUdson 6-2335

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Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Dr. Robert Morss Lovett

Chairman
Elmer A. Benson

Co-Chairmen
Hugh Bryson
Paul Robeson

Vice-Chairmen
Hugh DeLacy
Rev. Charles A. Hill
Senora B. Lawson
Alice F. Liveright

Treasurer
Katharine A. Van Orden

. . .

Secretary and Campaign Manager
C. B. Baldwin

25-30-7

August 25, 1952

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn, New York

Dear Dr. DuBois:

This morning I had a telephone call from James Lipsett of Easton, Pennsylvania. He has apparently been trying to reach you unsuccessfully and therefore, telephoned me asking me to get the following message to you. The Lehigh Valley Progressive Forum has engaged you, I understand, for September 6th. They urgently request that this date be postponed until October 4th or October 11th, whichever is most convenient for you. I promised to pass on this message to you and said that I would ask you to communicate with Mr. Lipsett directly. His address is Lehigh Valley Progressive Forum, 721 Hamilton Street, Easton, Pennsylvania. The telephone number is Easton 2-0689.

The Pennsylvania Progressive Party requests that you be prepared to give the keynote address at the convention on September 13th at 3:00 P.M. They hope, of course, that you are planning to arrive somewhat in advance of that hour. Following the convention there will be a fund raising dinner which they would like to have you attend but at which you will not be expected to speak. Following the fund raising dinner there will be a mass meeting and their request to me today is that you make a brief appearance at the mass meeting with a very short speech by way of greeting suggesting that you may be able to use an excerpt from your afternoon speech. The proposal is that you then take a sleeper to Boston.

I would appreciate hearing from you as to whether or not these arrangements are within reason and acceptable to you. I would also like to know whether or not Shirley plans to accompany you as I had anticipated.

I will write you again concerning the plans for the Boston meeting as soon as I hear from them.

Sincerely yours,

Lillian

Lillian Baldwin

LB:JS

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PROGRESSIVE PARTY

17 WEST 45th STREET
NEW YORK 36, N. Y.

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Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
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Alice F. Liveright

Treasurer
Katharine A. Van Orden

• • •

Secretary and Campaign Manager
C. B. Baldwin

35-30-32

September 5, 1952

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
31 Grace Court,
Brooklyn, New York

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Our energetic state of Ohio has made me the following request: Can Dr. DuBois and Mrs. DuBois (i.e. Shirley Graham) make a tour of Ohio as follows:

Cleveland, October 7
Youngstown, October 8
Akron, October 9
Dayton, October 10

The tour will involve one speech in each place for you and probably one appearance each day for Shirley.

If you decide to accept these dates, I amy decide to ask you to go one from Ohio to Milwaukee and Minneapolis. This Milwaukee and Minneapolis appearances would be with Mr. Hallinan.

Ohio is anxious to give as much time and energy as possible to the preparations of these meetings should you accept them. Therefore, I would be grateful (and they even more so,) if I could have your reply with your usual dispatch.

Love,
Lillian

Lillian H. Baldwin

P.S. No secretary, efficient or not, wrote this....as you can see from the erasures!

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112

L	$ 7 00
BR	1 00
AC	3 50
R	2 50
L	3 00
	57 50

PROGRESSIVE PARTY

17 WEST 45th STREET
NEW YORK 36, N. Y.

JUdson 6-2335

Honorary Chairmen
Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
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Treasurer
Katharine A. Van Orden

• • •

Secretary and
Campaign Manager
C. B. Baldwin

25-30-33

September 8, 1952

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn, New York

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Thank you for your very brief and very acceptable letter of September 6th.

Massachusetts reminds me that this is their fifth annual convention. They thought you might like to be aware of this fact in preparing your speech.

!! Will you let me know how you plan to get to Philadelphia, and what train you are taking. The Philadelphia Committee would like to meet you and escort you to the Convention. This, of course, is on September 13th.

I am arranging for you to take Eastern Airlines flight 532 leaving Philadelphia at 7:05 p.m. Standard time and arriving in Boston at 9:15 p.m. Standard time. You will be met at the Boston Airport and taken to your hotel.

Love,

Lillian

Lillian H. Baldwin

September 9, 1952

Mrs. Lillian Baldwin
Progressive Party
17 West 45 Street
New York 36, N.Y.

Dear Lillian:

I will remember that this is the fifth Massachusetts convention.

I plan to leave New York at 12:30 p.m. Daylight Saving Time, via the Pennsylvania Railroad, arriving at the 30th Street Station at 2:09 p.m.

The flight from Philadelphia to Boston is all right.

Very sincerely yours,

DB:lh

W.E.B. Du Bois

September 16, 1952

Mrs. Lillian Baldwin
Progressive Party
17 West 45 St.
New York, N.Y.

My dear Lillian:

I spoke in Philadelphia and Boston according to schedule.

The Philadelphia people paid my plane fare to Boston, and the Boston people paid my expenses of return to New York and hotel bill, at $100

The Philadelphia office still owes me $100 plus my train fare, which was $3.52.

Yours, with love,

DB:lh

W.E.B. Du Bois

PROGRESSIVE PARTY

17 WEST 45th STREET
NEW YORK 36, N. Y.

JUdson 6-2335

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Treasurer
Katharine A. Van Orden

• • •

Secretary and Campaign Manager
C. B. Baldwin

September 18, 1952

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn, New York

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

Thank you for the letter which I received from you yesterday. I am most unhappy that the Philadelphia committee did not do as I had asked them to do, which was to be sure that you received both your expenses and your honorarium before you left the city. I have written to them and will do everything I can to see that this is paid promptly.

At your convenience, could you give me an answer to the following questions:

1. Would you prefer to travel to Ohio by train or plane?

2. Does Shirley plan to accompany you? (Ohio has what I feel to be a very true appreciation for female powers, and would like to have Shirley).

3. Would an honorarium of $250 for your four appearances in Ohio be satisfactory to you? You and I have never really discussed this, and up to now, I have always set the figure of $100 for each appearance. However, in this case, where you will be appearing four times in the same state, we wondered whether you would be willing to do this for the figure I have named above.

It is possible that I may want to ask you to extend your Ohio trip into Wisconsin and Minnesota. However, I did not do

25-30-13

12 45
12 35

want to talk with the state directors about this before I know whether or not you would be willing to make the additional trip. The dates would be October 12, 13 and 14. If you say yes, I will go ahead with my plan. If you say no, then our states cannot be disappointed because they do not yet know what my plan is.

Love,

Lillian

Lillian H. Baldwin

25-30-14

[Progressive Ply.]

September 17, 1952

Mrs. Lillian Baldwin
Progressive Party
17 West 45 St.
New York 36, N.Y.

Dear Mrs. Baldwin:

Will you ask the Publicity Department of the Progressive Party to tell me some of the provisions for registering the third party in Illinois, and just why it is that this is so difficult to accomplish?

Also, if there are any other states with similar laws and hindrances, I should like to know just what they are.

Very sincerely yours,

DB:lh

W.E.B. Du Bois

September 19, 1952

Mr. C.B. Baldwin
Progressive Party
17 West 45 Street
New York, N.Y.

My dear Mr. Baldwin:

Can your office furnish me, before Hallinan's dinner, some data concerning Harry Bridges' Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union.

I want to know what it has accomplished, its membership, and what activities it is engaged in at present.

I shall be very glad if you can get me some facts on this matter.

Very sincerely yours,

DB:lh

W.E.B. Du Bois

Minutes of Meeting of National Committee

PROGRESSIVE PARTY

Broadwood Hotel
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

September 20-21, 1952

PRESENT:

Members

C. B. Baldwin, Conn.
Jesse Campbell, N.J.
Hugh DeLacy, Ohio
Alton H. Finck, Pa.
Thomas J. Fitzpatrick, Pa.
Zalmon Garfield, Pa.
John E. Gillespie, Pa.
William Glenn, Mich.
Marie Reed Haug, Ohio
Erma Henderson, Mich.
Verda E. Hunt, N.J.
James Imbrie, N.J.
Al Janney, Ill.
Senora B. Lawson, Va.
Alice F. Liveright, Pa.
Florence H. Luscomb, Mass.
John Marsalka, Conn.
Mel B. Mitchell, Ohio
Willard B. Ransom, Ind.
Eslanda Robeson, Conn.
Paul Robeson, N. Y.
Don Rothenberg, Ohio
Arthur Stein, D.C.
Donald Stephens, Del.
Pauline Taylor, Ohio
J.C. Telfor, Va.
Arthur R. Travis, N.J.
Alexander Wright, Pa.

Others

Mary S. Kalb, Va.
Charles Kramer, N. Y.
Jack Lee, Mass.
Robert Lugan, Pa.
Mildred McGurty, Tenn.
Lee Morgan, Ohio
Henry C. Moss, Ala.
Mr. & Mrs. Wm. Muk, Pa.
Tillman Oglesby, Jr., Pa.
Hugh Mulzac, N. Y.
Arnold Perl, N. Y.
Tabitha A. Petran, N. Y.
William Price, N.Y.
John W. Prince, Va.
Pearl A. Rhoades, Md.
C. Robinson, Va.
Elsa Sacco, Pa.
S. O. Shachter, Pa.
Jerome Shore, Mich.
Kent A. Smitherman, N.J.
Beatrice Spence, Ky.
Mrs. Donald Stephens, Del.
Emma Storey, Pa.
Edward S. Thixenia, Mass.
Esther Tice, Ind.
Harold Turner, N.Y.
Mary Tuvim, N.Y.
Marian Wasserman, N.Y.
Luke Wilson, Mass.
Robert Winstow, Pa.
Anne Zucker, Pa.

Others

John Abt, N.Y.
Stacey Adams, Texas
Horace V. Alexander, Calif.
Geraldine T. Barnett, Ky.
Mr. & Mrs. Walter E. Barnett, Ky.
Milton Bates, Md.
Morton Bloom, N. J.
Anita Blumenfeld, Ohio
Louis Burnham, N. Y.
Thelma Dale, N. Y.
Hester DeLacy, Ohio
John H. Dunn, Ohio
Gertrude Evans, D.C.
Nina Evans, N.Y.
Winifred Feise, La.
Nancy B. Hamilton, Ky.
Catherine J. Harley, Pa.
Fred Haug, Ohio
John L. Holton, Pa.
Priscilla Browne Holton, Pa.
Mrs. James Imbrie, N. J.
Margaret Jackson, Va.

PRESIDING: Thomas J. Fitzpatrick
Senora B. Lawson
Alice Liveright

SATURDAY SESSION - 4:00 P.M.

MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE TO ELECT NEGROES TO PUBLIC OFFICE: The National Committee meeting was preceeded by a meeting of the Committee to Elect Negroes to Public Office which convened at 11:00 A.M. and adjourned at 3:00 P.M. Reports of the decisions and recommendations of the committee are set forth in these minutes.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY: Mr. Baldwin presented the Secretary's report, a copy of which is enclosed with these minutes. Consideration of the Secretary's report opened with a discussion of those sections of the report dealing with the Korean War. It was the judgment of the National Committee that while the question of peace in Korea has occupied a central place in the party's election campaign, the urgency of this issue and the necessity of breaking through to the people upon it has not been fully appreciated either by the National Office or by the state organizations. The Committee agreed on the necessity of raising the level of the campaign on this issue during the weeks remaining before the election. It designated a sub-committee to report back to the next session on a detailed program of action on this question.

It was agreed that the first order of business at the Sunday session should be consideration of the section of the national platform relating to genocide, and that following the discussion of that question, discussion of the Secretary's report would be resumed.

Meeting adjourned 5:00 P.M.

SUNDAY SESSION

PLATFORM SECTION ON GENOCIDE: Mr. Willard Ransom, Chairman of the Committee to Elect Negroes to Public Office, stated the question which had been referred by the Convention to the National Committee for final decision. He pointed out that the convention platform committee had unanimously recommended a section of the platform which characterizes the persecution and violence against the Negro people as "approaching what is defined as genocide under the United Nations Convention against genocide." He further stated that an amendment was offered on the floor of the convention, amending the quoted language to read "constitutes genocide under the United Nations Convention against genocide" and that, after prolonged debate on the convention floor, the question had been referred to the National Committee for final decision, with the understanding that the National office would provide financial assistance to assure the attendance of a representative group of southern delegates at the discussion.

Mr. Ransom further reported that the Committee to Elect Negroes to Public Office had discussed the question so referred to the National Committee at its Saturday session, and that this discussion had been followed by a further discussion in which all of the southern delegates in attendance at the meeting had participated. He stated that the southern delegates' meeting unanimously recommended that the platform section on genocide remain in the form proposed by the Convention Platform Committee, and that the amendment offered on the floor of the Convention be rejected.

Mr. Ransom then moved the adoption of this recommendation by the National Committee.

A full discussion of the question followed. At the conclusion of the discussion a vote was taken and Mr. Ransom's motion was adopted by the affirmative vote of all those in attendance at the meeting with the exception of Mr. Thomas Fitzpatrick who asked that his vote be recorded in the negative.

CONTINUATION OF DISCUSSION OF THE SECRETARY'S REPORT: REPORT OF SUBCOMMITTEE ON KOREAN WAR: Mrs. Haug reported the recommendations of the Subcommittee appointed at the previous session to prepare a program of action on the issue of peace in Korea. A full discussion of the recommendations of the subcommittee followed. At the conclusion of which the report, as amended, was adopted. A copy of the report and recommendations of the sub-committee continuing the additional proposals made in the course of the discussion, is enclosed.

WOMEN'S COMMITTEE: Discussion followed on the key role of women both in the fight for peace in Korea and in support of the candidacy of Mrs. Bass. At the conclusion of the discussion, Mrs. Erma Henderson moved that, in conformity with the recommendation of the Women's panel of the National Convention, the National Committee establish a Women's Committee. The motion was unanimously adopted and all women in attendance at the meeting were asked to participate in the organization of a women's committee immediately upon the adjournment of the National Committee.

LABOR COMMITTEE: The Committee then discussed the need for greater attention to the development of the campaign among the working people and the projection of our program in a way which will make its greatest appeal to them and win their support. At the conclusion of the discussion Mr. Fitzpatrick moved that the National Committee establish a Labor Committee to guide the work of the party on this question. The motion was unanimously adopted.

APPROVAL OF SECRETARY'S REPORT: After further discussion, the Secretary's report was unanimously approved.

BALLOT SITUATION: Mr. Bloom reported that the Progressive Party has been officially certified on the ballot in the following states: California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, Montana, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Texas, Virginia, Vermont and Washington.

It is expected that the Progressive Party will also be on the ballot in the following states, where petition campaigns are now under way: Minnesota, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Utah, Wisconsin, and possibly Arizona and Wyoming.

A number of the delegates then related the various experiences they had had in their petition campaigns. Mr. Janney for Illinois, and Mr. Rothenberg for Ohio, reported that those two states would carry on a write-in campaign.

Motion was made and carried to adopt the report made by Mr. Bloom.

ADDRESSES BY MR. AND MRS. HALLINAN: Mr. and Mrs. Hallinan were welcomed to the meeting and addressed the National Committee.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE TO ELECT NEGROES TO PUBLIC OFFICE: Mr. Ransom, the Chairman and Miss Dale, the Secretary of the committee, reported for the committee. A copy of their report is enclosed. After discussion, the report was unanimously adopted.

FINANCES: Mr. Baldwin reported on the seriousness of the financial problem and that as a bare minimum the national office was in need of $35,000 to carry on the campaign until November 4. He further reported that he had met with a number of state directors the night before and had discussed quotas. He thereupon proposed the following state quotas:

California	3500	Washington	250
Connecticut	500	Oregon	250
Delaware	200	D.C.	500
Illinois	2000	Colorado	250
Indiana	1000	Iowa	100
Massachusetts	1500	Kentucky	100
Michigan	1500	Maine	100
Minnesota	1000	Missouri	100
New Jersey	2000	Montana	300
New York	15000	New Hampshire	100
Ohio	1500	New Mexico	100
Pennsylvania	1500	Rhode Island	300
Maryland	300	Wisconsin	200

Representatives of the following states agreed to accept their respective quotas: Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Indiana, D.C., Ohio, Michigan, Delaware, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Maryland. Representatives from the states of Illinois and California agreed to report the proposed quotas to their state organizations with the recommendation that they be accepted. At the conclusion of the discussion, the financial report was adopted.

RESOLUTIONS: The National Office was instructed to issue the following statements, copies of which are enclosed:

(1) Statement on the Korean War.

(2) Statement on the new Smith Act Prosecutions.

(3) Statement on campaign to secure maximum registration of Negro voters.

(4) Statement on Bridges case.

(5) Statement on supporting International Harvesters strike.

REV. CHARLES HILL: It was announced that Rev. Hill of Detroit was unable to attend the meeting because of illness. Motion was made and carried to send him greetings from the National Committee with best wishes for speedy recovery.

Meeting adjourned 4:50 P.M.

[Progressive Pty.]

Report by C. B. Baldwin
National Committee Meeting
Broadwood Hotel
Philadelphia, Pa.
September 20-21, 1952

This National Committee meeting is taking place as we end the first stages of the campaign and begin the intensive last six weeks before the elections.

The big job of placing the party on the ballot has, in the main, been completed. Mr. Hallinan has now been actively campaigning for four weeks and Mrs. Bass is about to start her second swing across the country. After a period of shadow-boxing between the two old party candidates, the major lines of their campaigns have now become clear.

The National Committee is therefore in a position, this weekend, to draw on the experiences we have gathered since our convention and to shape our activity for the six final and crucial weeks of the campaign. My opening remarks are intended to suggest outlines for discussion at this meeting.

First, we can say with pride that we have reached our first goal, the goal we set ourselves a year ago August at Minneapolis. We have put peace on the ballot. The American people do have a choice. We have made it possible in at least 30 states for 82% of the American voters to have an alternative in the coming elections to the war policies of the two old parties. We are the only party in this campaign that is bringing the issues to the people.

Second, I think we have learned an invaluable lesson in these preliminary stages of the campaign. Where we have reached the people with our program, we find a heartening response. The evidence is so widespread that I cannot overemphasize it, because it bears directly on the main problem of our campaign. The plain fact is - and I am in a good position to know - that we are finding more response to our program in 1952 than 1948.

Let me cite some specific examples. Others will be given in our report on the ballot situation. In Massachusetts, in a terrific campaign led by Walter O'Brien and Florence Luscomb, some 83,000 names were secured to our ballot petitions. Not all these may be votes, but the important thing is that the rate of rejections was low, that our workers secured names in areas they would have considered cold and unsympathetic in 1948.

In Indiana, in a very short period, a heroic handful of workers, Negro and white, led by Mike Ransom, Esther Tice, Lydia Newvelt, and Hester and Hugh DeLacy, secured 11,000 signatures principally in Gary and Indianapolis, among steel workers and auto workers, among Negro and white families.

The same story has been repeated in every state that has had a petition campaign. Where we have gone to the people, they have shown by their interest in signing our petitions, in the most concrete way possible, that they are receptive to our program. And the same is true of the non-Progressive Party groups to which Mrs. Bass, in particular, and Mr. Hallinan, have brought our program for the first time.

What is the main problem of our campaign? It is, quite simply, to let the people, and enough people, know about our candidates and our program. This is the central question to which the National Committee must address itself. How do we break through the conspiracy of silence that has systematically kept our candidates and our campaign from the people? How can we break through the iron curtain used to prevent the people from knowing that there is a genuine alternative to the two old parties and their programs? I might say that this iron curtain is a tribute to our campaign. The backers of the two old parties realize that once the people know about our candidates and our program, the response will be great, whether measured by votes, by influence, or by the pressures it will generate against both old parties.

It might be useful to tackle the problem in terms of how we have already broken through the iron curtain. First, as you already know, we have been able, through a persistent and uphill battle, to put our candidates on a few invaluable nation-wide television and radio broadcasts. These have been effective. It has meant a terrific policing job for the National Office and the state staffs to keep after the radio and television stations to see to it that they obeyed the law. We have made friends with the people and earned the enmity of the big broadcasters.

Second, public meetings of Mr. Hallinan and Mrs. Bass have helped to break through, but in a more limited way. Outstandingly successful meetings have been held in some parts of the country, particularly on the west coast, where there has been proper preparation in advance of the meetings. Elsewhere, I do not think we have fully realized the potentialities of our candidates and their real drawing power. They bear an enormous burden in this campaign - but they want an even bigger one.

In the third place, effective use of radio and in some cases television, has been made locally. In Philadelphia and in Detroit, local paid radio programs have been carried on that have built audiences for our party and candidates. Protest against the iron curtain has brought radio interviews and free radio time in other places. Persistence in keeping after the radio and television stations, ingenuity in making every possible use of our candidates, have brought results.

Mrs. Bass has been interviewed on popular radio programs in Cleveland and in Pittsburgh, among others. In Philadelphia, Mr. Hallinan had a 2 hour radio program answering phoned in questions. Continued protest for equal rights on the radio and television will give us time.

The same is true of the press. Our worst press is the big metropolitan press. It has not only arrogantly displayed its venality and corruption, but is conscienceless in its efforts to keep us from the people and to demonstrate in a far more profound way than President Truman and Mr. Stevenson cry about, that it is a one-party press. It is a one-program press, giving equal time to both the parties that support that program.

The experience enforces the need for active use of the GUARDIAN and FREEDOM.

But the point is that we must protest. In New York, we may not get too far with the lords of the press. But we get something. Elsewhere in the country, a determined and systematic campaign will bring us notices.

We now face the crucial six weeks of the campaign. We must use every possible means of reaching broader audiences with our candidates and message. I want to point out a few of these means in addition to those I have mentioned for your consideration. I do not think we fully realize what a real opportunity in this campaign is afforded by the character and person of Mrs. Bass.

It is apparent all over the country that the Negro people who have in the past voted for the Democratic Party are repelled by the presence of Sparkman on the ticket with his unrelieved record against any civil rights program. The Negro press reflects a strong disgust with both old parties. Stevenson has not convinced the rank and file of the Negro people that his stand is more than a states rights stand on civil rights. And Eisenhower, basking in the rebel yells of the Dixiecrats, is no alternative.

Mrs. Bass is rooted in the Negro community. Our campaign must do everything possible to bring her directly before the Negro people, to speak at Negro churches and before organizations of the Negro people, as she has done so effectively in Pittsburgh, in Newark, in St. Louis, and elsewhere. We must arrange that her own people see for themselves that for the first time in history a Negro woman is running for the vicepresidency and carries the message that only a resounding vote of protest against both old parties and their systematic betrayals will bring civil rights. But this means arrangements; it means a little care and planning; it means discretion and awareness to bring Mrs. Bass before the largest possible organizations and groups of the Negro people, to get her on local radio programs, to arrange interviews with the press and particularly the Negro press, and to publicize her appearances properly.

Second, we have a similar challenge to reach labor directly with Mr. Hallinan at plant gates, on the streets, and other places where people congregate. But these also require adequate preparations. It means leaflet distribution both inside and outside the plant and on the streets before the meetings. It means ensuring proper mechanical arrangements so that Mr. Hallinan will be heard. Despite the synthetic rush of labor leaders to the Stevenson camp, rest assured that, as our petition campaigns amply prove, the rank and file of labor are not sold on either of the two old parties and in truth, welcome the only kind of change that means a real change. But we must bring that program to them - and one of the best ways is by carefully planning good plant gate meetings.

There are other ways, too. The states and every member of the Progressive Party must see to it that every opportunity is taken to present our candidates and our program on forums, whether of labor, fraternal, church or other local organizations. Our members should engage in letter-writing campaigns, challenging the two old parties to debates on the real issues, demanding to be heard and that our candidates be heard. There is a strong feeling of fair play in the American

people; their organizations do not find it easy to resist the demand for equal presentation of our point of view.

But with all these efforts, the fact remains that the one way to ensure voes is to reach the people directly on the issues. We have launched the campaign for ending the war in Korea through our post card campaign. This is the major action on which we ask all the states to concentrate during the next six weeks. Based on the experience of our petition campaigns, there is no question in our minds but that this is the most effective single way of reaching the people. It means, first of all, getting our own people out to distribute the post cards and talk to the people. This is not a campaign of throw-aways; it is a campaign in which Progressives must visit house to house and canvass with the post cards. That is our big issue; and that is our best way of reaching the American people on the one issue which worries them most and on which there is the greatest agreement with our program.

The Korean post card campaign must be carried out systematically. We must set state quotas, break those quotas down into city, town and ward quotas. And we must check up on our members doing the rewarding work of meeting people face to face on the most important and dramatic issue.

Finally, I would mention two additional avenues for breaking through the curtain of silence and reaching the people. That is the activities around our local and congressional candidates, and around local issues. And by our candidates, I also mean those candidates whom we support in local elections even though they are not Progressive Party candidates. I think particularly of the candidacy of Reuben Borough in California where an unexampled opportunity has been offered to us to work in the broadest possible fashion, in every group, because the Knowland candidacy on both the Republican and Democratic tickets demonstrates conclusively that we offer the only alternative. There is the campaign around Corliss Lamont for Senator in New York - where he is opposed by Dewey's man Ives on the Republican ticket, a political hack named Cashmore on the Democratic ticket, and a Liberal Party candidate who endorses the program of both his opponents but is entered to spite the Democratic bosses. I think of Katharine Van Orden's candidacy in New Jersey, where both her opponents are right out of the top drawer of Wall Street and the military.

Equally important and highly significant are the Negro candidates whom we are supporting, who are able to bring the real issues of the campaign and particularly the issue of Negro representation into their own communities and into the white communities as well. These candidacies, particularly coaltions, not only reach the people, but exert enormous pressures on the two old parties for civil rights. I would also strongly recommend the organization of delegations to every congressional candidate, demanding a simple and clear cut program that goes beyond their respective platform platitudes.

In the same way, we must redouble our efforts in the closing days of the campaign around those local issues which have aroused the people and demand political solutions. In New Jersey, the Progressive Party has effectively led in building up resistance to the end of rent controls in a number of towns. In these past few weeks, when millions of children have gone back into overcrowded schools -- how many of our Progressive Party organizations have responded to the demand of parents to protest against bad school conditions, against Jim Crow in the school systems, and relating these to the broader issues of the campaign?

Prices have gone to an all-time high; there is much grumbling. But how many leaflet distributions have been made about high prices in your localities? How many Progressive Party organizations have brought our program into the meetings Tighe Woods is holding all over the country? There is an important strike in the Mid-west. What support are we organizing for the men on strike and linking their demands to our program?

I have stressed practical devices and tactics in this report because these are the only ways that we can solve our major problem: reaching the people. The great paradox of this election is that while we are weaker organizationally than in 1948, our program has greater support among the people. They have learned in four years. In 1948 we warned of war. We were a voice in the wilderness. Today, the two old parties' prattle about their devotion to "peace" cannot hide from the American people the bitter reality of a war in Korea.

And we alone of the three parties voice the sentiment of the majority for an end to that senseless slaughter. On civil rights, both old parties stand convicted of arrant betrayal -- convicted by their record of four years, by their platforms, by their candidates. And to a lesser extent, the rank and file of labor recognizes that the battle of the two old parties for their vote in 1952 is a battle over words and not over actions and realizable promises.

The character of the Eisenhower campaign has naturally aroused deep opposition, particularly among labor groups. It has led to the endorsement of his opponent by the CIO, and for the first time in its history, probably by the AF of L.

How do we meet the lesser evil problem? The real answer is to reach the people affirmatively with our own candidates and our own stand. Let the people know that there is only one genuine alternative in opposition to Republican reaction -- that there is a way to protest effectively -- by backing our program and our candidates. That is why I have spent so much time on this problem in this report.

How do we present our program and our candidates? I think that we must start with where people are in their own thinking. We cannot ignore their fear of the Republican Party. We made that mistake in 1948 and we don't intend to repeat it. We must strike our strongest blows against the Republican Party, its candidates and program -- its backers, its liberation policy, its Taft domestic policy, its McCarthy's and Nixons, its deep corruption, its ignoring of the demands of the Negro people for civil rights.

Certainly we cannot concentrate our fire on the Democrats as the main enemy; we must make the Republicans the main target for they most concretize the real dangers. No one, I am sure, will make the worse mistake of saying it would be a good thing if the Republicans win. Centering our attack on the Republicans, we must then go on to demonstrate, concretely and specifically, that the Democrats do not offer a genuine alternative to the Republicans and are therefore neither the party of opposition to Republican reaction the people fear, nor the party that can and will carry out an affirmative program to meet the people's needs.

I think it is easier to demonstrate this in 1952 than it was in 1948. But I mean demonstrate and not retreat into formulas. People have had four years of experience. Not only have the Democrats broken their 1948 promises -- even William Green who supports them says so -- but they are even unable to promise as much in 1952 as they did in 1948. Why? Simply because they are wedded to a stupendous war-spending program which gives them no room to promise welfare. This retreat is clearly seen first, in the Democratic platform -- on health insurance, on a specific minimum wage increase, on a specific social security increase. In fact, the Democratic platform relies on past rather than future promises for its votes.

Second and more concretely, take the most basic issues. We say: end the war in Korea now. On this issue the Democratic story differs in not a single word from the Republican story. Walter Lippman this past week echoes us in saying: "Why does nobody who is campaigning discuss the Korean war, and why we are where we are, and how we might work our way out of this dead end? Because for partisan purposes it hurts everybody who touches it." It is not only "Truman's war" as the Republican's charge, but the Republicans' war, as the Democrats answer.

And this same week instead of answering the demand of the American people to end this disasterous war, the military start guided missiles to prolong the war, and not a word from Stevenson or Eisenhower for peace.

What about domestic issues and civil rights? On these Stevenson first competed with Eisenhower for a "middle of the road" position. Now he has shifted into his demagogic second gear, a shift forced by the pace of the people's demands. It was evidence of what widespread pressure could do to force at least verbal concessions from Stevenson on McCarthyism, on Taft-Hartley repeal, on FEPC, and on the liberation issue.

In talking with people, we must grapple with these verbal changes. We must first point out our own affirmative program, which reflects the specific demands of the people and their leading organizations. Second, we must show how each of the Stevenson-Democratic shifts have been shifts of emphasis, of words, that hold forth little in the way of promise and nothing in the way of performance, and rest on a four-year record of betrayal.

Do we talk to labor? Recognize that labor is concerned with a Republican victory, disturbed by the morganatic marriage of Eisenhower and Taft. But then point out that Stevenson has not promised outright repeal of Taft-Hartley with all its evil principles, that he proposes only "modifications", while keeping its "good features", that he rejects and joins in condemning the Wagner Act which is the very basis of labor's gains, and that where Truman called the Taft Act a "slave labor act", Stevenson specifically denies it.

Do we talk to farmers? We agree that their fears of Republican victory are correct. And then point out that Stevenson specifically rejects the Brannan plan -- where Truman supported it -- and offers no real protection to small farmers, to diversified farmers, to farmers of perishables, and endorses the draft which robs

them of their sons.

Do we talk to the Negro people? Point out that the Republican platform and candidates offer them nothing and truckle to the Dixiecrats. But what do the Democrats offer? A Sparkman, who will decide in the Senate whether to invoke cloture, a Stevenson who believes in states rights, and was moved by widespread signs of revolt not to endorse a federal compulsory FEPC, but only the Ives-Humphrey states-rights-compromise, and who in his own state failed to put over FEPC when he commanded the votes. A ticket which, like the Republicans, bears the label "Dixiecrat approved."

To those who are concerned with civil liberties and the reign of terror and vilification, we must vigorously attack the Republicans and Eisenhower's endorsement of McCarthy and Jenner. But does Stevenson offer something better? Point to the record -- his endorsement at Albuquerque of the Truman loyalty program which gave McCarthy his start in business; his soliciting the support of the Democrats' own McCarthy -- McCarran of Nevada -- and his fatuous feigning of ignorance of what McCarran stands for in his press conference this very week. Even the NEW YORK TIMES could not take this equivocation. Can you imagine any public figure who today denies knowledge of who and what McCarran means, after the President himself publicly castigated the latest McCarran immigration monstrosity as a Nazi pattern, after the widespread protests against the McCarran Act, after the McCarran Committee performance in the Lattimore case which outdid McCarthy, after McCarran's whole putrid record?

And this week Stevenson's hand-picked national chairman, Mitchell, announces the Democratic Party will not campaign against McCarthy because it too "was campaigning against communism." And the same day that Truman said communism was no danger, his FBI proceeded to 18 more Smith Act indictments to prove that McCarthyism was not the sole property of the Republicans.

Peace is the heart of our program. Every thinking person is rightly worried about Eisenhower coming out for "liberation", which means war. Stevenson and Truman and Acheson have all rebuked him and Dulles -- after a raging European protest. He is now busy retreating. But let's get down to cases. The first application of the "liberation"policy occurred in Korea and was initiated by Truman.

Has there been a word of dissent from Stevenson on the Korean War? Does he differ from Eisenhower on this? Does he propose to end it now? Does he differ from the bipartisan program -- which is also Dulles' program -- of arming to the teeth, of supporting the British intervention in Malaya and the French in Indo China? He plays with the word "co-existence." But in action he endorses the full Truman-Acheson-Dulles program of preparing for war. And he even rebukes Eisenhower for promising a tax reduction because "we cannot afford it until we arm some more." And he is silent about the new bombings at the Manchurian border which threaten to spread the war.

There is an answer to the lesser evil. But we cannot answer it by spinning out words in a vacuum. We must answer it as we meet it in the minds of people. And we meet it as we reach people with our own program. We will get lots of questions. And we will answer them. We will meet them by hitting out at the Republicans, and then, pointing out that the Democrats offer no real opposition. And that the only real guarantee of an opposition is a resounding vote for the Progressive Party and its courageous candidates, for only such a vote will hit the bosses of both old parties, and will guarantee the performance on promises the people can squeeze out of them.

# # # # # # # # # # #

September 22, 1952

Mrs. Lillian Baldwin
Progressive Party
17 West 45 Street
New York 36, N.Y.

Dear Lillian:

Answering your letter of September 18, which reached me today because it was sent to 125th Street:

1) We would prefer to travel by plane to Ohio.

2) Shirley would like to accompany me but

3) If her going along will decrease instead of increase my honoraria, we would hesitate.

4) I think that an honorarium of at least $75 each for the four appearances in Ohio would be the least we could afford to take. That would be $300 instead of $250. I know how hard pressed you are for money, but at the same time we are having our troubles also.

5) We would be glad to fulfill dates in Wisconsin and Minnesota on the 12th, 13th and 14th, at the same rate of $75 per lecture. Also, of course, travel and board would be expected.

Very sincerely yours,

DB:lh

W.E.B. Du Bois

PROGRESSIVE PARTY

17 WEST 45th STREET
NEW YORK 36, N. Y.

JUdson 6-2335

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Hugh DeLacy
Rev. Charles A. Hill
Senora B. Lawson
Alice F. Liveright

Treasurer
Katharine A. Van Orden

• • •

Secretary and Campaign Manager
C. B. Baldwin

25-40-9

September 23, 1952

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Council on African Affairs
51 W. 125th Street
New York, New York

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

Lillian Baldwin has shown me your letter of September 17th.

Illinois law provides that, in order to place a new party on the ballot, a petition must be filed containing at least 25,000 signatures, including the signatures of at least 200 voters from each of 50 counties. The county requirement is, of course, the difficulty, since half the population of the state resides in Cook County and it is extremely difficult to secure the required signatures from the sparsely settled, rock-ribbed Republican down-state counties. We challenged the constitutionality of this law before the Supreme Court in 1948 on the grounds that it denied the equal protection of the laws, since a minority of the population of the state, residing in a few down-state counties, could veto the desires of a majority of the people to place a new party on the ballot. The Supreme Court upheld the law, with Justices Douglas and Black dissenting.

Several of the southern states, including Georgia and Florida, have included similar onerous county requirements since 1948.

The state of Ohio requires 500,000 signatures to place a new party on the ballot. In 1948, it was possible to place independent candidates for President and Vice-president on the Ohio ballot with a smaller number of signatures. This provision was repealed after the 1948 elections and it is now no longer possible to place independent candidates for President and Vice-president on the ballot in Ohio.

In general it can be said that after the LaFollette campaign in 1924 most of the states enacted laws greatly increasing the requirements forplacing new party candidates on the ballot. Again, after our significant effort in placing the Progressive Party on the ballot in 45 states in 1948, a number of states have made their laws more stringent, either by increasing the number of signatures required, or by imposing county requirements of the kind I have indicated.

Sincerely yours,

John J. Abt
General Counsel

25-40-10

25-25-100

The Honorable Elmer Benson

National Chairman, Progressive Party

and

The Honorable Vito Marcantonio

State Chairman, American Labor Party

cordially invite you to

welcome

Vincent J. Hallinan

Progressive Party Candidate for

President of the United States

at the

Election Campaign Dinner of 1952

Wednesday evening, September twenty-fourth

at six-thirty o'clock

Grand Ballroom of the Hotel Astor

Broadway and forty-fourth Street

$7.50 per person

r. s. v. p.

We Honor

VINCENT T. HALLINAN

Progressive Party Candidate for
President of the United States
(his first campaign appearance in New York)

MRS. CHARLOTTA BASS

Progressive Party Candidate for
Vice-President of the United States

CORLISS LAMONT

American Labor Party Candidate for
United States Senate

[Progressive Pty.]

NEWS RELEASE

American Labor Party Dinner
Astor Hotel, New York, N.Y.
Sept. 24, 1952

Campaign Headquarters

VINCENT HALLINAN for President
MRS. CHARLOTTA BASS for Vice-President

Issued by: THE PROGRESSIVE PARTY *National Office*
17 West 45th Street • New York 36, N. Y. • JUdson 6-2335

25-36-29

MESSAGE OF MRS. BASS TO THE AMERICAN LABOR PARTY DINNER, SEPT. 24, 1952

I am deeply regretful that I cannot be present in person tonight to join with our New York friends in greeting our gallant presidential candidate, Vincent Hallinan. I should like to be sitting up there tonight with our winning team -- with Vince, with Vito Marcantonio, with our candidate for the Senate, Corliss Lamont, with Dr. DuBois, Paul Robeson, and our whole magnificent team. But as you know, our campaign is nation-wide. So when Vincent Hallinan appears in the East, I must be off for meetings in the West.

This week the campaign enters home stretch. The other parties also have put together their teams. General Eisenhower has now decided to enter the home stretch with McCarthy, Taft, Nixon, Dulles, and the Dixiecrats. Governor Stevenson deesn't need a team -- he has Sparkman. Two weeks ago Stevenson, who believes in states rights but failed to pass an FEPC in his own state when he controlled the votes, told us about "the wonders that are working in the South."

Governor Stevenson, who last week rewrote history to honor the Confederacy should be reminded of some other "Wonders of the South". Last Christmas, two leaders of the NAACP -- Harry and Harriet Moore -- were blown to bits by dynamite in Florida. And an FBI whom Attorney General McGranery praises for its "courage" in picking up labor leaders at dawn, has failed in nine months to make a single arrest. In Florida last year a defendant was killed by a sheriff after the Supreme Court had reversed his earlier conviction. In Birmingham and throughout the south we have had a record of unprecedented floggins and whippings. A few weeks ago a Negro was executed in Virginia for an alleged crime, for which no white man has ever been executed in the south. Willie McGee and the Martinsville Seven...these are the "hideous wonders" that are working in the south.

My friends, though I am not with you tonight, I plead with you to go out into the streets of New York and tell the truth about the two old parties and their candidates. Let the people know about the campaign that Vincent Hallinan, you and I, are waging Let us roll up the big vote that can end forever the hideous wonders that are working all over our own land and in far-off Korea. Our great party is the instrument through which the people can win peace, equality and brotherhood.

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STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE ON ENDING THE KOREAN WAR

A grave crisis in the Korean War faces the American people. Instead of concluding a truce to end the killing in Korea as the American people demand, there is every sign that the Pentagon, with the approval of the leaders of both Republican and Democratic parties, is moving to step up and prolong the war.

While the stalemated truce talks at Panmunjom are becoming perfunctory, the Pentagon has stepped up the bombing of civilian power installations at the Manchurian border and invite broadening the war. Korea, Governor Stevenson says, has become the testing ground for new and more deadly weapons. As though to prove him correct, this week the Navy launched a guided missile — and with it the delusive propaganda that these inhuman weapons of war will enable Americans to do the killing but not the dying. The lesson of the atom bomb is that no one country can ever hold a monopoly of weapons of death.

25-26-30

And while the truce talks founder, the State Department agrees to permit the Korean talks to come before the United Nations, after an earlier refusal, in a transparent effort to delay agreement on the sole remaining issue, and to obtain UN backing for extending the war.

It is time for a plain statement of the facts. Neither General Eisenhower nor Governor Stevenson has dared to discuss ending this senseless war in Korea which has cost 117,000 American casualties and ruined an entire nation. General Eisenhower campaigns against Democratic blunders which allegedly brought on the war -- but ignores the fact that the Republican, Dulles, was one of the principal architects of the war and that Truman's action in sending American troops into Korea was supported by every Republican in Congress. Governor Stevenson defends the Democratic decisions — and finds merit in the Korean war for stepping up the domestic armament program and testing our weapons. But neither candidate has given the American people a candid picture of the real facts — and neither candidate offers any answer to the question uppermost in the minds of the American people: how to end the war now.

This week, the conservative and authoritative political writer, Walter Lippmann, abruptly raised the same question:

> "Why", he asks, "does nobody who is campaigning discuss the Korean war, and why we are where we are, and how we might work our way out of this dead end?" And he himself answers, "Because for partisan purposes it hurts everybody who touches it."

Mr. Lippman points out that two years ago this month, this war could have been ended. But in September 1950, the military men, with the approval of both old parties, made what he calls "the disastrous mistake" of intensifying the war by invading North Korea.

We are on the verge of being precipitated by the same forces into another "disastrous mistake" which invites world war. The American people cannot permit another secret decision to be made to prolong and broaden the war — a decision which will cost a thousand times the hundred thousand casualties the "disastrous mistake" of 1950 produced.

Ending the fighting in Korea is the most important single issue before the American people. The Republicans call it "Truman's war". The Democrats say it is also a "Republican war." It is time for the American people to make it nobody's war. They have expressed their demand for an end to the fighting. They must be aroused by the most dramatic possible means to express this demand directly and forcibly upon the candidates who refuse to discuss it and the President who has the power to end it.

The National Committee of the Progressive Party calls on every member and friend of the Progressive Party to enlist every one who desires peace, every man and woman irrespective of political allegiance, to step up the demand to end the killing and fighting in Korea now — before the military make another disastrous and irreversible decision to continue and spread the war.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE ON NEGRO REPRESENTATION AND CIVIL RIGHTS

The National Committee of the Progressive Party calls on every state and local party organization to undertake in the home stretch of the 1952 election campaign a concerted drive to increase the registration and ensure the fullest possible voting of the Negro people in every area as the most effective means of achieving civil rights and increased representation.

Both old parties court the votes of the Dixiecrats and deny the demands of the Negro people for civil rights and full representation. The Republican party campaigns on no promises -- and the Democrats cancel out any promise with a Sparkman.

There is one decisive way for the Negro people to secure civil rights. That is to register in overwhelming numbers and to cast the greatest vote in their history against the repeated betrayals by both old parties. A great registration will compel attention. A great and independent vote will force action.

Alone, of all the political parties, the Progressive Party unequivocally demands the enactment of the minimum civil rights program of the leading Negro organizations - abolition of the poll tax, enactment of compulsory federal FEPC, anti-lynch legislation, a rule against filibusters in the Senate, the prohibition of segregation and discrimination in all federally-financed facilities, the reduction of Congressional representation in those southern states which bar Negroes from full and free opportunity to vote, and the increased representation of Negroes at all levels of elective and appointive public office.

Through its national candidates, Vincent Hallinan and Charlotta Bass, the first Negro woman ever nominated for Vice-President, the Progressive Party is squarely placing the issue of full equality for the Negro people before the electorate in this campaign. A resounding independent vote for the Progressive Party ticket for peace and equality is the most forceful notice the Negro people can give to the bosses of both old political parties that they must deliver on their long delayed promise of civil rights and full Negro representation.

STATEMENT OF NATIONAL COMMITTEE IN SUPPORT OF HARVESTER STRIKERS

The Progressive Party fully supports the strike of the 30,000 farm equipment workers against the International Harvester Company, now entering its second month. This strike, forced upon the workers of CIO and FE-UE, by the attempts of a corporation to cut wages as much as 50%, is part of the concerted drive by big business to eliminate collective bargaining, to saddle labor with yellow dog contracts, to cut wages, and push labor back to the conditions that dominated the American scene before the passage of the Wagner National Labor Relations Act.

The Harvester Company, heirs to the McCormick fortune and to the anti-labor tradition that began in the Haymarket murders, has called forth all the agencies exposed 15 years ago by the LaFollette Committee. Injunction-judges, labor spies, police interference, company-inspired "back-to-work" movements, arrests under the Smith Act, and that sinister arm of big business, the House Committee on UnAmerican Activities, have all been brought to bear against the just demands of the workers for a contract, for a much-needed 15 cent wage increase, for the adjustment of grievances, for maintenance of seniority, for increases long overdue for piece workers and skilled workers, and against a wage cut.

Unable to deny the justness of the demands of the farm equipment workers, the Company has bombarded the nation with full page ads, radio programs and the editorials of the biased press. The sole theme of these company statements has been the shopworn "red menace". Harvester, carrying through the line of the National Association of Manufacturers, is attempting to establish as national policy its right to refuse to bargain collectively with unions it labels "red", and so turn the clock of history back 75 years.

But the workers in farm equipment, as in coal, steel and auto, know their demands are just. Their ranks remain united, indeed the latest assaults of employers-judges-and-committees have merely served to unite labor in its determination to resist this latest company attack upon the American standard of living and the American Bill of Rights.

We greet the action of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, recently assembled in Convention, who voted all-out support to the Harvester strikers, who defended their leaders, recently arrested under the infamous Smith Act, who voted $1 a month contribution campaign for the successful conclusion of the strike. We call upon all members of the Progressive Party and all labor unions to give full aid to the strike of Harvester workers. Money is needed, food is needed, clarity is needed. We urge support on all counts.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE ON THE SMITH ACT INDICTMENTS

This week the American people were given three dramatic political lessons in the full and sinister meaning of McCarthyism in the election campaign. First, they learned that McCarthyism — the denunciation of "communism" — is the big lie of our time. Second, that it is the weapon of both Republican and Democratic leaders. And third, most important of all, that its real purpose is to hide the facts and stop discussion of the real issues by the people. McCarthyism was fully revealed as, in truth, the refuge of a scoundrel in retreat from the issues.

This week the nation was shocked by the revelation that Mr. Richard Nixon, Senator from California, and General Eisenhower's hand-picked running mate, was bought and paid for by a group of Los Angeles bankers, oil men, lawyers and businessmen, who had raised $16,000 to pay him.

Why did they pay him? "Because", they said, "he is the best salesman against socialism and government control in the country today...to enable him to do a selling job to the American people in behalf of private enterprise."

In other words, while the ten million people of California elected Mr. Nixon to represent their interests, he was bought off by a private group to peddle private propaganda. And just what was his fight against "socialism"?—his votes against FEPC, against price and rent controls for the people, for Taft-Hartley against labor, for a big armaments program for private profit, for the plunder of our national resources by big oil companies. A private group paid him to use the protection and the high office of the U. S. Senate to carry on their crusade for their own profits.

Mr. Nixon's acceptance of the money is a violation of public trust which demands a searching investigation by a Senate committee and his retirement from the Senate. But even more despicable than taking money is his answer to the charge. Does the man who parades as a crusader against "corruption" deny his own corruption? With thebrazenness of a McCarthy, he brushes over the facts and their ugly meaning and denounces their publication as "a smear by Communists." The "Communists" who published the facts were the Associated Press and United Press, the Scripps-Howard papers and the N.Y.Times and countless other newspapers in the country which support his candidacy. And the "Communists" who "smear" him include Republican Governors who demand he retire from the race.

Nixon's arrogance demonstrates as perhaps nothing else can that the cry of "communism" is a desperate effort to hide the real facts from the American people and to divert them from discussing the real issues.

But the McCarthy "big lie" on which he relies is equally at home in both old parties. Governor Stevenson and President Truman have denounced McCarthyism in severe terms. But this very week, Mr. Stephen Mitchell, Mr. Stevenson's hand-picked Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, announced from Chicago that the Democratic Party would not fight McCarthy "because", he said, "it was concentrating on campaigning against communism...and communism is more important than any single individual."

Thus, while Stevenson fishes for votes by denouncing McCarthyism as the "big lie", the Democratic party he heads will campaign on the same big lie. Governor Stevenson denounces Eisenhower for approving McCarthy, but he himself solicits the approval of the Democratic McCarthy,-Senator Pat McCarran of Nevada. Stevenson's shocking and slippery evasion that he knew little about McCarran's notorious activities even the ultra-respectable N.Y.Times found nauseating.

The truth is that the leadership of both the Republican and Democratic parties lack the courage and the honesty to root out McCarthyism as the dangerous cancer it has become in our political and public life. They will attack its use by others - but corruptly use it themselves. Neither has the statesmanship and boldness to wipe out this blight which menaces our most fundamental freedoms. They attack with words and retreat with actions. Democrats attack a corrupt Nixon - but employ his own weapons. They attack McCarthy in words and go McCarthy one better by their actions.

In this same week that the President attacked McCarthyism, his own Democratic administration launched a new wave of Smith Act indictments. The political police of the FBI arrested among others, two prominent trade unionists, the head of the Washington Pension Union, and a newspaper reporter. It was the typical maneuver of a Democratic administration that opposes McCarthyism with words while surrendering to it with deeds.

25-36-34

But the very same day these arrests were made, President Truman gave the lie to their avowed purpose. He told the National Council on Citizenship that "the danger that Communism might gain political power here by the ballot box no longer exists."

What is the meaning of the President's statement? It is a flat admission by the President of the charge made by the Progressive Party, along with many trade unions and other organizations, that the real purpose of the Smith Act prosecutions is not to punish alleged advocacy of violence by Communists but to suppress the free expression of opinion by all Americans. President Truman now boasts that this process of intimitation--which he in another voice denounces as McCarthyism--has been so successful that Americans no longer dare to express their political convictions even in the secrecy of the ballot booth.

These new arrests convict the Administration of the same McCarthyism with which they charge their opponents. They are the Democrats abject surrender to the McCarthy primary victory in Wisconsin the week before.

We are faced with grave and momentous decisions in this election. At no time in our history has it been more necessary to speak out freely, to debate fully, the great issues before us. And at no time has suppression blocked free speech nor intimidation by the McCarthy big lie reduced debate to the level of the gutter. The American people who demand an end to the senseless war in Korea--the Negro people demanding full equality and the guarantees of the Constitution--the men andwomen of labor who strike for a wage increase, protest forprice and rent controls and an end to Taft-Hartley -- those who cry out for lowering the monstrous burden of armaments and high taxes -- farmers who call for the protection of the Brannan Plan and valley developments and flood control -- the aged who need more protection and social security -- the ill who require health insurance -- all who fear depression and fear war even more -- are all these to be answered by the false cry of "communism" and "socialism", by the smears and epithets of scoundrels, by the paid propagandists of private and selfish interests, be demagogic denunciations and even more demagogic support of McCarthyism through new Smith Act indictments?

The National Committee of the Progressive Party is deeply concerned that the real issue of this election shall be fully and freely debated by all the people. We call on the American people to join with us in a real crusade to wipe out McCarthyism and the big lie which would stop the debate.

We urge them to call on General Eisenhower to repudiate McCarthy and to dismiss Nixon--and to talk about the real issues.

We urge them to call on Governor Stevenson and the President to repudiate the McCarthy's in their own party no less than in the Republican party - the McCarrans, Woods and Walters - to dismiss a Mitchell who campaigns on the big lie - to stop the Smith Act prosecutions - and get down to the real issues.

And we ask the American people to cast a vote this year for freedom - for a return to the Bill of Rights and give the only real and decisive answer to McCarthyism and the big lie in both old parties - by voting for Hallinan and Bass on the Pregressive party ticket.

dpowa77-jb.

[Progressive Pty.]

October 13, 1952

Mrs. Lillian Baldwin
Progressive Party
17 West 45 St,
New York 36, N.Y.

My dear Lillian:

Enclosed is a memorandum of our trip from which we have just returned. All our expenses were paid and the honorarium of $250.

We were splendidly treated, but conditions in Ohio are bad. It is necessary for a party which wishes to get on the ballot to have 450,000 valid signatures, and they were to be in February 6th. That means, of course, that the party will not be on the ballot.

There is an effort to have them write in the names of Hallinan and Bass on the ticket. This will, of course, insure that the ticket is thrown out, but the number thrown out may be impressive.

Most people employed or in any important position are afraid to take a stand. Our audiences were enthusiastic but small.

Very sincerely yours,

DB:lh
Enc.

W.E.B. Du Bois

Oct. 13, 1952

MEMORANDUM ON OHIO TRIP OF W.E.B. DU BOIS AND SHIRLEY DU BOIS OCT. 7-10.

October 7 - Cleveland

Some publicity in the press. An interview with the editor of the Plain Dealer, who is the son of Edward Bellamy. A short wire recording for a city-wide broadcast. A tea for Shirley, and a meeting in a large Negro church with about 250 persons. The question of endorsing a colored man for Congress,- Payne,- came up, but I refused to mention him or to endorse him. He is a Republican nominee with a bad record in the past and has made no effort to get Progressive endorsement. He did not attend the meeting. The colored paper, Call and Post, gave us some publicity. Mrs. Taylor was present.

October 8 - Akron

By car to Akron. No publicity at all in the local press. A meeting of 150 people or more in the beautiful City Center. A chorus from the local branch of the NAACP sang. The first meeting of the kind held in Akron during this campaign.

October 9 - Youngstown

By auto to Youngstown. A wire recording for a short city broadcast was made but did not appear on the broadcast. A meeting of some 300 people at the YWCA hall, with Mrs. Taylor presiding. Much enthusiasm.

October 10 - Dayton

By auto to Cleveland and through Cleveland to Dayton by plane. A luncheon by a trade union branch which had just won a five months' strike, with most of the demands granted although the nine leaders were discharged from work.

A meeting at night in the trade union hall with perhaps 150 persons. A band of local Negroes entertained, and there was a considerable delegation from Antioch College.

We returned by plane Saturday, October 11.

DB:lh

W.E.B. Du Bois

PROGRESSIVE PARTY

17 WEST 45th STREET
NEW YORK 36, N. Y.

JUdson 6-2335

Honorary Chairmen
Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Dr. Robert Morss Lovett

Chairman
Elmer A. Benson

Co-Chairmen
Hugh Bryson
Paul Robeson

Vice-Chairmen
Hugh DeLacy
Rev. Charles A. Hill
Senora B. Lawson
Alice F. Liveright

Treasurer
Katharine A. Van Orden

• • •

Secretary and Campaign Manager
C. B. Baldwin

35-30-17

October 15, 1952

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
23 West 26th Street
New York 10, New York

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

Thank you very much for your letter of October 13th with the report on your trip to Ohio. The failure to broadcast your recording in Youngstown is certainly a shocking piece of business, but I suppose not more shocking than many other things going on today.

Just to keep things straight, I have you scheduled for Vineland, New Jersey on Saturday, October 18th; for Paterson, New Jersey on Friday, October 24th, and I understand that you have a date on October 22nd. At least this is marked "taken" in my book. I have asked the New Jersey people to deal with you directly on arrangements for these meetings.

Cordially yours,

Lillian

Lillian H. Baldwin

P.S. There was a time when I thought myself a fairly efficient and orderly person. I now think from the example you have set me, that I have far, far to go.

Love,
LHB

[Baldwin]

October 17, 1952

Mr. C. B. Baldwin
Progressive Party
17 West 45 St.
New York 36, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Baldwin:

This is the speech which I am proposing to make at Madison Square Garden October 27th.

I have not yet cleared it with Marcantonio, but before that I would like you to read it over and return it at your earliest convenience.

It is a little hard on the South, but I hope not too hard.

Let me hear from you with any suggestions as soon as possible.

Very sincerely yours,

DB:lh
Enc

W.E.B. Du Bois

95-25-11

[Prog. Pkg.]

October 23, 1952

Mr. James Imbrie
Lawrenceville
New Jersey

Dear Mr. Imbrie:

I remember with great pleasure the kind hospitality of you, your wife and daughter. Shirley joins me in thanking you, and we both hope to have the pleasure of visiting you sometime after the election.

Also, may I say that I have not as yet heard from Vineland.

Very sincerely yours,

DB:lh

W.E.B. Du Bois

[Prog. Pty.]

October 30, 1952

Mr. James Imbrie
Lawrenceville
New Jersey

Dear Mr. Imbrie:

The check from Vineland has not come yet, and I am a little afraid it may have gone astray in the mails.

I think something ought to be done to follow this up.

I am sorry to trouble you.

Very sincerely yours,

DB:lh

W.E.B. DuBois

October 31, 1952

Mrs. Lillian Baldwin
Progressive Party
17 West 45 St.
New York 36, N.Y.

Dear Mrs. Baldwin:

I understand that there is a record of some recent speech of mine which is for sale.

I should like to have one for myself and my secretary, with bill.

Very sincerely yours,

W.E.B. Du Bois

[Prog. Pty.]

November 11, 1952

Mr. C. B. Baldwin
Progressive Party
17 West 48 St.
New York 36, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Baldwin:

I hope you have at least made up a little sleep and had a bit of rest.

I should like to talk with you some time within a week or so about your plans for the Progressive Party and in just what way I can be useful.

Let me hear from you.

Very sincerely yours,

DB:lh

W. E. B. Du Bois

Minutes of Meeting of National Committee

PROGRESSIVE PARTY

New York, N. Y. November 29-30, 1952

PRESENT:

Members

G. B. Baldwin, Conn.
Charlotta Bass, N. Y.
Milton Bates, Md.
Lynn Childs, Cal.
Hugh DeLacy, Ohio
Zalmon Garfield, Pa.
Virginia Gilmore, Pa.
Max Granich, Vt.
Vincent Hallinan, Cal.
Marie Reed Haug, O.
Catharine Harley (alt) Pa.
Verda Hunt, N. J.
James Imbrie, N. J.
Senora B. Lawson, Va.
James W. Lee, Me.
Marian LeSeuer, Minn.
Alice Liveright, Pa.
Florence H. Luscomb, Mass.
John Marsalka, Conn.
Helen M. McMartin, Vt.
Florence Morrisey, Wash.
Walter O'Brien, Mass.
Jessie O'Connor, R. I.
Irma C. Otto, N. H.
Pearl Rhoades, Md.
Eslanda Robeson, Conn.
Natalie Ross, Texas
Don Rothenberg, Ohio
Arthur Stein, D. C.
Donald Stephens, Del.
Pauline Taylor, Ohio
Julius C. Telfor, Va.
Arthur Travis, N. J.
Katharine Van Orden, N. J.
Rose Volkman, Del.
Harold Williams, Mass.
Alexander Wright, Pa.

Others

John Abt, N. Y.
V. S. Albertson, Conn.
Lillian Baldwin, Conn.
Dr. Edward Barsky, N. Y.
Henry Beitscher, Pa.
Sylvia Beitscher, Pa.
Jack Berman, Cal.
Morton Bloom, N. J.
Robert Bornholz, Pa.
Frank W. Brown, Conn.
Leonard Cherry, O.
Dorothy Chertak, N. Y.
Betty Cleland, O.
Charles Coe, N. Y.
Dorothy Colby, Mass.
Charles Collins, N. Y.
Raymond Cox, Cal.
Thelma Dale, N. Y.
Hester DeLacy, O.
Sol Derman, Mo.
Mrs. Freda Diamond, N. Y.
John Dunn, O.
Gertrude Evans, Washington, D.C.
Bert Gilden, Conn.
Fred Haug, O.
Joseph Haver, O.
Herbert C. Hewitt, N. Y.
Helen W. Imbrie, N. J.
Ada B. Jackson, N. Y.
Marshall Jones, Md.
Irma Kasner, N. Y.
Blanche K. Katz, N. Y.
Charles Kramer, N. Y.
Corliss Lamont, N. Y.
Margaret Lamont, N. Y.
Miss Lillian Landau, N. Y.
John T. McManus, N. Y.
James McMillan, O.
Lee Morgan, O.
Henry Moss, Ala.
Lillian R. Narins, Pa.
Helen Rosen, N. Y.
Marvin Ross, O.
Paul Ross, N. Y.
Arthur Schutzer, N. Y.
Jerome Shore, Mich.
Ray Stauffer, Ore.
Ingeborg Stephens, Del.
Milton Tanenbaum, O.
Paul Trilling, N. Y.
Harry W. Truitt, Pa.
R. H. Winston, Va.
James Wishart, Ill.
Judith Yellin, Md.
Sidney Yellin, Md.
Grace Granich, Vt.
Jake L. Lawson, Va.
A. Narins, Pa.
Jean Borden, Pa.

-more-

PRESIDING: Alice Liveright, Pennsylvania

SATURDAY SESSION
10 AM - 5 PM

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY: Mr. Baldwin presented the Secretary's report, on the elections, a copy of which, as amended, is attached. A full discussion of the report took place with each state making a report and discussing the conduct of the campaign, as well as in many instances, plans for the future. The Secretary's report, with suggested amendments, was approved unanimously.

Mr. Charles Collins, field representative of the Liberty Book Club introduced the services his organization renders in making available good books at a minimu price. Mr. Collins indicated he would be available for speaking engagements before Progressive Party clubs and other groups.

MR. VINCENT HALLINAN: Mr. Halliman spoke to the meeting at 4:30 PM. He stressed the need to organize the Progressive Party; to start now to groom candidates for the local elections in 1953 and the national elections in 1954. He announced that Vivian Hallinan and he were planning to spend most of their time working for the Progressive Party in the coming years and that Mrs. Hallinan was particularly interested in organizing a huge delegation of women for a march on Washington, demanding the cessation of the Korean War.

MRS. CHARLOTTA A. BASS: Mrs. Bass spoke to the meeting at 5:00 PM. Mrs. Bass stated that she felt that we had made a very good start in this campaign towards the great educational work which must be done, particularly among the Negro people. She stressed that she felt that the Progressive Party has very great possibilities for organizing among the Negro people and had already begun to win their political affections. Mrs. Bass spoke of the need for a major fight against discrimination and segregation in Washington, and asked that the women, particularly, organize a fight for the freeing of Mrs. Ingram in Georgia and Mrs. Rosenberg.

The meeting adjourned at 5:30 PM. to reconvene 10:00 AM Sunday

SUNDAY SESSION

10 AM - 4:00 PM

PRESIDING: Hugh DeLacy, Ohio
Senora Lawson, Va.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE TO ELECT NEGROES TO PUBLIC OFFICE: The report of the Committee to elect Negroes to Public Office was made by its Secretary, Thelma Dale. She reported that there had been an increase in Negro representation in a number of states, but indicated that a great many states had not yet been heard from, and urged all states who had not yet reported, to send in their reports immediately.

The Committee presented three recommendations for approval:

1. That the National Committee to Elect Negroes to Public Office be continued and its members be selected by each state. Each state should have at least one member, but some states may feel they need additional members.

   That an executive committee shall be named, primarily from the Eastern Seaboard states, so that meetings of the executive committee may be well attended.

2. That the National Committee issue at least two pieces of literature
   a. Advances in Negro representation in 1952 (Ohio has guaranteed to print this leaflet)
   b. A regular bulletin to serve as a guide for action, and as an exchange of information.

3. The Committee presented a resolution to be sent to President-elect Eisenhower on the appointment of Negroes to Public Office.

-more-

Henry Moss then read the resolution which is attached. The resolution and the report were adopted unanimously. Further recommendations were referred to the Executive Committee of the Committee to Elect Negroes to Public Office.

PROGRAM OF ACTION FOR THE POST-ELECTION PERIOD.

A. KOREA: John Abt gave a detailed report and analysis of the deliberations and actions in the United Nations on the question of Korea and moved that since the Political Committee of the U.N. would meet on December 1st, the National Committee appoint a sub-committee to meet on December 2nd to prepare a statement outlining our position and to determine a program of action for the state organizations.

The motion was carried and the following people were asked to serve:

Vincent Hallinan
Charlotta A. Bass
Corliss Lamont
Vito Marcantonio
Lou Burnham
James Imbrie
Arthur Schutzer
Eslanda Robeson
Katharine Van Orden
John Abt
C. B. Baldwin

The question was raised as to whether other national committee members who were in New York at the time of the meeting of this committee could also attend. It was unanimously approved that any such members would be most welcome to attend, and were urged to keep in touch with the national office to determine the time and place of the meeting.

It was further suggested that the committee take into consideration all discussion from the floor concerning Korea which followed Mr. Abt's report.

B. CIVIL RIGHTS: Arthur Stein of the District of Columbia gave a report on the situation in the District, copy of which is attached.

Mrs. Bass presented a telegram to be sent to President Truman as follows: "The National Committee of the Progressive Party urges that as a fitting end to your term as President of this great nation you issue an executive order to end segregation and discrimination in Washington, D. C., our nation's capital."

John McManus presented a report on the Rosenberg case, pointing out that the date of execution has been set for Jan. 12th, and that it is therefore of the utmost urgency to do everything possible immediately to save the lives of the Rosenbergs.

The following activities were suggested for individual action: Distribute the pamphlet "Appeal For Clemency" available at $3.00 per hundred and $25.00 per 1000 from the National Guardian, 17 Murray Street, New York. A sample copy is attached.

The Civil RightsCongress has a new pamphlet by Richard O. Boyer on the Rosenberg case.

John Marsalka reported successful action by working through churches and other organizations on the appeal for clemency and urged other states to do the same.

Gertrude Evans reported successful response from Rabbis in the District of Columbia on the appeal for clemency.

It was urged that support be given the National Committee for the Defense of the Rosenbergs in its effort to send a large delegation to Washington on January 4th and 5th.

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There followed a discussion of the Walter-McCarran act which goes into effect on December 24th. A motion was made and adopted that the National Office send out a detailed analysis of exactly what is involved in the Walter-McCarran Act, together with suggestions for action for the guidance of state organizations.

C. A PROGRAM AGAINST REACTION: A suggested program of action for the states was distributed to the committee members. A copy of the program is attached.

NATIONAL GUARDIAN: Mr. McManus presented a plan for the extension of the circulation of the National Guardian, copy of which is attached. The Committee expressed its appreciation for the work of the Guardian during the election especially. It was moved and seconded that a recommendation be sent to all state organizations to support the Guardian by an all-out drive for subscriptions, and that it be used as the Progressive Party paper. The motion was adopted. It was further suggested that the National Guardian be given as Christmas presents.

FREEDOM: Thelma Dale reported on Freedom and urged that it be publicized as widely as possible and that PP clubs undertake subscription drives, especially in areas with large Negro populations.

FINANCES: Katharine VanOrden, Treasurer of the Progressive Party presented a brief report on campaign expenditures and income. She reported that about half the money spent by the national office came from states outside of New York. Mrs. VanOrden then spoke of the necessity for the financial base of the Progressive Party to come from the party membership all over the country and moved that a National Finance Committee be formed with a representative from every state, who would be responsible for seeing to it that state quotas to the National Office were met, and with whom the Finance Committee could deal.

She also announced that Vivian Hallinan has offered to serve as the chairman of such a committee. Others being asked to serve are:

Katharine VanOrden, N.J.
Arthur Stein, D. C.
Arthur Travis, N. J.
Arthur Narins, Pa.
Sidney Rosen, Mich.
Theodore Ptashne, Minn.
Milton Tenenbaum, Ohio
Jessie O'Connor, R. I.
Boris Brasil, Ill.
Rose Volkman, Del.
James W. Lee, Maine
Sol Monroe, Calo
Sidney Wallin, Md.
Ruth Porter, Pa.
Fair Taylor, Wash.
Dorothy Colby, Mass.
Pearl Rhoades, Md.
Harvey Tanner, Conn.
Andrew Laredu, Conn.
Peter Illinsky, Ore.
Irma Otto, N. H.
Julius Telfor, Va.

The committee was approved and the motion adopted.

Mrs. VanOrden then presented a plan for fund-raising which is being called $5.00 for '52. Copy of the plan is attached. Twenty of the $5.00 cards were sold immediately to members and delegates attending the meeting. States were urged to start a drive to sell the cards to their members and friends immediately. Half of each $5.00 will be retained by the state and half sent in to the National Office.

MODIFICATION OF PARTY RULES: The committee adopted the following change in the rules of the Party.

The National Committee members nominated by the state parties and elected by the convention, shall elect not more than thirty-five additional members-at-large from nominations submitted by the state parties."

States feeling that more adequate representation on the National Committee was needed, were asked to send in their nominations promptly.

ELECTION OF AN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE: Mr. Baldwin presented the need to elect an executive committee of the National Committee, since none had been elected since the Convention in July. The work of the executive committee has been carried on by the Campaign Committee during the intervening months. It was recommended that the Executive Committee consist largely of members living within reasonable travel distance of the National Office, so that frequent consultation would be possible. The following members were elected:

Vincent Hallinan, Cal.
Charlotta A. Bass, N. Y.
Vivian Hallinan, Cal.
Vito Marcantonio, N. Y.
James Imbrie, N. J.
Malanda Robeson, Conn.
Florence Luscomb, Mass.
Jack McManus, N. Y.
Louis Burnham, N. Y.
Arthur Schutzer, N. Y.
Charles Collins, N. Y.
Corliss Lamont, N. Y.
Reuben Borough, Cal.
Dr. Edward Barsky, N. Y.
Thelma Dale, N. Y.
John Abt, N. Y.
Mort Bloom, N. J.

All officers of the party shall be members of the executive committee, and the committee shall have the right to enlarge itself as it deems necessary.

CORRUPT PRACTICES ACT: John Abt urged all state organizations to comply with all state and federal Corrupt Practices Acts which require a report immediately following the election of the monies received and spent during the campaign.

MOTION OF THANKS FROM MRS. BASS: Mrs. Bass moved a vote of thanks to all of the members of the National Committee for their work in the campaign, and to C. B. Baldwin and the national staff for the work they had done and are continuing to do.

Mr. Milton Bates urged a vote of appreciation to our candidates Mr. Hallinan and Mrs. Bass for the magnificent campaign which they waged. He also paid tribute to the National staff for their tireless efforts to bring the 1952 peace campaign before the American people.

The meeting adjourned at 4:40 PM.

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National Committee of the Progressive Party

New York, November 29, 1952

Secretary's Report

This is perhaps the most serious meeting of the National Committee of the Progressive Party. The victory of Eisenhower and his Wall Street board of directors closes the era of Democratic administrations in which most of us have grown up politically. The nation now enters a new period, a period opening with the triumph of reaction at the polls, brought on by the bankruptcy of leadership and the possible breakup of the Democratic coalition resting on labor, the Negro people, the small farmer, in alliance with the South. A new situation faces everyone with vastly new problems and with finding new solutions to old problems. This meeting of the National Committee therefore has a special urgency in appraising the election results correctly, estimating the policy changes it will bring, and drawing the right conclusions not only for the future of the Progressive Party but even more for the future of the country.

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THE MEANING OF EISENHOWER'S VICTORY.

We cannot afford easy generalizations or self complacency to hide some unpleasant facts. The blunt truth is that Eisenhower's victory - coupled with the small vote for the Progressive Party which had the only clear-cut program for peace and progress - is a victory for reaction and a setback for the American people.

To say this is not to contradict what we said in the campaign - that it would make no decisive difference in basic policies which of the two old parties was elected. But it does recognize certain obvious facts. First, that for twenty years the object and effort of Wall Street has been to install its own Republican administration in Washington. It has now succeeded. And let me say here that by "Wall Street" I mean the whole complex of financial and industrial interests, which whether it works through the National Association of Manufacturers, the Chamber of Commerce, the American Liberty League, the big advertising agencies and the lords of the press, have ruled the country since the Civil War and fought the gains of the people under Roosevelt with every means at their command.

Second, the election of Eisenhower was a serious defeat for the labor-Negro-small farmer coalition which had been responsible for twenty years of Democratic victories. Third, reaction everywhere interprets this as a victory for itself. It is convinced that its long-term propaganda drive has succeeded in turning the American people to the right and preparing them for a full-scale accelerated attack on the gains of labor, the small farmer, and the Negro people. I think they are wrong - but our political job is to make their hopes wrong.

It is now pretty well conceded that the major push for Eisenhower's winning was his demagogic promise to end the Korean War. But equally the vote was a vote of irritation, frustration and even anger, with the Truman policies both at home and abroad.

In this sense, the Democratic Party dug its own grave. It offered no promise to end the war in Korea, the one thing the people were united in demanding. Instead, it opposed Eisenhower's peace promise by insisting on the need for continuing the war. And second, it offered no positive domestic program to meet the demands for lower taxes and prices, an end to the wage freeze and civil rights legislation. It offered no real opposition to reaction and its program was bleak and barren for the future.

The Republican victory now more nakedly instals the National Association of Manufacturers, the Chamber of Commerce, and the dominant financial and industrial groups in the seats of power. The basic political problem is how to prevent these groups from taking the country for a ride. The job for everyone, progressive or not, is to prevent the Eisenhower victory from turning the country into a private preserve for the NAM and Taft at home, while it is making a shambles of the world with the policies of Dulles, MacArthur and the Pentagon.

The first Eisenhower appointments justify the fears of the next Republican administration. Dulles, the international cartel lawyer, instigator of Korea, author of the liberation idea, is installed as Secretary of State. Wilson, head of the biggest defense contractor, General Motors, and direct representative

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of the DuPonts, founders of the venomous anti-New Deal, anti-labor Liberty League, and currently on trial for its long-term monopoly, is put in charge of spending 75% of the budget and therefore becomes the key determiner of domestic policy. The biggest General Motors dealer in Michigan will now deal out in patronage. Humphrey, head of the biggest coal and iron combine in the world, an able representative of the Hanna-Cleveland-Little-Steel group, is entrusted with the Treasury and money policy. Stassen, the bumptious spokesman for the Morgan and milling interests, is made the economic dictator of Europe. The Attorney General is Herbert Brownell, Dewey's assistant and key Wall Street lawyer. Interior is turned over to an anti-river valley and public power Republican, Social Security to the tender hands of a representative of the big Texas oil and banking interests, and agriculture to a paid representative of the big farmers and processors.

While the trustees of the big financial interests like Lovett and Harriman were already in Washington with Truman, with Eisenhower the managers now move in more nakedly and brazenly. There is no longer even the pretense of appointing at least some men and women who are agreeable to labor, the small farmers, the Negro organizations, pointedly ignored even by token representation.

Eisenhower announces with these appointments that reaction is more brazenly seeking to put over its program against the living standards of the American people, their security, their rights and their lives. It is an open warning that the attack must now be more direct, less disguised in its demagogy, less inclined to seek the acquiescense of willing leaders. This means that a big fight is brewing, which in turn means enormous opportunities to fight back. And because it does mean a more open fight, it hastens the political realignment necessary to meet it.

HOW DID EISENHOWER WIN?

What is the primary fact about this election? It is that, although a reactionary regime has been elected, it was not elected by a reactionary people. They voted their exasperation with the Truman policies. They voted to end the war in Korea and against the domestic effects of Korea. They voted against a policy which stretched them to the breaking point. It was a vote, confused and bewildered, but a vote nonetheless for peace. Undoubtedly Eisenhower started with the initial advantage of being the best known candidate the Republicans could have chosen, as Commander of the Armies that defeated the Nazis. But the margin of victory was furnished by the peace issue and the desire for a change from the hopeless and corrupt Truman administration.

I think we should appreciate the full importance of peace in the campaign. It is generally conceded that Eisenhower's promise to do something about Korea was the major factor is his victory. At the outset of the campaign, we alone said peace was the overriding issue. The Democrats and the Republicans were at first determined not to discuss Korea, despite the testimony of many reporters like Samuel Lubell that the Korean War was uppermost in the minds of the people. The opening Eisenhower speeches, the dangerous liberation talk, the embracing of Taft, McCarthy and Jenner, aroused deep fears among the voters. But Eisenhower then virtually cancelled out these fears by his peace demagogy. He started with critisism of the Korean War and its responsibilities. Then, feeding on open resentment, he proposed his racist solution of letting Asians fight Asians. Finally his offer to fly to Korea and promise to do something to end the war struck the winning note.

1. What was the Democratic answer? The Democrats riddled and poked fun at the Eisenhower proposals. But instead of offering a peaceful alternative of their own, they defended the war and could only promise more war in Korea. This was no answer to a people whose nerves were being stretched tighter every day by news of increased fighting in a hopeless and senseless war. Certainly the Eisenhower promise was demagogic - but the Democrats offered no hope at all of ending the war.

Equally hopeless was the Democratic answer on the domestic side. They played on fears of Republican reaction. They reminded people of what twenty years of Democratic rule had brought them. But, tied to a war program, they could offer nothing for the domestic future.

2. Perhaps the most notable failure to understand the peace issue was that of the lab leadership. They were unable to lead their members behind the Democratic ticket because they were tied to the Korean War policies of the Democratic Administration. They thought they could influence workers to vote Democratic on domestic issues, to inspire Democratic votes by playing on justifiable fears of Republican reaction — but still support the Korean War. No single labor leader made a basic attack on the Korean War policy. Thus, instead of exercising pressure on the Democratic leadership to take a correct and positive policy on Korea, the labor leaders gave their complete and uncritical support

to a policy which their own members rejected.

Thus, from incomplete returns, it would appear that although the labor vote was largely on the side of Stevenson, there was a sufficient defection from the Democratic party in critical areas to lower the Democratic vote appreciably. In other words, despite the unprecedented endorsement of Stevenson by the top labor leadership, the rank and file of labor did not enthusiastically follow their leaders' choice. This is confirmed by the rueful PAC revelation - after the election - that a pre-election poll of CIO members showed that one out of three male members were voting for Eisenhower, whereas one out of every two women members were voting for him.

3. The significance of peace in the Eisenhower victory is all the more striking when we consider the natural fears of the Republican murderers' now sharpening their knives to destroy the domestic gains of the people. Despite the ghost of Hoover and the shadow of Taft, despite the Democratic assurance of "good times", the most plentiful jobs in history, and the social gains made under Roosevelt, these did not carry as much weight as peace in the election campaign. How decisive it was we can see by recalling that this is the first presidential election in our history that has ever turned out the party in power during a period of prosperity. To my mind, this is the major lesson of the campaign - that peace was the issue, that it was ignored by Democrats and labor leaders to their undoing, and that it cannot further be ignored by any group seeking to lead the American people back to progress.

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4. The importance of the peace issue is further shown by the large turnout. Early in the election campaign most of us felt that this election was marked by apathy. The results showed that the American people were anything but apathetic. But despite a big registration, up to the closing weeks of the campaign, there was a large undecided group, reflecting confusion and bewilderment among the people. The scales were finally tipped toward Eisenhower on the issue of Korea. The result is a record-breaking vote of more than 60 million, amounting to 62 or 63% of the adult population, the largest percentage in many years. Although a big registration was partly due to the big business advertising campaign for a big vote -- the big vote would not have turned out unless there was something to vote for, and that something was peace.

5. There is little doubt that Eisenhower made important inroads among women and young voters with his peace demagogy. The PAC poll, confirmed by similar polls, showed a large proportion of women voters, wives of trade union members, voting for Eisenhower. He also scored impressively among younger voters. Both of these groups contributed to the large turnout.

6. The Negro people voted for Stevenson -- but the percentage of registered Negro voters, from the evidence now available, was below average. The Sparkman candidacy tended to keep some from voting. But perhaps more important is the fact that neither candidate offered a promise of civil rights. Despite this, the Negroes who did vote, voted more heavily for Stevenson than they had for Truman, as an answer to the unparalleled Republican denial of civil rights.

7. The Democratic Party lost most heavily among certain national groups. From incomplete analysis, it appears that the strength of the Democratic machines among the Irish, Italian and Polish groups was broken in this election, contributing to the Democratic loss in labor.

8. The cities and larger towns of the South voted for Eisenhower, but the rural sections and smaller towns stayed Democratic. Both Democratic and Republican machines in the South, however, were dominated by reactionary leadership and neither offered an avenue to express a vote for progress.

9. The importance of Korea is also reflected in the fact that Eisenhower ran far ahead of his ticket. This was a vote against the Truman policies, particularly the Truman Korean War policies, not a vote for Republican reaction. The very reverse is true of the Democratic ticket, where Stevenson ran behind any local ticket in many states, such as Michigan. Most notable was Philadelphia, the only large northern city which saw a victory for the Democratic Party. The Democratic leadership in Philadelphia ran a positive campaign stressing its own good local record and virtually ignored the national ticket, even criticizing Sparkman.

10. It is important to note that this election did not register a vote either for Republican reaction or for McCarthyism. Eisenhower ran far ahead of his ticket -- whereas the most rabid reactionaries on the Republican ticket

either lost or ran far behind him. The outstanding example is McCarthy, who not only ran some 200,000 votes behind Eisenhower, but trailed Kohler, the Republican candidate for Governor and most striking of all, trailed Zimmerman, the Republican candidate for Secretary of State, who had openly come out against McCarthy and had been knifed by the local Republican organization. Jenner ran 300,000 behind Eisenhower. The Un-American Potter squeaked through in Michigan, while Eisenhower won by 300,000. Kem was beaten in Missouri, Ecton in Montana, and Cain in Washington. O'Hara beat Vail, the Un-American in Chicago, while Don Magnuson defeated Albert Canwell, head of the little Un-American Activities Committee in the state of Washington.

THE PROGRESSIVE PARTY VOTE

I think we may take proper pride in the fact that we correctly grasped the main issue of the campaign. At our July convention, well before the campaign was under way, we decided that peace in Korea was the main issue and must be made the center of our campaign. It was at least in part the fact that we came forward with a program for peace to end the war in Korea which met the needs and demands of the American people that finally forced this issue into the campaign.

But if peace did become the dominant issue, and we made it the center of our own campaign, how do we account for our own low vote? It appears that our national ticket will reach something less than 200,000 votes. Except for Maryland which received 85% of the 1948 vote, our national vote in 1952 will be one-fifth to one-sixth of our 1948 vote. It should be noted that local candidates ran ahead of the national ticket almost everywhere. In New York, Corliss Lamont received 98,000 votes for the Senate, while the total vote of all candidates on the ALP ticket in various districts comes to about the same number. But the Hallinan Bass ticket received only 62,000 votes. Outstanding was the race of Reuben Borough who received half a million votes in California for the Senate in a two-way race, but the national ticket received less than 40,000 votes. While other local candidates in similar two-way races received anywhere from 13 to 20% of the total vote -- Horace Alexander, for example, received 20,000 votes -- the national ticket will receive not more than 1% of the total California vote.

What were the reasons for this low vote? First is the lack of coverage of our national candidates by the press, radio and television. The vast majority of the American people never knew we had candidates in the field or what their program was. And while we had to work with considerable less money than in 1948 to publicize our candidates, on the other hand there has never been such an outpouring of money as there was for the Republican and Democratic national tickets. The amounts spent on this election by the two old parties are probably well over a hundred million dollars, a matter of increasing concern even to the old-line politicians.

Second, those people who did know we had candidates and agreed with our program did not vote for us because they could not see that our party offered a practical vehicle even for protest. They felt the lack of news of our candidates meant we were not reaching the people. And the political neutrality of the progressive trade unions left us without even the appearance of a mass base for political activity as we had enjoyed in 1948.

Third, these factors fed the lesser-evil theory which sapped the better judgment of many of our supporters. We failed to impress people with the value of a protest vote in this period of changes. Stone's articles in the Compass reflected some of the inchoate pit-of-the-stomach feeling among good progressives. They knew better -- but they felt worse.

Finally, we cannot ignore the evil fruits of the "big lie" propaganda dinned into the ears and minds of American voters, of associating the Progressive Party with the Soviet Union, which is regarded with fear, and the whole campaign of fear and hysteria against progressives which has been considerably stepped up since 1948 and measurably affected our vote.

THE SIGNIFICANCE OF OUR CAMPAIGN

Was our campaign worth while? Should we continue? These questions cannot be ignored by any responsible political group. I think the answer to both questions is decidedly yes. In this period when every means of public expression is being closed to the peace forces, think what we were able to accomplish in reaching the people through radio, TV, leaflets and above all through the remarkable campaigns of our tireless candidates, Vincent Hallinan and Charlotta Bass. We reached millions of people with our program, millions who would never other-

wise have been reached with a message of peace.

Even though we cannot measure the results in votes, the fact that we could carry our program to them is of tremendous significance. There is no way of telling how many people who, in a distorted way sought to express themselves either through a vote for Stevenson or a vote for Eisenhower, were influenced by our campaign.

It is obvious that the nature and value of our campaign sets the conditions for our continuance. But even more urgent are the opportunities presented by the new political situation we enter, which I want to discuss now.

WHAT DO WE FACE?

As we said during the election campaign, the election decided none of the basic issues facing the American people. But on top of these issues, we now face the determined effort of reaction to impose its own program. This was a victory for reaction which presents them with grave problems as with great opportunities.

First, I should like to note that the character of the Democratic campaign, its inability even to make promises, is evidence not of the strength of reaction but of its inherent weakness. They can no longer afford the carrot part of their carrot-and-club techniques, because of the problems they face. They can no longer afford to make promises to the American people. Reaction must now expose itself in a more naked form, as we see in the recent appointments.

But this also creates its own opportunities. The compliant labor and Negro leadership can no longer still the militancy of their people by saying "let's rely on our friend in the White House." The struggle becomes open. And even this leadership itself, which is now prepared to "wait and see" and has no immediate program to offer, will be forced not only by the pressure of its members and the new situation but out of a desire to maintain its positions, to enter this struggle.

Second, reaction itself recognizes it is in a tough spot. In the very same breath that they hail the triumph of the Republican Party, every intelligent commentator comments on the difficulties of the Eisenhower Administration. Some are even saying there will be only one four-year term for the Republicans - almost "after me, the deluge." The fear of depression conditions the Republican tenure, becomes the key to both foreign and domestic policy.

Thus, it becomes even more clear now than before the election that there cannot be a basic political alignment in this country without real struggles around the basic issues, issues which remain to be solved. Those struggles lie ahead. Who will provide the leadership? Clearly not a decimated and torn Democratic leadership which could not afford even promises during the campaign and is dedicated to the war program. The labor leadership similarly tied to the war program have adopted a wait and see program, which is no program to fight reaction.

It will be the struggles around the issues that will move them and create the basis of new alignments. It is already moving advanced sections of labor. Thus Ford Local 600 has taken the lead in demanding a labor party. But these movements will not proceed unless there is a clear out fight made on the issues right from the start. And I think that our role must be to sparkplug, to pressure, to intensify that fight against reaction in as many directions as we possibly can. That is the way to prepare the way for the realignment we fervently hope and work for.

On the basic issues, it is apparent that peace is not on the agenda of the Republican Party. It won't be put there unless the people demand an accounting on Eisenhower's promise to do something about the war in Korea. He is being forced to fly to Korea --- but as Mrs. Bass observed he is no dove of peace. And the only way to make that a flight for peace is by arousing the American people to demand that he pay off in the one promise that brought him victory.

As a matter of fact, the real danger is the attempt to extend the Korean War. The stalemate on this war has become intolerable both to our own people and to the rest of the world. Reaction has to find new devices to intensify the war as their only way to avoid depression. Both the results of the election and the events in the United Nations show that widespread opposition both here and throughout the world is sufficient to stop the war in Korea - if this opposition is properly mobilized. Therefore, the first immediate job is to mobilize that opposition because everything else depends on that.

The key to both domestic and foreign policy is the fear of almost certain depression. It is now openly admitted that the whole of American foreign policy is in difficulties, chiefly economic. We need look only at the present session of the United Nations to see that the Acheson-Truman diplomacy no longer can count on stable allies. Western Europe faces acute bankruptcy and has slowed down rearmament. Trade is becoming tighter. The West German entrance into NATO and its emergence, as well as Japan's, as a rival to Western European industry and military might, has frightened all Europe. The Middle East is in revolt. The Arab and Indian States seek an independent policy for peace. And hanging over every nation is the twin spectre of war and depression, both hastened by the rearmament drive. A drop in world prices of raw materials has caused deep concern among the nations of the world. The British Commonwealth nations are now meeting in a desperate effort to stave off collapse of the sterling bloc and further inroads of American capital.

It is significant, I think that the Eisenhower victory has caused the most concern among the very Western allies who were regarded as the basis of American foreign policy. The only jubilation over his election took place in Bonn, in Madrid and Tokyo, the enemy states who now become the "bastions of liberty" -- and threaten to become its undertakers.

The increasing difficulties of American foreign policy abroad multiply the difficulties at home. There is almost universal consensus among business groups that a "recession" is inevitable. Dewey's former economic advisor, Elliot Bell, now of McGraw-Hill, considers depression a certainty and soon. Only its date is uncertain in their minds.

And the program of reaction is scarcely designed to meet an oncoming depression. The only avenue reaction knows is increased armaments and war. But every policy of reaction intensifies the conditions making for depression. Its tax policy is designed to cut corporate taxes and shift the burden of taxes to the mass of people, thus cutting purchasing power. It plans a big drive for a sales tax which would further reduce purchasing power. It plans "budget" cuts, meaning cuts in social welfare payments to the mass of people, while leaving armaments spending high. It plans a reduction in social services. It plans to tighten up on wages and to leave prices and rents to soar. It will make further attacks on the unions - it has already announced an effort to outlaw industry-wide bargaining in order to reduce the bargaining strength of the major unions. It will strengthen the power of private monopoly at the expense of the people in numerous ways. It will set a firm course against civil rights legislation. And undoubtedly, reaction will do everything possible to weaken the organization of the people and intensify the Truman-McGranery program against the left.

Should the Progressive Party continue? If the answer is not given by what I have just said about the struggles and opportunities ahead, let me give it to you from the reactions of our own people in the states. They immediately reacted to the election in state after state by stepping up the campaign for peace in Korea. Massachusetts hit the streets with 20,000 leaflets demanding Eisenhower pay off on his promise on Korea. Philadelphia did the same. New Jersey meetings showed the same necessity to intensify the struggle for peace. And from reports from the shops in the country, it is apparent that both those who supported Stevenson and those who supported Eisenhower are seeking common ground for the domestic struggles they all sense lie ahead.

These underscore the necessity for maintaining and strengthening an organization that will sparkplug on the issues and help to lead the fights ahead, equipped with a conscious program for immediate action that no other political party or group has. To sum up, we can act as a burr under the saddle of the labor movement, step up the fight for Negro representation and civil rights, intensify the fight for peace and decent living standards. We can do this only as a coherent group that will work with other groups while constantly holding forth the need for, and working in the direction of, a new political alignment.

IMMEDIATE PROGRAM

At this meeting we shall submit a specific program for the next Congress. The issues as we see them dictates an immediate program, which I can summarize as follows:

1. Step up the fight for an immediate cease-fire in Korea, without any ifs, ands or buts, leaving the prisoner of war issue to be settled later.
2. Start the demand for payment of another Eisenhower promise -- to end Jim-Crow in Washington, D. C., by demanding an order for an American, and not a Jim-Crow inauguration.
3. Start the ball rolling on visits to the new Congressmen on cloture and FEPC.
4. Organize visits to Congressmen to demand the end of the wage freeze and the renewal of price and rent controls.
5. Demand the end of the McCarran, Walter-McCarran and Smith Acts.
6. Fight for a cut in arms and individual income taxes and against the sales tax.
7. Organize legislative programs and meetings for the state legislatures that meet next year and city councils.

[Progressive P4]

NATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE PROGRESSIVE PARTY
SUNDAY, NOV. 30, 1952.

A PROGRAM AGAINST REACTION

The election of Eisenhower instals in power a more open reactionary administration and a Congress even further dominated by northern Republicans and Southern Democrats. Their program is the program of the National Association of Manufacturers, the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, not the program of the American people. Their policies invite at home the very depression which they themselves fear, and extension of the war abroad. Only a fighting program of the great majority of the people can stop them. We in the Progressive Party call on all those, whether they voted for Stevenson or for Eisenhower, to join with all who voted for our own candidates in working toward a program that meets the needs of all the American people.

We do not put forth this program as a complete legislative program, but as a first step in defining the major issues that must be met immediately, that must be prepared for even before the 83rd Congress meets.

A. The major issue is still peace in Korea. We call on all citizens to join with us in demanding that President Elect Eisenhower make good on his promise to bring peace in Korea. We urge an immediate cease-fire in Korea, leaving to conferences after the fighting is over the determination of the prisoner of war issue.

B. President Elect Eisenhower committed himself to erasing the disgrace of Jim Crow in the nation's capital. We urge all citizens to join in demanding that he act at once to insure a non-Jim Crow inauguration, ensuring free access to all restaurants, hotels and public places in the District of Columbia.

C. Our program for the 83rd Congress:

1. The first effort of reaction has already begun to dump price controls. Our first effort therefore must be to strengthen price controls and reinstitute

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effective rent controls.

2. Reaction has trained its guns on the trade unions. We demand an end to the wage freeze to restore labor's purchasing power, and a stop to all efforts to outlaw industry-wide bargaining. We need stronger, not weaker trade unions in this coming period.

3. Eisenhower promised a cut in the budget and lower taxes. The reactionaries interpret this as a cut in social welfare and essential government services now limited to less than 10 percent of the entire budget, while arms spending comes to 75% or more. We demand a substantial cut in the arms budget, a cut in individual income taxes, and a concerted campaign against the federal sales tax sought by the NAM.

4. We demand a full program of civil rights legislation. The very first step must be to acquaint the people through their organizations of the fight to stop filibusters by amending Senate Rule 22 on cloture. This rule is adopted the very first day the new Senate meets and the fight to amend the rule to stop filibusters must begin now. In addition, we demand a full program of a strong FEPC, anti-lynch, and anti-poll taxlegislation.

5. Repeal the McCarran, Walter-McCarran and Smith Acts.

ORGANIZATION

1. We urge that the broadest possible committees be set up in every Congressional district to visit the new Congressmen with the above minimum program.

2. We suggest the holding of state-wide legislative conferences both to advance the Congressional program, and to work out broad state legislative programs for the meetings of the various state legislatures due in 1953.

3. We further recommend beginning work now on similar city-wide legislative programs in preparation for the many city elections to be held in 1953.

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4. We recommend that Progressive Party state and local organizations urge upon and work with the trade unions and organization of the Negro people to set up political action and legislative committees to carry out work among their own members on this program.

5. The National Office of the Progressive Party will issue a weekly or bi-weekly legislative letter to all organizations dealing with the important legislative actions of the new Congress. In preparation for this, we suggest that all State organizations immediately prepare a list of the names and addresses of its Congressmen, and its state and city representatives, for circulation among its members

[Prog. Pty.]

December 2, 1952

Mr. James Imbrie
Lawrenceville
New Jersey

Dear Mr. Imbrie:

May I call to your attention the fact that the people at Vineland have not yet paid me the $100 due.

I have written to the President and the Treasurer of the Progressive Party in that town, reminding them of the facts.

Very sincerely yours,

DB:lh

W.E.B. Du Bois

[Progressive Pty.]

Campaign Headquarters

VINCENT HALLINAN for President
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NEWS RELEASE

December 2, 1952

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

The Progressive Party today sent to President-elect Eisenhower a special resolution adopted over the weekend at a meeting of its National Committee calling on him to appoint Negroes to cabinet and other high offices, and particularly to the governing commission of the District of Columbia in accordance with his campaign promises to wipe out segregation and discrimination in the nation's capital and in the Federal service. The resolution, drawn up by the National Committee to Elect Negroes to Public Office, urged General Eisenhower to move speedily on the appointment of Negroes now, just as he has moved in appointing other cabinet officers.

The text of the resolution follows:

"RESOLUTION ON APPOINTMENT OF NEGROES TO PUBLIC OFFICE ADDRESSED TO PRESIDENT-ELECT EISENHOWER

"We, the members of the National Committee to Elect Negroes to Public Office and the members of the National Committee of the Progressive Party, meeting in joint session, adopted the following resolution:

"It is recognized that important political gains have been made in the past several years through the unprecedented efforts of Negroes for full representation in the various governing bodies of our nation; and

"It is further recognized that the voters of this nation, both Negro and white, in greater numbers than ever before, elected you to the Presidency on November 4th because of their resolute demands for peace now in Korea, an end to Jim Crow in our nation's capital immediately, and other social and political gains, all of which you promised to make your first order of business; and

"It is further recognized that the best interests of democracy, internationally as well as nationally, demand your resolute and effective action on these public promises be made known before your inauguration, just as you have made known your other major appointments.

"We therefore urge and insist that you appoint and make known your appointment of Negroes to your Cabinet and to other appointive offices, particularly to the governing Commission of the District of Columbia, our nation's capital."

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PROGRESSIVE PARTY
17 West 45th St.
NEW YORK 36, N.Y.

December 16, 1952

TO: State Directors

FROM: C. B. Baldwin, Secretary

SUBJECT: Emergency Action on Cloture

FEPC and other civil rights legislation will depend in the 83rd Congress, in large part, on amending Senate Rule 22 to stop filibusters by a majority vote of the Senate instead of being blocked by the present constitutional two-thirds or 64 senators out of 96. The Senate will hold its first session and can adopt new rules on January 3, 1953. It is therefore of the greatest urgency that between now and January 3 every possible pressure be brought to bear on every member of the Senate to vote for a change in Senate Rule 22 on that date.

I am enclosing a special memorandum on Senate Rule 22 concerning cloture. I suggest that you might circulate copies of this memorandum for informational purposes among labor, church, fraternal, NAACP, Elks, and other organizations to acquaint them with the importance of changing Senate Rule 22. Further, I recommend that you contact leaders of such organizations to organize joint delegations to your Senators, both Democratic and Republican, to urge a change in the rule on January 3. I also suggest a campaign of letters to Vice President Barkley urging the change upon him, and similar letters to the new Vice President, Nixon. The Democratic platform endorsed such a change and President-elect Eisenhower has been quoted in favor of a more liberal cloture rule.

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Progressive Party
17 West 45th St.
New York 36, N.Y.

December 16, 1952

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CLOTURE AND CIVIL RIGHTS LEGISLATION

No civil rights laws have passed the United States Senate because of the undemocratic "right" of unlimited talk or filibuster exercised by a small group of Southern Senators. To limit or stop such filibusters requires, under present Senate Rule 22, the vote of 64 Senators, 2/3 of the whole Senate. This means that any combination of 33 Southern Democrats and northern Republicans (or Democrats) can continue a filibuster and talk FEPC, anti-poll tax, anti-lynch, or bills to outlaw segregation in the District of Columbia, to death. Actually, even the threat of a filibuster by a handful of Senators can stop such legislation, because of the knowledge that it is almost impossible to get 64 Senators to vote for closing debate.

It is obvious, therefore, that the first battle on civil rights legislation is the fight to change Senate Rule 22 to stop a filibuster by a simple majority vote instead of the present 64 Senators. That fight must be made the first day the new Senate convenes. Each new Senate can make its own new rules, instead of adopting the rules of procedure of the preceding Senate. A real opportunity is therefore provided by the 1952 elections. But it means that in the next few weeks before the Senate convenes, a determined effort must be made to change Rule 22 and replace it with a more democratic rule providing for a majority vote to stop debate. It is, therefore, urgent that the information herein contained on Rule 22 and Cloture be widely distributed among many organizations and individuals and pressure be brought now on every Senator to vote for a democratic rule for majority cloture on the day the new Senate convenes.

BACKGROUND

Practically every legislature in the world provides for majority rule. The rules of the Senate itself are adopted by a majority. A majority passes all laws except treaties and certain other special legislation provided in the Constitution. Majority vote to govern debate was intended by the men who wrote the Constitution. It was provided in the early rules of the Senate and House adopted by the founding fathers. The arch-conservative Alexander Hamilton, writing in the famous Federalist Papers on the Constitution, pointed out that a two-thirds rule would hamper the operations of any Congress as it had practically stopped all effective work under the Articles of Confederation which preceded our present Constitution. His political descendant, Republican Senator Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts, grandfather of the present Lodge, said in 1893 that the right to vote on a bill or motion in the Senate must prevail over the right to discuss a bill, or else there would never be any legislation.

RULE 22 TO 1950

In 1917, the Senate adopted Rule 22 which provided that two-thirds of those present and voting could invoke cloture, i.e., shut off or limit debate on any pending motion or bill being considered by the Senate. This meant that if a filibuster was going on, 16 Senators could sign a petition for cloture, the petition must go before the Senate, and if a majority of those present approved the cloture petition, the filibuster could be ended.

HISTORY OF PRESENT RULE 22

On August 2, 1948, the late Senator Vandenberg, as President of a Republican-controlled Senate, ruled that cloture of debate could only be invoked to limit debate on a "pending measure", i.e., an actual bill before the Senate, but not on a motion to take up a bill. This meant that filibusterers could talk forever on the question of "taking up" a bill, before the bill was brought

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to the Senate floor. Then they would have another crack at filibustering if and when the bill got to the floor of the Senate. This ruling led to a prolonged fight inside the Senate Rules Committee.

In 1949, the Senate Rules Committee, headed by Senator Hayden (Democrat of Arizona) and with the aid of Senator Wherry, Republican floor leader, tried to place a different construction on the cloture rule. On February 17, 1949, the Senate Rules Committee voted out the Wherry Resolution (Res. 15). On February 28, Senator Lucas of Illinois, Democratic floor leader, moved for the Senate to consider the Wherry Resolution. But the Dixiecrats began a filibuster on the motion to consider the Resolution. Senator Ellender of Louisiana, for example, talked for 12 hours on March 14, 1949.

Senator Lucas then filed a petition for cloture signed by more than 16 Senators. Ordinarily, this petition would have to be acted on automatically, under the Senate rules. But the die-hard Dixiecrats made a point of order against the cloture petition. They argued that the Senate rule on cloture applied only to "pending measures", and did not apply to motions to take up a bill for consideration They said there was no "pending motion" before the Senate, only a motion to take up a bill.

Vice President Barkley ruled that the Cloture Rule adopted in 1917 was intended to give the Senate the right to limit debate at any point during the consideration of a measure. Senator Russell of Georgia then appealed to the Senate from the Barkley ruling. Senator Lucas made a motion to lay Russell's appeal on the table, in order to defeat Russell. But Lucas' motion lost, 41 to 46. Then, by the same vote of 46 to 41, the Senate voted with Russell and against Barkley's ruling.

The vote against Barkley was as follows:

Republicans	23 against	Barkley	16 for
Democrats	23 "	"	25 for

This was a tremendously significant vote. It upset Barkley's ruling. It not only prevented the Senate from considering the Hayden-Wherry Resolution to amend the Senate rules. It meant that a filibuster could never be stopped, if the filibusterers had the unlimited right to talk on motions to bring up bills, on reading the journal of the Senate, or on any other matters that were not "pending motions." Obviously this vote could have stopped any legislation during that session of Congress that a handful of Senators did not like. (Significantly, filibusters have been used successfully only against civil rights -- and only by the connivance of both Republicans and Democrats.)

A substitute measure was then adopted for the Hayden-Wherry Resolution. This substitute was dictated by the Dixiecrat-Republican group which had won the vote over Barkley's ruling. The substitute, the present Rule 16, provided that the 1917 Cloture Rule should be amend ed to provide that limitation on debate could be imposed on any business before the Senate, except a change in the Senate's own rules, by a "constitutional two-thirds" of its entire membership. Unlimited debate was provided on any proposal to change the Senate's rules.

EFFECT OF PRESENT RULE 22

The substitute adopted gives enormous power to the filibusters. The vote on the so-called "compromise" was:

Republicans	34 for	8 against
Democrats	29 for	15 against

It requires 64 Senators to vote affirmatively to stop a filibuster. The former rule had provided two-thirds of those present and voting. The present rule means that 33 Senators can block a cloture vote. Customarily anywhere from one-third

MORE - - - -

to one-half the Senate membership (sometimes even more) are absent from the Senate floor. To stop a filibuster, 64 Senators have to be present and vote for cloture.

And even worse, there is no possibility of stopping a filibuster against any proposal to change the Senate rules while the Senate is in session. Thus, any effort during the Session itself to change the rules against filibusters can be filibustered to death without much chance of stopping it.

COMMENTS ON THE PRESENT RULE 22

Senator Morse, (Rep. of Oregon) charged on October 9, 1951, that the Wherry "compromise" rule was adopted as a political deal in which Republicans supported the rule in exchange for Southern Democratic opposition to extension of power lines in the Northwest. Whether or not that is true, it is obvious that only persistent bi-partisan support by a determined minority in both old parties has perpetuated the rule.

The present Senate Rule has effectively bottled up FEPC and other civil rights laws. In May 1950, when the Senate Democratic Policy Committee called up FEPC Bill S. 1728, another filibuster started. On May 17, Senator Lucas filed a cloture petition to cut off debate. On May 19, Lucas asked for a vote on his cloture petition. The motion was rejected by a vote of 52 to 32 (12 votes short of the necessary 64) although 33 Republicans and 19 Democrats voted for cloture. On July 12, 1950, a second vote on cloture took place. The vote was 55 to 33, and again the motion failed of obtaining 64 votes -- FEPC was dropped. No Senator has since seriously proposed FEPC, knowing it would get the same treatment. Senator Lucas called Rule 22 "an attempt to nail the Senate's feet to the floor for a thousand years."

AMENDMENTS TO RULE 22

Since 1950, various efforts have been made to amend Rule 22. Hearings have been held by the Rules Committee on several resolutions. On January 29, 1952, in secret vote, Republicans and Democrats in the Senate Rules Committee voted down both the Morse-Humphrey and Lehman resolutions that would have provided a simple majority to break a filibuster, and also the Ives-Lodge resolution for a "constitutional majority", i.e., 49 members of the Senate. The Rules Committee adopted instead the Wherry-Dirksen-Jenner amendment with the approval of the Dixiecrats, which would leave the right of Senators to talk without stop on changes in the Senate's rules.

THE WAY OUT

The rules roadblock to FEPC and other civil rights legislation can be broken the day the new Senate convenes. On that day, the Senate must adopt its own rules. Usually it adopts by a majority vote the rules governing the preceding Senate. But it need not do so. It can adopt new rules. This means, therefore, that on the opening day, a majority of the Senators, together with the presiding officer of the Senate (the Vice President) can change Rule 22. The Vice President must agree to hear a motion that the Senate of the new 83rd Congress has the power to adopt its own rules. Any Senator can introduce a new rule 22 that will stop a filibuster on any business before the Senate by a simple majority of those present and voting. Passage of such a rule on the opening day of the New Senate -- January 3 or January 5 -- will open the door to FEPC and other civil rights legislation.

The job therefore is to acquaint people with this procedure, and to organize delegations to all Senators at once, before the new Senate convenes.

MORE - - - - - -

The Democratic Party platform in 1952 promised a change in Senate rules to stop filibusters and to support democratic majority rule. President-elect Eisenhower has, according to Walter White of the NAACP, "expressed concern and interest" in providing majority rule in the new Senate. Both Republican and Democratic candidates for the Senate have endorsed the proposal for majority rule in the Senate. 16 Republican Senators banded together during the election to promise action on civil rights, among them being a change in the Senate rules.

SENATORS' VOTES ON CLOTURE

As a clue to how Senators voted on cloture, here is the Senate vote on cloture on FEPC on July 12, 1950. Names of Senators no longer in Senate are omitted.

For Cloture	Against Cloture
Smith, Maine	Bridges, N.H.
Tobey, N.H.	Young, N.Dak.
Aiken & Flanders, Vt.	Mundt, S. Dak.
Saltonstall, Mass.	Byrd, Robertson, Va.
Green, R.I.	Hoey, N.Car.
Ives, Lehman, N.Y.	Maybank, Johnston, S. Car.
Smith, Hendrickson, N.J.	George, Russell, Ga.
Martin, Pa.	Holland, Fla.
Taft, Bricker, Ohio	Chapman, Ky.
Capehart, Jenner, Ind.	Kefauver, Tenn.
Douglass, Ill.	Hill, Sparkman, Ala.
Ferguson, Mich.	Eastland, Stennis, Miss.
Wiley, McCarthy, Wis.	McClellan, Fulbright, Ark.
Thye, Humphrey, Minn.	Ellender, Long, La.
Hickenlooper, Gilette, Iowa	Kerr, Okla.
Langer, N.Dak.	Johnson, Colo.
Butler, Neb.	Hayden, McFarland, Ariz.
Schoeppel, Kan.	McCarran, Malone, Nev.
Williams, Frear, Del.	
Kilgore, Neely, W. Va.	
Murray, Mont.	
Dworshak, Ida.	
O'Mahoney, Hunt, Wyo.	
Milliken, Colo.	
Chavez, Anderson, New Mex.	
Watkins, Utah	
Magnuson, Wash.	
Gordon, Morse, Ore.	
Knowland, Cal.	

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[Progressive Pty.]

(SUGGESTED FORM LETTER TO BE SENT OUT IN ADVANCE OF CANVASSERS
FOR
"FIVE FOR '53" SUSTAINING FUND)

Dear friend:

The political outlook for 1953 poses a serious challenge to all American progressives.

The nation's most reactionary forces have won a victory by the election of Eisenhower, in spite of the fact that most of his supporters actually voted their disgust at the most unpopular war in our history and its consequences. While the people, in a profound sense, voted for a change, the men who promoted the Eisenhower candidacy have their own definition of what the "change" is to be. There are real and potent dangers ahead.

The Progressive Party, which offered the only real alternative of resistance to reaction and war in both parties, made a contribution in the 1952 campaign which extends far beyond the size of the vote it polled. In the face of four years of stepped-up war hysteria, lying propaganda and witch hunts, we were on the ballot in 28 states and brought to millions of Americans a program for peace and freedom.

Beginning now, it is our job to help unite all those who voted for Stevenson as a lesser evil, as well as those who voted for Eisenhower in the hope he would end the war, to get action on the issues for which they voted. There has never been a greater need for maintaining and strengthening the political core of the American progressive movement, upon which will fall the task of leading, sparking and prodding others to move on issues which are vital to the peace, freedom and security of our country.

The help of <u>every</u> progressive is needed now. This month we are asking all those who recognize the dangers ahead to contribute $5.00 toward sustaining the Progressive Party's important activities in 1953.

Within the next week, one of our canvassers will call to ask for your "Five for '53" contribution, which will be divided between the state and national organizations of the Progressive Party. We are sure that in this dangerous period we can continue to count on your support for our common cause.

Sincerely yours,
(signed)
By state treasurer of:

Katherine A. Van Orden
Treasurer, Progressive Party

Note: Letter should be single-spaced to get on one page. Put local address at top. Send out only as you know canvassers will visit during following week.

THE "FIVE FOR 53" FUND DRIVE

1 PURPOSE

This drive is one method of raising funds to carry on the work of the National and State organizations for 1953.

2 METHOD

The campaign is designed to spread the base of our financial support by the collection of $5.00 contributions. Each contributor is to receive a card of acknowledgement which the National office is supplying to the States. The funds are to be divided equally between the State and National offices.

3 ORGANIZING

for the Campaign --

a) Each State should designate a leading person to supervise the campaign.

b) The National office will supply numbered receipt cards which are to be carefully controlled and accounted for.

c) Each local organization should prepare a list of members and friends to contact for the contributions.

d) solicitation should be made at meetings and social functions and by visiting of contacts at home.

e) A warm-up letter (sample attached) should be sent to the contacts before they are visited.

4 RETURNS

to National office and records -

a) Returns should be made to the National office weekly.

b) This is not a membership drive. We are not keeping individual records of the contributors. But the State should carefully control the cards, recording the numbers given to active workers and requiring frequent returns and reports.

[Prog. Pty]

REPORT OF ARTHUR STEIN ON BEHALF OF
WASHINGTON, D. C. DELEGATION

ELIMINATE SEGREGATION AND DISCRIMINATION IN WASHINGTON, D.C.

The treatment of Negroes in Washington, D. C., the capital of the United States, has become an internationally known scandal. It has been forced into public attention by the continuous struggles of the Negro and progressive organizations of Washington; and it became so powerful an issue that the Republican Party was forced to give it official recognition in the election campaign. General Eisenhower promised to "eliminate every vestige of segregation in the District of Columbia."

The problem is not merely a campaign issue. It is one which effects every minute of the day, the 340,000 Negroes who live in the Metropolitan area of Washington, and who constitute 35% of the population of the city proper. Their incomes are only a little more than half that of the whites. They are segregated at birth in hospitals, while they are children in schools, and playgrounds, as adults in housing, restaurants, movies and recreation facilities. They are discriminated against in jobs, in appointments to public positions and in every other human activity.

Nor is it only the Negro portion of the population which is deprived of justice. Since Reconstruction, Washingtonians have been without a vote, so that the city is governed by Presidential appointees and by Congressional Committees. Certainly it has been the anti-Negro bias of the rulers of Washington which is a major factor in keeping whites as well as Negroes voteless.

Therefore, those of us who live in Washington, cannot appreciate this situation as simply one which is a source of embarrassment to the Government because it looks bad to the rest of the world, or because it sometimes causes difficulties for visiting colored dignitaries from other countries. It is a vital matter for the people who live in it and suffer from it.

The Progressive Party of the District of Columbia having studied and worked with this problem for years, is familiar with the specific steps needed to abolish all segregation and discrimination in Washington. Action is needed by the President, by the District Commissioners (who are Presidential appointees who govern Washington) and by Congress. But we believe the central responsibility rests on the President, who should act on his own and also initiate Congressional action.

The President can, within his own direct powers, do the following:

1. Recognize the existence of the 35% Negro population by appointing Negroes to responsible posts in the District Government, starting with at least one Commissioner and following with several judgeships and executive positions.

2. Eliminate segregation in public housing projects.

3. Federal home loans guaranteed only on condition that no covenants or other restrictions exist.

4. Appoint a Board of Commissioners who will be pledged to carry out the campaign promise to wipe out segregation.

The Commissioners have it in their power to:

1. Issue a Fair Employment order to abolish discrimination in the municipal government.

2. Abolish segregation in hotels and restaurants simply by enforcing the decision of the Municipal Court of Appeals upholding the validity of the law of 1873.

3. Prohibit segregation in private hospitals.

4. Abolish segregation in all recreational facilities, parks, playgrounds swimming pools, golf courses, tennis courts, etc.

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5. The Board of Education can merge the two teachers colleges, which are now segregated.

Congress can:

1. Vote self-government to the people of Washington.

2. Abolish the dual segregated school system.

3. Enact a Civil Rights Law barring segregation in all places of public accomodation.

4. Pass a Fair Employment law covering private industry in Washington.

These are the actions needed to wipe out segregation and discrimination in the capital. Certainly, not a single one of them will take place unless there is a campaign by the people to press for fulfillment of the election promises. We recognize that in such a campaign the activity of the people of Washington plays a determining part.

Therefore, we intend to initiate a campaign in the District, beginning immediately, for the realization of the pledge made by Eisenhower. Such a campaign can best be accomplished through establishing a broad organization, of which the Progressive Party forms a part, in the same way as the Coordinating Committee, headed by Dr. Mary Church Terrell, which has made such a magnificant fight against restaurant discrimination.

We ask the Progressive Party to take these steps: (In addition to the question of making the Inauguration non-Jim-Crow)

1. Address a letter to Eisenhower right after Inauguration Day, urging fulfillment of his pledge. There should be a national letter signed by Mr. Hallinan and Mrs. Bass, and a letter from each state and local organization.

2. This meeting should send a letter asking Eisenhower to appoint immediately at least one Negro Commissioner for the District of Columbia.

3. Beginning now, while the members of Congress are at home, see them and urge their support for our legislative program on the above points - suffrage, a civil rights law, end the dual school system and a Fair Employment Law.

4. Finally, if we intend seriously to make this a major national issue, then it is necessary to concentrate mass pressure on Eisenhower. That means, not only the pressure of Progressive Party members, but of many other groups and people as well - NAACP, leading ministers and their congregations, unions, Jewish organizations, etc., etc. A real job might be done by calling a city-wide conference during the time between Abraham Lincoln's birthday and Frederick Douglas' birthday (Negro History Week) of all whose interest can be obtained. Have all these organizations and their members get after Eisenhower at the same time all over the country. It should be possible since this is a specific, simple issue, to get very broad support.

As Marcantonio once said "Tell the people they're paying for Washington - it's their tax money. And they're buying a Jim-Crow capital."

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PART ONE [Progressive Pty.]

THE PARTY PLATFORMS

The platforms of both the Democratic and Republican parties were drummed through their conventions without any discussion. The platform of the PP was actively debated for two intensive days by the delegates. That measures the difference. The Republican and Democratic platforms reply to the urgent needs of the people with meaningless slogans, and turn a deaf ear to the specific demands made by labor and farm groups, the NAACP, peace and civil liberties organizations. Walter Lippmann thus characterizes them:

"But though the Democratic platform is sheer platitudes and the Republican is more ambiguity....we need not complain too much...provided nobody is deceived into thinking that either of these platforms throws any light on the problems of the next administration." (N.Y. Herald Tribune, July 26)

1. Both platforms agree on the general course of foreign policy, — stepped up rearmament, continue the war in Korea, rearm Germnay and Western Europe, rearm Chiang Kai Shek, lip service to the United Nations.

2. Approval of an arms economy blots out minor differences on domestic policy.

3. The Republican platform is a "ballad for reactionaries", put together by the lobbyists for big private interests. Sen. Wayne Morse of Oregon says, "It takes us back to the days of McKinley." (N.Y. Times, August 1)

4. The Democratic platform is geared to making the voters believe, "look how well off you are after 20 years of us Democrats." It leans heavily on the record and good will built up among labor, farmers, the Negro people by Roosevelt and the New Deal. On today's and tomorrow's specific issues, the platform retreats into generalities. Even its promises are less specific than 1948's, which AFL President William Green warned the Platform Committee were still "a scrap of paper" after two Democratic Congresses. While more liberal-sounding than the Republican, that the Democratic platform is completely acceptable to such Southern reactionaries as Sen Willis Robertson of Virginia, and Gov. Herman Talmadge of Georgia.

5. On civil rights, the Republican platform is a shoddy defense of state's rights; the Democratic a glittering compromise satisfactory to both Dixiecrats and "liberals" because of its ambiguity—or double talk.

6. The omissions and defects of the platforms are glaring. Perhaps worst is the spectacle of two national political parties boasting of their devotion to fundamental principles and yet endorsing the destruction of civil liberties in Smith and McCarran Acts, loyalty orders and congressional inquisitions.

7. Finally, the platforms must be read in the light of what the candidates themselves say, and the records of their parties on the issues.. As the New York Times points out,

> "...it would be unwise to take too seriously the detailed platform statements of either party. What is much more important is the interpretation given by the party nominees and by their Congressional supporters." (July 25)

PEACE

As the PP platform predicted, both old parties claim to be "peace" parties. But they fail to meet the practical test — neither proposes an immediate end to the war in Korea, reduction in armaments, an end to rearming divided Germany, and negotiations for peace.

The Republican platform is long on denunciation, mostly directed at Roosevelt's historic agreements at Teheran and Yalta, and the Potsdam agreement to demilitarize Germany. It condemns Democrats for "fumbling, losing the peace, surrendering" and for the "defensive policy of 'containment'". But offers no policy in its place except "enlightened self-interest, and animated by courage, self-respect, steadfastness, vision, purpose, competence and spiritual faith...a dynamic initiative...positive peace-building objectives wherever this will serve the enlightened self-interest of our nation.." and similar meaningless generalities.

The Democratic platform takes credit for supporting the UN, militarizing the country, stands for "collective strength for the free world" — the Truman Doctrine, the Marshall plan, the North Atlantic Treaty, Point Four program, hemispheric defense, the Pacific security pacts, and the mutual security programs. It proposes no peaceful alternative.

PEACE (cont.)

"When we get past the criticism, on one side, and the laudation, on the other....both party platforms agree substantially on the course to be followed in the future" on foreign policy. (N.Y. Times, July 25)

KOREAN WAR — Neither platform calls for an immediate end to the war, nor has any proposal for ending it beyond dragging out present talks. Mine Workers Journal (June 15) called ending the Korean War the major issue of the election in the minds of Americans.

REP. Condemn Democrats for "withdrawing our occupation troops...announced that Korea was of no concern to us...committed this nation to fight back under the most unfavorable conditions. Already the tragic cost is over 110,000 American casualties. With foresight, the Korean War would never have happened...by their hampering orders they produced stalemates and ignominious bartering with our enemies, and they offer no hope of victory."

DEM. Also offer neither immediate end of war nor victory. Takes credit for "hurling back" Communist aggressor in Korea. "We urge continued effort, by every honorable means, to bring a fair and effective peace settlement in Korea in accordance with the principles of the United Nations Charter." ——meaning, no peace.

REARMING WESTERN GERMNAY — Both support rearmament of Western Germnay

REP. Take special credit for "making peace with Germnay." Endorse the whole NATO program of rearming Europe, with West Germnay as backbone, "encouraging and aiding the development of collective security forces.."

DEM. "Welcome the German Federal Republic into the company of free nations... determined that Germnay shall remain free and continue as a good neighbor in the European Community.... Hail the Schuman Plan...and the European defense community."
But as for the German unity and neutrality, "sympathize with the German people's wish for unity..."

BOTH RELY ON MORE ARMS INSTEAD OF NEGOTIATIONS FOR PEACE:

REP. Condemn "lagging program for preparedness."
"We should develop with utmost speed a force in being, as distinguished from paper plans, of such power as to deter sudden attack or promptly and decisively defeat it..."
Favor expansion of the air force.
No word on negotiating settlements.

DEM. "Disarmament remains the goal... But we cannot disarm"
"Will continue to stand unequivocally for strong, balanced defense forces for this country —land, sea and air...
"..continue to support the expansion and maintenance of the military....
"..reject the defeatist view of those who say we cannot afford the expense and effort necessary to defend ourselves.."
But not one word for negotiating settlements.

BEYOND "CONTAINMENT" TO "LIBERATION":
Most dangerous note in both platforms is that "both major parties began to move away from 'containment' to 'liberation'."(Stone, Compass, July 30)
This is Dulles' "liberation" policy, which means agressive warfare, to "free the peoples of Eastern Europe and China."

REP. "Will repudiate all commitments contained in secret understandings such as those of Yalta.
"It will be made clear , on the highest authority of the President and the Congress, that U.S. policy, as one of its peaceful purposes, looks happily forward to the genuine independance of these captive peoples.."
Will give Voice of America program "a real function....
"mark the end of the negative, futile, and immoral policy of 'containment'.."
"..we shall end neglect of the Far East..." and rearm Chiang Kai Shek.

DEM. "We will not abandon the once-free peoples of Central and Eastern Europe...We look forward to the day when the liberties of Poland, the other oppressed Soviet satellites, including Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Rumania, Bulgaria, Albania, Lithuania, Estonia and Latvia, and other nations in Asia under Soviet domination, will be restored to them and they can again take their rightful place in the community of free nations..."
"Our military and economic assistance to the Nationalist Government of

DEM. (cont.) China on Formosa has strengthened that vital outpost of the free world, and will be continued."

CONTINUE COLONIAL EXPLOITATIONS

REP. Admit "Middle East and much of Africa seething with anti-American sentiment...The peoples of the Far East..find it difficult to sustain their morale."
But have no policies for liberating and raising standard of living of colonial peoples.

DEM. Pay lip service to Wilson's "right of national self-determination" ---
But proposes nothing but Point Four and "integrated security arrangements for the Middle East"...to "help safeguard the independence of the countries in the area."
Nothing on freedom for the peoples of Asia and Africa.

LABOR, FARMERS, LIVING STANDARDS AND SECURITY

Secretary George Meany of the AFL called the Republican platform an "'insult' to labor" that meant " continued 'slavery for labor'"(N.Y.Times, July 15)
The Democratic platform takes credit for the Roosevelt reforms, the arms prosperity, high profits, better business, jobs, security and welfare measures, in contrast to the depression conditions under the last Republican administration. But it is vague and inconclusive on many of the specific demands made by labor to the Platform Committee.

MORE WAR SPENDING is the basis of both parties' domestic programs.

REP. and DEM. Deny labor's demand for end to wage freeze and return to free collective bargaining and the principles of the Wagner Act.
Fail to reduce taxes or really control prices.
Repudiate health insurance to meet hazards of sickness.
Ignore unemployment created by arms spending.
Reject pleas of CIO and other unions to develop plans to stop an economic recession and to maintain full employment.
Pay lip service to urgent need for low-cost housing, new schools, and playgrounds, new roads, specific coordinated river valley-flood control projects.
Ignore difficulties of small farmer, plight of sharecroppers and tenants.
Fail to recommend specific higher old age and unemployment benefits to make up for the cost of living.
Ignore curb on arms profits or stopping plunder of public lands and resources.
Are silent on programs for young people.

TAFT-HARTLEY

REP. Firmly endorse Taft-Hartley for its "guarantees" to working men and labor unions; but urge "adoption of such amendments..as time and experience show to be desirable, and which further protect the rights of labor, management and the public."
Senator Morse called this Republican plank "verbose, platitudinous and evasive..." (New Republic, August 4)

DEM. "Strongly advocate the repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act"
But also "deplore the fact that the Taft-Hartley provides an inadequate and unfair means of meeting with national emergency situations.., advocate legislation that will enable the President to deal fairly and effectively with cases where a breakdown in collective bargaining seriously threatens the national safety or welfare."
Also advocate "a new legislative approach toward the entire labor-management problem should be explored."
(Note striking omission of pledge to return to principles of Wagner Act)

MINIMUM WAGES AND SHORTER HOURS

Both platforms silent on demand of CIO to increase present minimum wages to $1.25 an hour, (or of AFL to $1.00)

HIGH TAXES AND PRICES: Neither proposes serious cut in prices or taxes.

REP. Attack "merciless taxation, senseless use of controls.."
Pledge "reduction of expenditures by the elimination of waste and extravagance so that the budget will be balanced and a general tax reduction can be made." (But no cut in heavy arms spending to do this.)
Will end "injurious price and wage controls" for business.

DEM. "..shall strive to redress the injury done to the American people... by weakening amendments which the Republicans in Congress have forced into our anti-inflation laws" (with Democratic approval)
"Pledge continuance of workable controls.."
"Strongly urge continued federal rent control in critical defense areas.."
"We favor reducing taxes, especially for people with lower incomes.." -- ---- but only "as rapidly as defense requirements permit...will not imperil our nation's security by making reckless promises to reduce taxes.."

SOCIAL SECURITY AND WELFARE

Rep. Condemn inflation for cutting real value of pensions--but propose no raise. Favor amendment of Old Age program to provide coverage "for those justly entitled to it."

Dem. "Our national system of Social Security..needs to be extended and improved" Old age program needs "...increasing benefits, extending them... lowering retirement age for women." (Fail to specify amount.)
Also "favor stronger system of unemployment insurance,. broader coverage.. increased benefits including an allowance for dependents" -- (Again, no amount.)
"Favor and encourage the private endeavors of social agencies, mutual associations, insurance companies, industry-labor groups, and cooperative societies to provide against the basic hazards of life through mutually agreed upon benefit plans designed to complement our present social security program."
"The nation as a whole should provide maternity and health care, for the wives, babies and pre-school children of those who serve in our armed services"...Also day-care facilities for working mothers,

(Note that all of these are promises on which Democrats have failed.)

EDUCATION

Rep. Straight states' rights position--"The responsibility for maintaining this system of popular education has always rested upon the local communities and the states."

Dem. "Local, State and Federal government have shared responsibility to contribute appropriately to the pressing needs of our educational and local units which adhere to basic minimum standards. The Federal Government should not dictate or control educational policy. We pledge immediate consideration for those school systems which need further legislation to provide federal aid for new school construction, teachers' salaries and school maintenance and repair...continue to encourage..vocational training..."
(Democrats pointedly run away from issue of outlawing segregation and discrimination in federally-financed school programs; and fail to mention size of school and teacher aid program they "pledge.")

HEALTH

Rep. "We are opposed to federal compulsory health insurance...
"..shall support those health activities by government which stimulate the development of adequate hospital services without federal interference to local administration."

Dem. "Substitute another study for former pledge of health insurance program--F.advocate a resolute attack on the heavy financial hazard of serious illness..commend President Truman for establishing the nonpartisan Committee on the Health Needs of the Nation..
"Continue to work for better health for every American...pledge continued support for federal aid to hospital construction."

HOUSING

Rep. "with local cooperation we shall aid slum clearance."

Dem. "pledge..fulfillment of the programs of private housing, public low-rent housing, slum clearance, urban redevelopment, farm housing and housing research as authorized by the Housing Act of 1949.."
(Fail to mention inadequacy of this program which provided less than 135,000 low-cost homes a year--and has now been cut to less than 50,000, as against need of 2 million a year.)

FARMERS & LAND

Rep. Condemn Brannan Plan as aiming "to control the farmer and to socialize agriculture."
Condemn direct Federal subsidies.
Favor "a farm program aimed at full parity prices for all farm products ...including commodity loans on nonperishable products, 'on the farm storage', sufficient farm credit and voluntary self-supporting crop insurance..expanded soil-conservation program locally controlled...Eventual local ownership of Federally sponsored projects...oppose..all powerful Federal socialistic valley authorities..."

aside
"applaud..setting /.. the 'sliding scale' for price support through 1954, and..will continue to protect the producers of basic agricultural
Dem. commodities under the terms of mandatory price-support program at not less than 90% of parity."
Support farm credit, crop insurance, rural electrification and coops.

(Wall Street Journal said "..the Republican farm planks are so craftily worded as to be meaningless." (July 19)
(Laud TVA and feebly calls for "entension of that policy to all parts of the nation." No mention of Missouri Valley Authority, or St. Lawrence. No comment on Tidelands oil controversy with states righters.

(Democrats notably forget Brannan Plan. Both programs compare unfavorably with Progressive Party program of specific integrated basin-wide conservation and flood control programs, right of farm workers to organize, end of sharecropping peonage. Neither ..... mentions drop in farm income, drought, floods, and halting draft of farm youth.)

SMALL BUSINESS

Cover up attack on regulations, taxation and anti-monopoly by concern for "small business" and "free enterprise."
Rep. Promise equal enforcement of the anti-monopoly and unfair-competition statute and will simplify their administration....
Promise to remove tax abuses and "injurious price and wage controls."

Praise Small Business committees of House and Senate.
Pledge increased war contracts to small business; enforcement of anti-
Dem. trust laws, but state "We must avoid unnecessary business controls."
Ignore big business gains through tax amortization, bulk of arms contracts, passage of "fair-trade practice" law which prevents competition on prices.

CIVIL RIGHTS FOR THE NEGRO PEOPLE AND OTHER MINORITIES

Before conventions, 20 organizations of the Negro people warned there were signs of "retreat" by both old parties on civil rights. The retreat took place--and has aroused deep resentment among Negro people against both old parties, intensified by positions of candidates.

Republican plank on civil rights cannot be defended by Negro Republican leaders. NAACP called it "'a clear cut slap in the face to the American Negro voter.'" (N.Y. Herald Tribune, July 10) Democratic plank, widely touted, is called "ambiguous" by Cong. Adam Powell (N.Y. Post, Aug. 26), and "a masterpiece of semantics" (meaning double-talk) by Dem. delegate Earl Brown. (N.Y. Times, July 29).

"Deplores duplicity and insincerity of the party in power in racial and religious matters...they have not kept nor do they intend to keep their promises."
"All American citizens are entitled to full, impartial enforcement of federal laws relating to their civil rights."
But "We believe it is the primary responsibility of each state to order and control its own domestic institutions, and this power, reserved to the states, is essential..."
Rep. Federal government "should take supplemental action within its constitutional jurisdiction to oppose discrimination against race, religion or national origin."
Favor appointing "qualified persons, without discrimination..to responsible positions in the Government; Federal action toward the elimination of lynching..of poll taxes..Federal legislation to further just and equitable treatment in the area of discriminatory practices."....
But such Federal action "should not duplicate State efforts.."

Republican Senator Wayne Morse says: "the civil rights section of the platform...will be completely unsatisfactory to the minority groups in America for the simple reason that it represents a retreat on human rights since the time of Abraham Lincoln...It is a great disappointment that the plank...is such a weasel-worded, compromising document of double talk..." (New Republic, Aug. 4.)

Dem. "We will continue our efforts to eradicate discrimination...
"We know this task requires action..the cooperative efforts of individual

citizens and action by State and local governments...It also requires Federal action. We favor federal legislation effectively to secure these rights to everyone: (1) the right to equal opportunity for employment; (2) the right to security of persons; (3) the right to full and equal participation in the nation's political life, free from arbitrary restraints."

Also "urge that action be taken..to improve Congressional procedures so that majority rules prevail and decisions can be made after reasonable debate without being blocked by a minority in either house."

("The Democrats did not specifically endorse FEPC..this year."(N.Y. Herald Tribune, July 29). N.Y. Times noted "Draft of Civil Rights Plank Falls Short of Truman Plan...a plank subject to many interpretations." (July 24).

Truman and Sen. Lehman of N.Y. wanted "enforceable" legislation, in place of "effective". "The substituted use of the word 'effective' according to delegates on both sides of the question, did little if anything more than pass the buck to Congress to supply the detailed law to provide -- if it would -- the intent of whatever interpretations might be put on the plank. The plank adopted...could be interpreted, it was asserted by platform writers from both the North and the South, as calling for a 'compulsory' fair employment practices system, or a 'voluntary' plan, as found acceptable as a last stand by the South." (N.Y. Times, July 24)

"Sen. Humphrey..accepted the new plank..It was patterned..(he) said, after the bill, sponsored by him and others, including Ives... which the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare approved just before the 82nd Congress adjourned. When the bill was approved it was taken widely at the Capitol as being an instrument put out more for convention platform consideration than for a thinly disguised attempt to get consideration by a Congress about to adjourn."(ibid)

("Humphrey-Ives Bill provides for the principle of Federal compulsion. But it does so with such respect for local sentiment that...the procedure..would in fact be one of conciliation of negotiation and education." (Lippmann, N.Y. Herald Tribune, July 23.)

As for the "big advance" to change the cloture rule, N.Y. Times writes it was "softened into a pious expression in favor of majority rule." (July 25)

Arthur Krock, points out (8/12/N.Y.T.) the present Senate rule "makes platform declarations on such subjects as compulsory FEPC virtually meaningless.." and was put over by both Republican and Democrats.

FREE SPEECH
AND THE BILL OF RIGHTS

s/

Most shocking feature of platform is their endorsement of attacks on free speech and bill of Rights. They ignore demands of labor and civil liberties groups for repeal of Smith and McCarran Acts; approve Congressional inquisitions; compete with each other in McCarthyism.

Rep.

Indulge in McCarthy attacks on Communism, condemn Democrats for "appeasement of Communism at home and abroad".
Stated "there are no Communists in the Republican Party"...We never compromised with Communism and have fought to expose it and eliminate it in government and American life."
"Pledge not to infringe by censorship or gag order the right of a free people to know what their government is doing."

Dem.

Commend "The loyalty program of President Truman...the relentless and fearless actions of congressional committees, which, under vigorous Democratic leadership, have exposed dereliction in public service.." But defend themselves against their consequences: "Slander, defamation of character, deception and dishonesty..as truly transgressions of God's commandments when resorted to by men in public life..."
Promise "progressive immigration policies"...but will screen out "subversive elements".

(Neither party recognizes the dangers to our civil liberties of the Smith and McCarran Acts. Neither condemns the jointly-backed Smith Bill to control unions and destroy collective bargaining.)

CORRUPTION

Rep. Make big issue of Democratic "corruption" as "Sordid", take credit for exposures; pledge end to corruption.

Dem. Claim to be alert "to the corroding and demoralizing effects of dishonesty and disloyalty in the public service..It has exposed and punished those who would corrupt the integrity of the public service..."

[Progressive Pty]

PART THREE Page 9

IT'S THE RECORD THAT COUNTS --- NOT THE PROMISES

At this stage of the campaign many people are hopefully trying to find evidence that Democrat Stevenson stands for a slightly better program than Republican Eisenhower. They are comparing the two party platforms and examining the speeches of the two candidates to locate the differences in presentation of issues. They cheer when the headlines proclaim that Stevenson is at last convinced that Taft-Hartley must go (even though only as a "political symbol").

Many of these people believe in peace, in civil rights, in protecting labor's rights and welfare - in fact, they believe in most of the Progressive Party program. They are people we must win. But they are afraid of "wasting" their votes, so they are influenced by the "lesser evil." They are the several million people who -- according to all estimates -- were planning in the early months of the 1948 campaign to vote Progressive, but who were afraid of a Dewey victory and were taken in by the demagogic wind-up of Truman's campaign. The same arguments used in the final two months of the 1948 campaign are reappearing now.

To convince these people to vote Progressive in 1952, it is necessary to demonstrate by the record that there is in fact no "lesser evil", merely the "other evil." We must remind them of the record of the Democratic Party over the last 4 years, to show them how the party of Stevenson and Truman has betrayed the demagogic promises of 1948. The Democratic platform of 1952 sounds more liberal on domestic issues(in spite of it's double talk and weaseling generalities), than that of the Republicans. But note the 1952 Democratic platform is a retreat from that of 1948. It makes fewer specific promises - e.g., on civil rights, minimum wages, old age pensions. And what happened to the fine promises of 1948? Practically none of them carried out. If Stevenson sounds a couple of degrees more liberal than Eisenhower on domestic issues, - which doesn't require any effort - Stevenson is miles from sounding as specific as Truman did in 1948. And what has Truman done since 1948 to carry out his promises on Taft-Hartley repeal, civil rights, peace, housing, health insurance, etc.? Nothing.

Not a single person in the Stevenson-Truman camp has given a single piece of evidence, or even a single argument, to indicate that the "middle-of-the-roader" Stevenson, running on a less liberal platform than the hard-hitting, big-promising Harry of 1948, would carry out his promises. They haven't offered these arguments, because they know -- every one of the corrupt big-city bosses, phoney liberals and Dixiecrats know -- that to raise such questions would set the people thinking about the record of broken promises and wondering if it's worth while being taken in all over again.

As a guide to what the party of Stevenson might do if in control of the next Congress, let's take a look at the record of what the party of Truman (and it's Democratic leadership) did in the 81st and 82nd Congresses it controlled from January 1949 up to 1952. This is the 4 year period we have had to test the good faith of the 1948 Democratic promises. For purposes of comparison, we will include the Republican-controlled 80th Congress (1947-1948) as well - this was the Congress which Truman called the "worst in history."

NOTE: The following brief summary gives the highlights of the last 6 years of Congressional action on a few of the most important issues. Unfortunately, most of the dirty work of watering down good bills and writing legislative gimmicks which provide tax loopholes for the wealthy, legalize steals for big business, etc., is done in committees and without record votes. This is obviously done on purpose. If all the votes on all amendments were public, the entire character of Congressional legislation would be noticeably different. Just one example: a separate record vote was never taken on the wage freeze. In the House, Republicans and Democrats alike try to avoid record votes on civil rights measures. They know that enough Republicans and Northern Democrats are pledged to civil rights, so that if the votes were on record, the bills would pass. An example: in 1949 Marcantonio forced a record vote on an amendment banning segregation in the bill setting up a women's section of the Coast Guard Reserve. Since the vote was a record one, Marc's amendment was carried. What happened? Republicans and Democrats joined to kill the bill by recommitting it, rather than establish the legislative precedent of non-segregation - and furthermore they prevented a record vote on the motion to recommit.

THE TRUMAN RECORD - - -

1948 PROMISES

VERSUS

PERFORMANCE

We all remember Truman's promises of the 1948 campaign -- all the fine things he would do if re-elected along with a Democratic Congress. The people sent him back to Washington with a Democratic Congress. Let's recall for the record some of his promises of 1948 -- and see what the dismal four year record of performance has been.

25-36-8

Labor

"I vetoed the Taft-Hartley Act, and I shall do everything in my power to get this vicious, anti-labor legislation wiped off the statute books."

--- It's still on the books.

Minimum wage

"We need at least 75¢ minimum wage."

--- This was passed (over Sparkman's vote for 64¢ instead).

Wage increases

"I shall fight with all my strength not only to keep wages up, but to increase them."

--- While profits, prices and taxes went to new highs, the WAGE FREEZE has actually REDUCED real wages 7¢ an hour since 1949.

Civil rights

A federal FEPC...abolish the poll tax...enact a federal anti-lynching bill.

--- Not a single one passed.

Price control

"A program that does not include price control will not, and cannot, hold down the cost of living... With a Democratic President and a Democratic Congress, the country will get action on high prices."

--- And what action we got!! Since the Korean War began, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, consumers prices have gone up 15%. That's a rock bottom figure. The more all-inclusive and more accurate UE Cost of Living Index shows the increase in cost of living since Korea to be 25%.

Rent control

"And we most definitely need to retain rent control until the housing emergency is over."

--- Well, the housing emergency is still with us. Every year since 1948 what remained of rent control was further whittled away. Most areas have been de-controlled. And last month all remaining rent control ended, except where continued by local action.

Farm price supports

"The price-support program is a parity program which puts the farmer on exactly the same basis as labor and businessmen."

--- The price support program was passed at only 90% instead of 100% of parity, it includes only a few basic commodities and not all. Farm parity has dropped from 110 in 1948 to 102. The Department of Agriculture predicts that farm income for 1952, in terms of its purchasing power, will be "the lowest since 1941."

Health insurance

"We should have a system of insurance to cover the cost of medical care."

— We still need it — even more so than when HST said so in 1948 — but the Administration did nothing in the last four years to enact it. And in 1952, neither Truman nor Stevenson even mentions it.

Social Security

"We need extension of Social Security to everybody in the entire nation not now covered, and a 50% increase in benefits. A Democratic Congress will give us that expansion and that increase"

— Congress increased coverage and benefits, but by no means to everybody, or in amounts Truman said were necessary or which would make up even for the inflation since 1948.

Taxes

"I believed that, when wartime taxes were reduced, the poor man should be relieved first and most."

— Truman said that when he was damning the Republican tax bill passed (with the aid of Sen. Sparkman's vote) in 1948. Since then his Democratic Congress has raised the taxes of the average worker 74% since Korea to pay for the war program.

Bipartisan policy in foreign affairs

"Your President and your Democratic Administration have scrupulously honored their pledge of bipartisan co-operation on foreign policy. And we are going to keep that pledge."

— Here's one pledge Truman scores 100% for keeping!

United Nations

"The first and most important feature of our foreign policy is the strengthen the United Nations, which seeks to bring about a peaceful adjustment of differences between nations."

— Truman's main concern for the United Nations has been to whip it into the role of rubber-stamp for U.S. policies, and to <u>prevent</u> it from achieving a "peaceful adjustment" of the Korean war.

War

"I do not believe that war is inevitable, and I shall make use of every honorable means of preventing it."

— He carried this pledge out by taking the United States into war by a single order, without even consulting Congress.

THE RECORD ON CIVIL LIBERTIES

Republican 80th Congress - 1947 - 1948: In two years of control, the Republicans enacted no civil rights bill. The House passed an Anti-Poll Tax Bill, but, although the bill was reported out of the Senate Committee, the Republican leadership didn't even bring it up for floor action. Likewise, an Anti-Lynching bill was reported out by both House and Senate Committees, but never brought up by the Republican leadership for floor debate or a vote. A Senate Committee reported out an FEPC Bill, but again the leadership failed to bring it up for action.

Democratic 81st Congress - 1949 - 1950: After Truman was re-elected in 1948 and control of both House and Senate returned to the Democrats, the Democratic 81st Congress failed to enact a single civil rights bill. An Anti-Poll Tax bill again passed the House, but died in a Senate Committee (which, incidentally, had only 3 Southerners out of 13 members). An Anti-Lynching bill was reported out of a Senate Committee, but never was taken up by the Democratic leadership. In the House, it got no consideration at all.

25-36-10

In 1949 the Senate engaged in a big go-around on changing the rule on limiting debate(cloture.) The Dixiecrats filibustered the proposed rules change and precipitated a big parliamentary wrangle. Seven votes were taken, the most important being the following (on all of which Sen. Sparkman voted against any limits to filibusters):

1. Vice President Barkley ruled that the cloture rule applied to "motions" as well as "measures". This ruling was appealed and beaten on a vote of 41 to 46. Four Northern Democrats and 23 Republicans joined 19 Dixiecrats to over turn the Barkley ruling. Any 3 of these 4 Northern Democrats or 23 Republicans switching would have upheld the ruling.

2. The clearest indication that both Democrats and Republicans are engaging in double-talk when they say they are against filibusters came on the vote for cloture by simple majority vote. Majority cloture lost, 7 to 80. 20 Southerners voted "no", as did 20 Northern Democrats and 40 Republicans. Only 5 Northern Democrats and 2 Republicans voted "yes." They only present members of the Senate who voted for majority cloture -- the only effective method of cloture -- are Democrats Humphrey (Minn.), Neely & Kilgore (W. Va.), Magnuson (Wash.), and Republicans Langer (N.D.), and Morse (Ore.).

3. The rules change shadow-boxing was ended with passage of the sell-out Wherry compromise which actually made it harder to stop a Senate filibuster, by requiring a so-called "constitutional" 2/3 majority of total membership -- that is, 64 votes -- instead of the previous 2/3 of those present and voting, to invoke cloture. This sell-out was overwhelmingly passed 63 to 23, with 34 Republicans, 20 Southern Democrats (including Sparkman) and 9 Northern Democrats putting it through.

In 1950, FEPC got some attention, but not passage. The House substituted a "voluntary" measure for a compulsory bill, and then passed the "voluntary" bill. The Senate started debate on a compulsory FEPC bill which was held up by a Southern filibuster. Two votes were taken to end the filibuster -- both failed, (Sen. Sparkman, of course, voted both times to continue the filibuster) and the FEPC bill died. It was on the second of these votes that the shabby record of both Republican and Democratic parties on civil rights was clearest. The vote to stop the anti-FEPC filibuster on July 12, 1950, was 55 for, 33 against, thus falling 9 votes short of the 64 needed to stop debate. The full signigicance of this vote is the fact that either of the two parties alone could have mustered enough votes to stop the filibuster, yet, neither did. The Republicans could have done it by swithching 6 votes cast against cloture and rounding up 3 absentees. The Democrats could have done it by switching 5 negative votes of Northern Democrats and rounding up 3 Northern absentee Democrats and absentee Pepper of Florida (who had already been defeated in the primary and was amenable to White House and labor pressure). Of course, cloture could have been easily assured by mustering the 9 neddd votes from both sides of the aisle (3 of the 7 absentees were on record for cloture, so only 6 votes need have been switched).

Democratic 82nd Congress - 1951 - 1952: To complete their record of non-performance since the 1948 election, the Democrats had another two years of control in the 82nd Congress. A letter in the New York Times, July 6, 1952, from the Director of the Commission on Law and Social Action of the American Jewish Congress sums up the present Congress on this issue as follows:

> "The adjournment of the 82nd Congress, which failed even to debate let alone enact, a single civil rights measure, emphasizes the miserable record of the Congress in this area."

That says it, period.

Of course, an FEPC bill by Ives and Humphrey, with advisory rather than enforcement features, was finally reported out of a Senate Committee. This Democratic Congress had been in existence for 18 months, from January 1951 to the end of June 1952, before the bill came out. It was safe to report the bill out of Committee on June 24. The leadership did not bring it up on the floor and Congress adjourned a week later. The Republican and Democratic Conventions were just coming up. Incidentally, Sen. Nixon, a member of the Senate Committee, voted against even reporting the bill out of Committee. The Ives-Humphrey Bill is a shabby compromise - it would affect only 75,000 out of the 3½ million employing firms in the country, leave enforcement to the courts instead of the FEPC board, and worst of all, if a state or city sets up it's own FEPC no matter how weak or phony, the federal FEPC would not operate in that locality. It is a real state's rights measure.

SUMMARY OF CIVIL RIGHTS VOTES

Republican 80th Congress -- 1947 - 1948:

Anti-poll tax bill ——— House: passed 290 - 112. Democrats: 73 yes, 98 no.
Republicans: 216 yes, 14 no.
Senate: reported out of committee; Republican leadership didn't bring up for floor action.

Anti-lynching bill ——— House: reported out of committee; no floor action.
Senate: " " " " " " "

F. E. P. C. bill ——— House: not even reported out of committee. /floor.
Senate: out of committee; leadership didn't bring up on /Senate:

Ban Poll Taxes for Armed Services — passed 37 - 35. Democrats: 3 yes, 30 no.
Republicans: 34 yes, 5 no.

Anti-segregation amendment to draft bill -- Senate: killed by talking 67 - 7.
Democrats: 33 yes, 2 no.
Republicans: 34 yes, 5 no.

Senate Cloture———— Senate: no civil rights bills brought up on floor, so no filibuster. No effort made to change Senate rules to end filibusters.

Democratic 81st Congress -- 1949 - 1950:

Anti-poll tax bill ——— House: passed 273 - 116. Democrats: 151 yes, 92 no.
Republicans: 121 yes, 24 no.
Senate: not even reported out of committee.

Anti-lynching bill ——— House: no action at all, even in committee.
Senate: reported out of committee; Democratic leadership failed to bring up for action on floor.

F. E. P. C. bill———— House: substituted voluntary for compulsory bill by 221-178.
Democrats: 117 yes, 128 no.
Republicans: 104 yes, 49 no.
passed voluntary bill (strongest FEPC advocates Marcantonio and Powell voting no) 240 - 177.
Democrats: 116 yes, 134 no.
Republicans: 124 yes, 42 no.
Senate: reported out of committee, debated at length, filibuster by Dixiecrats, bill dropped after two failures to invoke cloture to stop filibuster (see votes below).

Senate Cloture:

Barkley ruling ——— Senate: not upheld 41 - 46. Democrats: 25 yes, 23 no. Republicans: 16 yes, 23 no.

Cloture by simple majority ——— Senate: beatern 7 - 80. Democrats: 5 yes, 40 no. Republicans: 2 yes, 40 no.

Rule 22 - cloture by 64 votes ——— Senate: passed 63 - 23. Democrats: 29 yes, 15 no. Republicans: 34 yes, 8 no.

Cloture on Anti-FEPC filibuster (1st) Senate: beaten 52 - 32 (failed to get 64 votes). Democrats: 19 yes, 26 no. Republicans: 33 yes, 6 no.

Cloture on Anti-FEPC filibuster (2nd) - Senate: beaten 55 - 33 (failed to get 64 votes). Democrats: 22 yes, 27 no. Republicans: 33 yes, 6 no.

Democratic 82nd Congress — 1951 - 1952:

Anti-poll tax bill ———— House: no action, even in committee.
Senate: " " " " "

Anti-lynching bill———— House: no action, even in committee;
Senate: " " " " "

F. E. P. C. bill ——— House: no action, even in committee.
Senate: committee held bill until week before adjournment, then reported out June 24, 1952. No floor action, bill died.

Senate cloture———— Senate: no action to change Rule 22 to stop filibusters.

THE RECORD ON LABOR

Republican 80th Congress - 1947 - 1948: The Taft-Hartley Act was the monumental "achievement" of this Congress. The Wage-Hour Law was weakened by the act banning Portal-to-Portal pay suits under a Supreme Court decision. Two measures were passed over Truman's vetoes which excluded news vendors and some 750,000 other workers from Social Security coverage.

Democratic 81st Congress - 1949 -1950: The Democratic Congress which was elected in 1948 along with Truman, on a platform of Taft-Hartley repeal, did four important things with regard to labor.

1. It did not repeal Taft-Hartley, amend it, or change it in any respect. Taft's (not the Administration's) bill to "improve" Taft-Hartley passed in the Senate. Un-American Wood's bill (including all the worst features of Taft-Hartley) was saved from passing the House only by the ALP's Rep. Marcantonio, and then was returned to committee.

2. It raised the minimum wage under the Fair Labor Standards Act from 40¢ to 75¢ per hour. (Sen. Sparkman voted for 65¢ instead of 75¢).

3. Most important of all, it enacted the wage freeze as part of the Defense Production Act.

4. It increased the coverage and raised benefits in a general revision of the Social Security Act in a compromise measure opposed by only 2 Senators and 14 Representatives.

Democratic 82nd Congress - 1951 - 1952: During the last 2 years the Democratic-controlled Congress did not even make a move toward Taft-Hartley repeal. The Taft-Hartley feeling of this Congress was expressed in a measure calling on the President to obtain a Taft-Hartley injunction against the steel strikers, passed by both House and Senate. This Congress re-enacted the wage freeze. The only social security measure of importance was an election year special to which campaigning Congressmen would be able to point when appealing for the votes of senior citizens. This bill increased payments under old age and survivors insurance programs and public assistance payments by a small amount in no way comparable to the inflation squeeze. In an election year, only 20 Republicans and 2 Dixiecrats voted "no" on this bill.

SUMMARY OF LABOR VOTES

Republican 80th Congress - 1947 - 1948:

Ban portal-to-portal pay ____	House: passed 345 - 56.	Democrats:115 yes, 50 no. Republicans:230 yes, 5 no.
	Senate: passed 64 - 24.	Democrats: 18 yes, 22 no. Republicans: 46 yes, 2 no.
Taft-Hartley Act _____	House: passed 331 - 83.	Democrats:106 yes, 71 no. Republicans:225 yes, 11 no.
	Senate: passed 68 - 25.	Democrats: 20 yes, 20 no. Republicans: 48 yes, 3 no.
Eliminate news vendors from social security coverage ___	House: passed 308 - 28.	Democrats:101 yes, 24 no. Republicans:207 yes, 2 no.
	Senate: passed 77 - 7.	Democrats: 29 yes, 7 no. Republicans: 48 yes, 0 no.
Eliminate 750,000 workers from social security coverage ___	House: passed 298 - 75.	Democrats: 89 yes, 69 no. Republicans:209 yes, 4 no.
	Senate: passed 65 - 12.	Democrats: 28 yes, 10 no. Republicans: 37 yes, 2 no.

Democratic 81st Congress - 1949 - 1950:

Taft amendments to Taft-Hartley Act _____	Senate: passed 51 - 42.	Democrats: 17 yes, 35 no.
Wood substitute for Taft-Hartley Act _____	House: substituted for Administration "repealer" 217 - 203, later killed.	Democrats: 71 yes,180 no. Republicans:146 yes, 22 no.
Minimum wage -- compromise vs. Administration	House: passed 225 - 181.	Democrats: 82 yes,168 no. Republicans:143 yes, 12 no.
65 ¢ vs. 75¢ per hour _____	Senate: beaten 26 - 51.	Democrats: 16 yes, 26 no. Republicans: 10 yes, 25 no.
Social security liberalization	House: passed:333 - 14.	Democrats:202 yes, 2 no. Republicans:130 yes, 12 no.
	Senate: passed 81 - 2.	Democrats: 46 yes, 0 no. Republicans: 35 yes, 2 no.

Democratic 82nd Congress - 1951 - 1952:

Demand Truman use Taft-Hartley injunction in steel strike __	House: passed 228 - 164.	Democrats: 82 yes,117 no. Republicans:145 yes, 47 no.
	Senate: passed 49 - 30.	Democrats: 18 yes, 27 no. Republicans: 31 yes, 3 no.

THE RECORD ON FOREIGN POLICY

In the field of foreign policy, the Truman Administration has had signal success in getting its program through Congress with overwhelming bi-partisan support — both in the Republican 80th Congress and the Democratic 81st and 82nd.

Republican 80th Congress — 1947 - 1948: The Truman Doctrine, first put forward in the original bill to bolster the Greek and Turkish governments, sailed through this Congress, as the first major measure of the Cold War. This was followed up by the Marshall Plan. In 1948 Congress passed the bill reviving the draft. The two Republican sessions of the 80th Congress appropriated $16.253 billion and $19.037 billion for so-called "national security" expenditures (military services, foreign military and economic programs).

Democratic 81st Congress — 1949 - 1950: This Congress broadened the Cold War program by putting through the North Atlantic Pact and its military program, and extending the Marshall Plan. It went along with the Korean War, which Truman entered without any prior notice to Congress. The first session appropriated $7.8 billions for military and foreign budgets. After the Korean war started, the military and foreign budget voted by the 2nd session was $26.4 billions.

Democratic 82nd Congress — 1951 - 1952: This Congress ratified a whole series of treaties designed to build a world-wide anti-Soviet alliance. These included the peace treaty with Japan, followed by a military pact with Japan, military pacts with the Philippines, Australia, and New Zealand, the agreement bringing Greece and Turkey into the North Atlantic Pact, the so-called "contract" with Western Germany. This Congress continued the Marshall Plan's successor, the Mutual Security Program. The draft was extended in 1951 for four years, with a plan for UMT written into the law. (The UMT provision, however, was only to go into effect when Congress should pass separate legislation for its administration.) The only hopeful sign on foreign policy to come out of the Congress was the defeat of the UMT bill in March 1952, when Congress was deluged with protests against it. The military and Cold War budgets approved by this Congress amounted to an estimated $49.7 billion for fiscal year 1952 and only a small paring down of Truman's demand for $65.1 billions for the present year (1953).

SUMMARY OF FOREIGN POLICY VOTES

Republican 80th Congress — 1947 - 1948:

Truman Doctrine - Greece and Turkey	House: passed 287 - 108.	Democrats: 160 yes, 13 no.	
		Republicans: 127 yes, 94 no.	
	Senate: passed 67 - 23.	Democrats: 32 yes, 7 no.	
		Republicans: 35 yes, 16 no.	
Marshall Plan	House: passed 329 - 74.	Democrats: 158 yes, 11 no.	
		Republicans: 171 yes, 61 no.	
	Senate: passed 69 - 17.	Democrats: 38 yes, 4 no.	
		Republicans: 31 yes, 13 no.	
Draft revival	House: passed 282 - 131.	Democrats: 144 yes, 31 no.	
		Republicans: 138 yes, 98 no.	
	Senate: passed 78 - 10.	Democrats: 41 yes, 2 no.	
		Republicans: 37 yes, 8 no.	

Democratic 81st Congress — 1949 - 1950:

Marshall Plan extension	House: passed 287 - 86.	Democrats: 209 yes, 16 no.	
		Republicans: 78 yes, 69 no.	
	Senate: passed 70 - 7.	Democrats: 44 yes, 1 no.	
		Republicans: 26 yes, 6 no.	
North Atlantic Pact	Senate: ratified 82-13.	Democrats: 50 yes, 2 no.	
		Republicans: 32 yes, 11 no.	

Democratic 82nd Congress -- 1951 - 1952:

"Contract" with West Germany	Senate: ratified 77 - 5.	Democrats:	45 yes, 0 no.
		Republicans:	32 yes, 5 no.
Treaty with Japan	Senate: ratified 66 -10.	Democrats:	38 yes, 1 no.
		Republicans:	28 yes, 9 no.
Military pact with Japan	Senate: ratified 58 - 9.	Democrats:	33 yes, 0 no.
		Republicans:	25 yes, 9 no.
Admission of Greece and Turkey into N.A.T.O.	Senate: ratified 73 - 2.	Democrats:	44 yes, 0 no.
			29 yes, 2 no.
$6.4 billion arms to Europe	House: passed 230 - 115.	Democrats:	157 yes, 26 no.
		Republicans:	73 yes, 89 no.
	Senate: passed 64 - 10.	Democrats:	39 yes, 1 no.
		Republicans:	25 yes, 9 no.
Draft-UMT extension	House: passed 372 - 44.	Democrats:	215 yes, 7 no.
		Republicans:	156 yes, 37 no.
	Senate: passed 79 - 5.	Democrats:	44 yes, 5 no.
		Republicans:	35 yes, 0 no.
Shelve UMT	House: shelved 236 -162.	Democrats:	81 yes,131 no.
		Republicans:	151 yes, 30 no.

THE RECORD ON FARM ISSUES

Republican 80th Congress - - 1947 - 1948:

This Congress voted price supports of 90% of parity to extend through 1949 and thereafter a 75-90% sliding scale.

Democratic 81st Congress -- 1949 - 1950:

After the Democrats won control of Congress in the 1948 elections, and after Truman had talked a lot about the Brannan production payments plan, the Brannan Plan was never even brought up to a vote. A "trial run" of Brannan Plan-type payments was suggested for a few selected crops, but was voted down in the House, and not brought up in the Senate. Price supports were voted at 90% of parity for basic crops, instead of the sliding scale voted by the previous Congress to go into effect after 1949.

Democratic 82nd Congress -- 1951 - 1952:

Nobody in Congress even whispered any longer about the Brannan Plan. 90% price supports were continued.

SUMMARY OF FARM VOTES

Democratic 81st Congress -- 1949 - 1950:

Substitute for trial run of Brannan Plan	House: passed 239 - 170.	Democrats:	79 yes, 165 no.
		Republicans:	160 yes, 4 no.
Continue 90% price supports	House: passed 383 - 25.	Democrats:	232 yes, 11 no.
		Republicans:	150 yes, 14 no.
Continue 90% support indefinitely	Senate: beaten 26 - 45.	Democrats:	18 yes, 23 no.
		Republicans:	8 yes, 22 no.

Democratic 82nd Congress -- 1951 - 1952:

Continue 90% price supports	House: passed 207 - 121.	Democrats:	133 yes, 35 no.
		Republicans:	74 yes, 85 no.

THE RECORD ON CIVIL LIBERTIES

Republican 80th Congress — 1947 - 1948:

Under the chairmanship of J. Parnell Thomas (later to go to jail for taking kick-backs from his office staff), the House Un-American Committee continued its activities, the high point of which was sending the Hollywood Ten to prison. The Committee was voted $200,000 for its works. In 1947 Truman's Secretary of Labor, Lewis Schwellenbach, urged Congress to outlaw the Communist Party. The Mundt bill for registration of "communist" organizations was only blocked on the last night of the 1947 session by ALP's Marcantonio. The Mundt-Nixon bill passed the House with overwhelming bi-partisan support in 1948. The protests of labor and progressives helped keep the bill from being reported out of the Senate Judiciary Committee, so it died for this session.

Democratic 81st Congress — 1949 - 1950:

The tempo of the Un-American Committee's attacks on labor and liberals was stepped up and its activities expanded with $350,000 in appropriations. As a result of its investigations, some 50 persons were cited for contempt, but most were acquitted. The Committee's main achievement in this Congress was the Mundt-Nixon-McCarran bill.

The Mundt-Nixon bill was revived in this Democratic Congress and passed the House in substantially the same form as the previous Congress. In the Senate, the "liberal" Democratic leadership (headed by Lehman of New York, Kilgore of West Virginia, and Douglas of Illinois), instead of waging an all-out fight against it, pushed a substitute. The substitute bill provided concentration camps, instead of registration, for alleged "Communists." The substitute bill was adopted, alright, but as an addition to -- not a substitute for -- the other bill. The combination registration-concentration camp McCarran bill became law when passed over Truman's veto. Only 10 votes were cast against over-riding the veto in the Senate, all by Democrats.

Democratic 82nd Congress — 1951 - 1952:

The witch-hunters never had it so good as in the present Congress. In the hysterical atmosphere cooked up over the Korean war, the bi-partisan McCarran Act of the previous Congress, and Smith Act trials, the Un-American Committee was voted $500,000. Since Marcantonio was absent from this Congress, nobody called for a record vote on the appropriations for the witch-hunters. Sen. Pat McCarran got in on the act by setting himself up the Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, and getting the Senate to vote him $192,000 of the taxpayer's money.

The McCarran-Walter Immigration bill passed both House and Senate over Truman's veto. The closeness of both votes showed that the veto could have been upheld by real Administration pressure. A switch of 18 votes in the House would have upheld the veto; 19 Northern Representatives voted for the bill. A switch of 2 votes would have sustained it in the Senate; 6 Northern Democrats voted for the bill.

SUMMARY OF CIVIL LIBERTIES VOTE

Republican 80th Congress — 1947 - 1948:

Funds for Un-American Committee	House:	passed 337-37.	Democrats: 122 yes, 34 no. Republicans: 215 yes, 1 no.
Hollywood Contempt citations	House:	passed 346-17.	Democrats: 137 yes, 15 no. Republicans: 209 yes, 1 no.
Mundt-Nixon Bill	House:	passed 319-58.	Democrats: 104 yes, 48 no. Republicans: 215 yes, 8 no.

SUMMARY OF CIVIL LIBERTIES VOTES

Republican 80th Congress -- 1947 - 1948:

/no.

Funds for UnAmerican Committee ——— House: passed 337 - 37. Democrats: 122 yes 34
Republicans: 215 yes, 1 no

Hollywood Contempt citations ——— House: passed 346 - 17. Democrats: 137 yes, 15no
Republicans: 209 yes, 1 no.

/no

Mundt-Nixon bill ——————— House: passed 319 - 58. Democrats: 104 yes, 48
Republicans: 215 yes, 8 no.

Democratic 81st Congress - 1949 - 1950:

Funds for UnAmerican Committee ———House: passed 353 - 29. Democrats: 203 yes, 27 no
Republicans: 150 yes, 1 no

Funds for UnAmerican Committee ———House: passed 348 - 12. Democrats: 202 yes 10 no
Republicans: 146 yes, 1 no

McCarran Registration & Concentration
Camp Act ——————————— House: passed 286 - 48. Democrats: 160 yes, 45 no
Republicans: 126 yes, 2 no

Senate: passed 57-10. Democrats: 26 yes, 10 no; Republicans: 31 yes, 0 no

Democratic 82nd Congress -- 1951 - 1952:

/no

McCarran Immigration Act ———— House: passed 278 - 113. Democrats: 107 yes, 90
Republicans: 170 yes, 23 no.

Senate: passed 57-26. Democrats: 25 yes, 18 no.
Republicans: 32 yes, 8 no.

COMMITTEES IN THE PRESENT CONGRESS

Stevenson is beginning to attack the "murderers' row" of Republican die-hards who would run Congressional Committees. An equally bad "murderers' row" now runs them for the Democrats.

The reactionary legislative record of the 82nd Congress is due not only to the lack of a progressive program and fighting leadership on the part of the Democratic Party, but also to the seniority system which places the chairmanship of a committee in the hands of its member with the longest service. For example, the average Senate committee chairman has served 18.9 years and the average House chairman 21.1 years. This results in the deadly Dixiecrat strangle-hold on Congressional committees.

1. The Dixiecrat Stranglehold.

In the Senate, Southerners chair 8 out of 15 standing committees; Georgia and poll tax South Carolina each having 2 chairmen, which no other state has. In the House, Southerners chair 11 out of 19 standing committees; North Carolina has 3 chairmen, poll tax South Carolina and Georgia 2 each, while New York and Illinois are the only other states to have 2 chairmen. Five of the Senate and the hold of the Southerners is increased by their strength in depth as you look down the ranking members of each committee. In the Senate, in addition to 8 out of 15 chairmen, a Southerner is #2 ranking Democrat on 10 committees; while in the House, the 11 Southern chairmen are backed up by Southerners ranking #2 on 12 committees. The following table shows how the Southerners rank among the Democrats on all the standing committees:

Senate:

Agriculture —— Chm, 2,3,4,6,
Appropriations - Chm, 3,7,8,9,11
Armed Services - Chm, 2,3,4,5,7
Banking & Currency - Chm, 2,3,4,7
District of Col. - 2,3,6,7
Expenditures in
Exec. Depts. - Chm, 2,6
Finance ——— Chm, 2,3,5
Foreign Relations - Chm, 2,4,5
Interior & Insular
Affairs ——— - 6,7
Interstate & Foreign Commerce - 5
Judiciary———3,6,7
Labor & Public
Welfare — 2
Post Office & Civil
Service———Chm,2,5,7
Public Works ———2,3,4,5
Rules & Administration —5

House of Representatives:

Agriculture----------Chm, 2,3,4,5,6,8,10,12,13,15
Appropriations----------2,3,5,7,9,10,12,13,16,20,21,29
Armed Services----------Chm,2,3,4,7,9,10,13,14,17
Banking & Currency----------Chm,2,3,4,6,12,13
District of Columbia----------Chm,2,3,4,6,8,9,10,12,14
Education & Labor----------Chm,4,6,9,12,14
Expenditures in Exec.
Departments----------3,4,7,13,15
Foreign Affairs----------Chm,5,7,10,11,15
House Administration----------Chm,2,3,5,6,8
Interior & Insular Affairs---3,5,6,13
Interstate & Foreign
Commerce----------2,3,4,5,7,10,11,13,15
Judiciary----------3,6,7,9,10,12,13,15
Merchant Marine &
Fisheries----------2,4,6,10,12
Post Office & Civil Service--Chm,2,4,11
Public Works----------2,4,5,7,9,10
Rules----------2,3,4,6
UnAmerican Activities--------Chm,5
Veterans Affairs----------Chm,2,3,4,5,6,7
Ways & Means----------Chm,2,4,5,6,11,12,15

This strangle-hold of the Southerners can be summarized as follows:

Senate: - On 15 Committees:

Southerners hold 8 Chairmanships,

Southern Democrats rank #2 on 10 Committees,

Southern Democrats rank #3 on 8 Committees,

Southern Democrats rank #4 on 5 Committees

Southern Democrats rank #5 on 7 Committees,

Southern Democrats rank #1 or #2 on 10 Committees, and both #1 and #2 on 7 Committees.

House: - On 19 Committees

Southerners hold 11 Chairmanships,

Southern Democrats rank #2 on 12 Committees,

Southern Democrats rank #3 on 12 Committees,

Southern Democrats rank #4 on 13 Committees,

Southern Democrats rank #5 on 10 Committees

Southern Democrats rank #1 or #2 on 17 Committees, and both #1 and #2 on 8 Committees.

2. Men with no opposition.

One of the startling, and little realized, aspects of the process of Congressional legislation is that many of the men in Congress who write our laws in Congressional Committees and pass them on the floors of the Senate and House have no opposition at home. They are free from the pressure of public opinion and political opposition. One of the 8 Southern Committee chairmen, 6 had no or almost no opposition in their last election. Let's take a look at the returns from their elections:

Sen. George, (Ga.), Chm. Finance Committee ----- no votes against him.
Sen. McClellan (Ark.), Chm. Expenditures
in Executive Departments ----- no votes against him.
Sen. Johnston (S.C.), Chm. Post Office & Civil
Service ---------- no votes against him
Sen. Ellender (La.), Chm. Agricultural ----- only 9 votes against him
Sen. Russell (Ga.), Chm. Armed Services ----- only 400 write-in
votes against him.

Sen. Maybank (S.C.), Chm. Banking & Currency ---- he's the only one of these who had a Republican opponent, who got 5,008 votes.

So, against 3 Senate Committee chairmen, there were no votes at all, against 5 there was a total of only 409, against 6 a total of only 5,417.

In the House, there is an even more extreme situation of this kind. Look at the returns of the election of 8 out of the 11 Southern House Committee chairmen:

Rep. Wood (Ga.), Chm. UnAmerican Committee ---- no votes against him.
Rep. Vinson, (Ga.), Chm. Armed Services ---- no votes against him.
Rep. McMillan (S.C.), Chm. District of Columbia ---- no votes against him.
Rep. Barden (N.C.), Chm. Education & Labor ---- no votes against him.
Rep. Richards (S.C.), Chm. Foreign Affairs ---- no votes against him.
Rep. Murray (Tenn.), Chm. Post Office & Civil Service Committee ---- 1 vote against him.
Rep. Stanley (Va.), Chm. House Administration ---- 12 votes against him.
Rep. Rankin (Miss.) Chm. Veterans Affairs ---- 730 votes against him.

So, we find no votes at all against 5 chairmen, a total of only 13 votes against 7, and a total of only 743 against 8 chairmen.

Think what this means in terms of legislation: draft and military matters being handled in both House and Senate by committees headed by men who have no opposition; labor legislation being handled in the House by a committee also under the chairmanship of such a man.

COMMITTEES IN THE NEXT CONGRESS

Regardless of which old party wins the November election, there is no chance of any significant changes in the Old Guard which the seniority system keeps securely in control of the committees of the Senate and House.

Should the Democrats keep control of both Houses, the top men will stay in their jobs, with few exceptions. That will result in the continuation of the control which has guided the 81st and 82nd Congresses in their do-nothing-but-push-the-war-program record. Should the Republicans win control, the committee set-up will closely resemble that of the infamous 80th Congress.

In the Senate:

1. Democratic Control

The seats of only 4 out of 15 Senate committee chairmen are up for election this year. Two are out of the race already. Tom Connally, after 24 years service from poll-tax Texas, voluntarily retired, giving up the chairmanship of the Foreign Relations Committee; Sen. McKellar, after 36 years service from poll-tax Tennessee, was beaten in the primary, and so leaves the chairmanship of the Appropriations Committee. The other two chairmen up are O'Mahoney (Wyo.) of Interior & Insular Affairs and Chavez (N.M.) of Public Works, neither of whom is likely to lose. While it's fine to get rid of ultra-reactionaries with the influence of Connally and McKellar, the improvement brought in by their successors will be hard to measure. Chairmanship of Foreign Relations might go to Green of Rhode Island, a staunch cold war backer, though George of Georgia could pass on his Finance chairmanship to Byrd of Virginia and take over here. Who will get the chairmaship of Appropriations is a matter of speculation, because the next 7 ranking members already chair another committee which they would have to give up to take this one. Three of these are Southerners and, if they didn't take it, the chairmanship would go to Lister Hill of Alabama. However this shuffle works out, the chances are somewhat better than even that the number of Southern chairmen will remain the same as a result of it. Should either Chavez or O'Mahoney be defeated, a Southerner will probably replace him. So the net result for a Democratic Senate in the 83rd Congress looks like the same number of Southern chairmen, with possibilities of one more or one less.

2. Republican Control:

The chance of the Republicans controlling the Senate in the next Congress is unlikely because they have about 10 Senate races now considered "doubtful", as against only about 4 "doubtful" Democratic seats. However, if they should control the Senate, the committee chairmen will be hard to tell apart from those

in the 80th Congress - which the Republicans controlled from 1947 to 1949. The top ranking Republicans on each committee would probably become chairmen, so we can see who they would be. Only 4 out of the 15 are up for re-election: McCarthy (Wisc), Butler (Neb.), Langer (N.D.), Cain (Wash.), top ranking on Expenditures in the Executive Departments, Interior & Insular Affairs, Post Office & Civil Service, and Public Works, respectively. If these 4 are re-elected, 7 of the 15 chairmenships would be held by chairmen of the 80th Congress. The only really significant differences from the 80th Congress would be McCarthy in place of Aiken (Vt.) as chairman of Expenditures in the Executive Departments, and Capehart (Ind.) in place of Tobey (N.H.) heading Banking & Currency -- both much more reactionary than their 80th Congress predecessors (who are both still in the Senate, but would head different committees). Should McCarthy be defeated, the job of policing the Executive Departments would be headed by Mundt (S.D.) of Mundt-Nixon Bill fame, and a veteran of the UnAmerican Committee.

<u>In the House of Representatives:</u>

1. <u>Democratic Control</u>.

All of the seats of the 19 House committee chairmen are up in this election. Two are already out of the race: North Carolina's Doughton has retired after 42 years in the House, leaving the chairmanship of the powerful Ways & Means Committee to another Southerner; and John Rankin, poll-tax Mississippi's gift to Congress, was retired after 32 years by the voters in the primary, leaving the Veterans Affairs chairmanship to another Dixiecrat. There is little likelihood that any of the other chairmen will be defeated, since they have held their seats anywhere from 8 to 46 years. (Incidentally, about the only exception to the seniority rule landing the most reactionary men in committee chairmanships is 86-year old Adolph Sabath (Ill.), with 46 years service, Rules Committee Chairman.) The changes noted here would be of personality rather than policy, leaving committee control of a Democratic House in the 83rd Congress almost exactly like the present one.

2. <u>Republican Control</u>.

In a Republican-organized House in the 83rd Congress, 11 committees would be chaired by the same men who headed them in the 80th Congress and the remaining committees by the #2 or #3 ranking men in that Congress, provided, of course, they are re-elected. They probably will be, since all come from "safe" Republican districts and they have served from 10 to 34 years a piece, except for ex-FBI man Velde (Ill) who has only 4 years service and would head the UnAmerican Committee. The men who would head up Republican House committees include Rep. Dewey Short (Mo.), who would chair the Armed Services Committee. Rep. Short said on September 9, while in Korea, on the day after he had conferred with Syngman Rhee, that US forces "should go all the way to the Yalu River.....I cannot see any peace out here as long as there is a divided Korea, it is almost worse than if Russia had it all."

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[Prog. Pty.]

REPORT OF COMMITTEE TO ELECT NEGROES TO PUBLIC OFFICE

The committee considered the following:

1. Activities around the candidacy of Mrs. Bass.
2. Negro representation campaigns.
3. Organization of Progressive Party in Negro Communities
4. Platform discussion on ganocide.

Major attention of the Committee was given to the work of building independent support for the candidacy of Mrs. Bass and building support in the Negro community around the Hallinan-Bass peace ticket.

Miss Dale reported the following recommendations of the Committee:

1. That independent nonpartisan committees in support of Mrs. Bass be organized and that the activities of such committees be given the widest possible publicity.
2. That the national office is producing a leaflet on the three vice-presidential candidates, which can be reproduced locally or can be ordered through the national office.
3. That the message of the Progressive Party and of the Hallinan-Bass peace ticket be carried to Negro churches, organizations and clubs by means of leaflets postcards and speakers.
4. That every effort be made to get Mrs. Bass interviewed on radio and television programs, especially those directed to housewives. Special interviews with women's page and Negro editors can also be achieved, if specifically asked for.
5. That petitions in support of Mrs. Bass be circulated among Negro trade unionists.

Miss Dale reported that the committee considered the question of Negro representation and that those present reported a significant number of Negro candidates running on Progressive Party and major party tickets. Significant races are those in Michigan, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, California, Ohio, Indiana, Washington and Texas. In most areas such candidacies have been stimulated by Progressive Party work. Miss Dale, pointed out, however, that we needed to strengthen Progressive Party organization in the majority of the Negro communities throughout the country. She suggested the exchange of experiences and organizational techniques to help unlock the reservoir of resources for support available in those communities. She further stated that the committee urged that each state organization establish state committees to elect Negroes to public office.

Mr. Ransom reported that a subcommittee had been appointed on the civil rights program; this subcommittee made the following recommendations:

It was generally agreed that in addition to our peace program, the strongest platform position of the Progressive Party as against that of the two old parties is our civil rights program. Therefore, a subcommittee was set up to bring in concrete recommendations to carry through a successful civil rights program in local communities. The following recommendations were made:

I. A. That there should be a thorough distribution of the Progressive Party platform on civil rights to make sure that all people are aware of it.
   B. That the Progressive Party state and local groups develop and bring to the people a comparison of the Democratic, Republican and Progressive Party Civil Rights Program.
   C. That records be made by Paul Robeson, bringing out the points of the Civil Rights Program in contrast to the programs of the old Parties.
   D. That there be major campaigns and leaflet, petitions and postcard distribution on Civil Rights. It was felt that the people in the local communities could work out the details of such campaigns, tying in local campaigns to stop police brutality, jobs and housing discrimination, etc.

II. That an issue be made of the fact that the nomination of Sparkman guarantees no civil rights.

III. That this program be a consistent day to day campaign that will continue after November 4 so that Progressive Party may become identified with and become a consistent part of local fights for civil rights.

IV. That since Mrs. Bass' campaign symbolizes the struggle of the Progessive Party for Civil Rights, she go to all areas where Negro candidates are running for office, including Texas.

V. That city-wide and state-wide Conferences on Negro Representation can be organized to stimulate the election appointment of Negroes to public office.

That the Committee to Elect Negroes to Public Office should issue from time to time a bulletin correlating all the ideas and experiences of the various committees throughout the nation for the benefit of the State Committees.

MEMO TO MR. BALDWIN

Mrs. Roosevelt's excuse was that there was already a general clause in the Human Rights Convention. This clause, which she voted against, implemented that other clause and went further into detail.

It might also be remembered that Mrs. Roosevelt refused to put the petition of the N.A.A.C.P. on Civil Rights before the Human Rights Commission.

45-10-5

Leah Kirsh
12-46 12th Street
Fair Lawn, New Jersey

October 16, 1952

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn, New York

Dear Dr. DuBois,

The Progressive Party of Fair Lawn - Paterson is having a rally on the evening of October 24. You are to be one of the speakers of the evening along with Mrs, Katherine Van Orden and Vito Marcantonio.

The executive committee thought that it would be of interest to you to know that we have been making a strong attempt to influence the large Negro community in Paterson. Your article in the National Guardian of 9/11 is verv much "in line" with what we are trying to tell them.

Arrangements have been made to have you picked up by car at about 7:30 p.m. of that evening at the above address. Please let us know as soon as possible whether this is satisfactory.

Sincerely yours,

Leah Kirsh

Mrs. Charles Kirsh

Indianapolis Speech
Progressive Party

[Progressive Pty,

may 25 speech

May 16, 1952

Mrs. Lillian Kahn
6020 Crestview Avenue
Indianapolis, Indiana

Dear Mrs. Kahn:

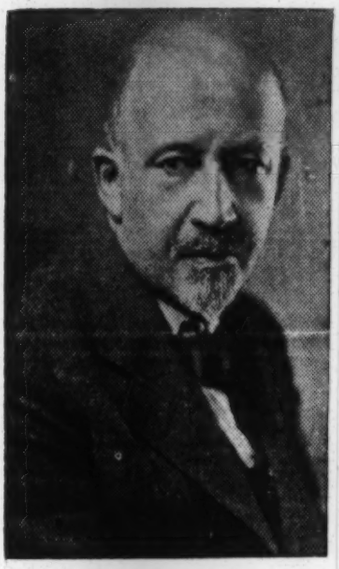
Enclosed is the photograph of Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois, and the biographical sketch which you requested.

Very sincerely yours,

Lillian Hyman
Secretary to Dr. Du Bois

lmc

You Are Invited to Join in
. . . Honoring . . .



Dr. W.E.B. DuBois

SCHOLAR, HISTORIAN, A FOUNDER
OF THE NAACP,
INTERNATIONALLY RESPECTED
SPOKESMAN FOR PEACE

WHO WILL SPEAK ON

Peace or War
Civil Liberties or Suppression

★ ★ ★

Sat., May 24, 1952

8 P. M.

★ ★ ★

AT FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH
OF NORTH INDIANAPOLIS, 877 UDELL STREET

Henry Schuman, Inc
20 E. 70th
New York 21

"Business Be Damned"
By Elijah Jordan

[Progressive Pty.]

May 29, 1952

Mr. Willard Ransom
c/o Miss Lillian Kahn
6020 Crestview Avenue
Indianapolis, Indiana

Dear Mr. Ransom:

I want to thank you very much for your hospitality in Indianapolis.

I enjoyed the visit and the trip to Bloomington.

Please give my greetings to the De Laceys from myself and Mrs. Du Bois.

Very sincerely yours,

DB:lh

W.E.B. Du Bois

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol above or preceding the address.

WESTERN UNION

1201

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

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=DR W E B DUBOIS=

125 WEST 72 ST CARE AMERICAN PEACH CRUSADE NYK=

:CONGRATULATIONS AND BEST WISHES ON YOUR 84TH BIRTHDAY MAY YOU ENJOY GOOD HEALTH IN THE COMING YEARS AND CONTINUE TO LEAD THE FIGHT FOR A PEACEFUL HAPPY AND FREE WORLD=

:PROGRESSIVE PARTY OF MARYLAND MILTON BATES SECRETARY=

[Progressive Pty., Maryland]

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

SPEECH OF DR. W. E. DuBOIS

PEACE PROGRESSIVE PARTY OF MASSACHUSETTS, ANNUAL CONVENTION

September 14, 1952.

THE PROGRESSIVE PARTY AND PEACE

The platform of the Progressive Party calls for peace and peace now. It demands that the fighting in Korea stop immediately, and that all unesttled questions be considered at the counsel table. We demand that Korea no longer be a rehearsal ground for a Third World War and an experiment station in methods and means of war. Ours is the only party in this campaign which is making this obviously just demand; and the reason for such demand is the absolute insanity of our program of world wars since 1914, not to mention the three hundred wars of the 19th and early 20th centuries.

It hardly seems possible that the world of intelligent Americans, with our hundreds of universities, thousands of cities and millions of church-goers have forgotten the barbarous toll of war in this century. In the First World War, 65 million soldiers struggled to kill 16 million and wound and maim 21 million. In the Second World War 80 million fought to kill 22 million and wound 34 million. The costs of these two wars has been estimated at five trillion dollars, a sum so vast as to be beyond ordinary conception. We can perhaps remember that a billion is a thousand million and that the war costs have been over 5000 times that sum. And yet today we talk of a third and greater war carelessly, almost gaily. Beyond the dead and half dead, beyond the physical destruction, is the hurt and horror, the near suicide of our highest human culture. Yet the voices opposing war are almost whispers. In this city what has Harvard University and a dozen other institutions of learning done to sound a clear note of scientific advice and guidance? One of the greatest religious organizations of the world has just met here. What trumpet note of the Prince of Peace has it raised?

Historians of the future will find it difficult if not impossible to explain the effort of civilization in our era to settle the problems of social development by force, murder and destruction. It is absolutely necessary that some people of the world today compel the nations and the United States in particular to give up the idea of obtaining world peace and bettering world conditions by overwhelming force or by heading a crusade to compel the world to adopt the ideas and policies which we favor no matter how good we conceive our ideas to be.

If the war in Korea stops immediately and if we stop furnishing war materials to other fighting nations and compelling people to fight against their will, there is no reason why we cannot settle terms of peace by conference and persuasion. There are no matters in dispute which cannot be settled in accordance with reason. In Korea, for instance, the boundaries have been practically agreed on. The United States at first promised to exchange prisoners according to the international Treaty of Geneva; if now we change our minds and wish to allow prisoners to choose whether they will be returned or not, that too can be settled by compromise and consultation. The restoration of destroyed areas and the future government of Korea are matters to be decided at the conference table and not on the battle field.

Modern civilization is facing a crisis, beside which the declin of the Egyptian empire, the fall of Babylon, the breaking up of Greco-Roman civilization, and the European wars of the 16th and 17th centuries, pale into insignificance.

These are undisputed facts, but perhaps the most arresting fact of all is that the majority of our leaders of civilization, fitted for that role by heritage, natural gift and education, are today silent and are refusing to exercise their function.

For clearly indicated plans of investigation, teaching and learning we have substituted, particularly in this country, a program of fear so that every thought and effort for peace and social uplift is met today by directed hatred of the Soviet Union and of Communism, and by plans for forcible subjection of nations and leaders who follow this line of thought.

46-9-12

It must be clear to all thinking people that no human reform can be instituted and carried out in this way, and that no matter what our personal beliefs are we must face facts. The United States must begin with a study of its relations to Asia and of our future attitude toward the Asiatic peoples. We cannot be masters of the peoples of Asia in the future as we were partly in the past; nor can we be permanent purveyors of charity, taken from the pockets of our workers.

For instance, it is inevitable that in the end Koreans will rule Korea and will themselves settle their way of life: that the Chinese must rule China, and that historically the island of Formosa is part of China; that the Japanese cannot be regarded as an American military outpost, and never will willingly adopt that role. We must stop aiding war of other nations in Indo- China; and we must come to recognize the peoples of India as our equals and not our wards. There must be freedom of trade between Asiatic lands. Japan cannot live without the trade of China, and China will prosper best by using the labor and skill of Japan. It is neither our opportunity nor duty to interfere with this trade.

We must re-assess our attitude toward Africa. More than any other nation in the world, even more than Great Britain and France, we are responsible for the present plight of Africa because of three centuries of slave trading on which American wealth and prosperity originally was built; because of our part in building up of the world color bar, and because of our present investments in Africa and our repressive attitude toward African development. It is easy to see that this mass of more than 8 million workers have been put in practical slavery to 1 1/2 million white exploiters and paid wages varying from 10¢ to $1 a day. On the other hand, the white people of Africa are not the sole exploiters. In 1949 the Union of South Africa received 90 million dollars as a loan from the United States, and the Wall Street Journal predicts that in the next five years the United States will furnish a billion and a half dollars for South African mining and industry. The Morgan and Rockefeller interests have been investing in South Africa for a long time. The Ford interests began investing 25 years ago. General Motors has recently built a 20 million dollar plant there. General Lucius Clay, recently head of the "Freedom" movement in the United States, is director of a corporation which in three years made 9 million dollars profit in the Union of South Africa. Firestone, Goodyear, General Electric, have all been increasing their investments since the end of the Second World War until today most of the invested capital of South Africa comes from America.

Above all, the United States ought to re-assess its attitude toward Europe, both the East and West of Europe. There is no call for us to overemphasize or distort our relation to European civilization. In most cultural and social aspects, Europe still stands far ahead of the United States: in democratic government; in social organization; in science, literature and art. Even the disaster and catastrophe of repeated war has not yet obliterated this European leadership. We must therefore change our recent attitude toward Europe, our bullying and contempt. Our forgetfulness of what we have inherited from Britain, France and Italy, and what Eastern Europe today is showing us in social and industrial reform. We must remember that we cannot make Germany our vassal state. In the end, Germans will never consent. We can neither rule France nor despise this greatest center of modern culture. We cannot continue to treat Great Britain as junior partner, and we must live in peace with the 200 million people of the Soviet Union and the 75 million inhabitants of her sister states.

We must help to unshackle the trade between the United States and Europe and the trade of the world; remembering that most of the inhabitants of the world are ignorant, sick and on the verge of starvation, and that this is not because they deserve such a fate, but because of forces hitherto beyond their or our control. But there exist forces today which give increased control over the actions of men, and instead of trying to guide this control by force we must try to substitute reason and good will.

Above all this, our chief duty toward the world lies within our own boundaries. We are not the world's natural leaders either by inherent gift nor temporary technical mastery, not at the world's request. The greatest benefit which we can bestow on mankind is to settle decently and efficiently the problems of our own government and culture. And the chief arguments against war and our extraordinary and inconceivable preparations for war is that this program is bound to ruin, if it has not already ruined, the chance for the United States of America to play a great and successful democracy, and to achieve real world leadership not based on murder but built on truth and justice. No nation that is spending 70 thousand million dollars a year for murder and destruction

has either the resources or the ability or the mental balance to cure its own festering wounds and stop its own decadence.

We need for the people of the United States: lower taxation more equitably distributed according to income. The tax burden which we carry in the United States is not only a disgrace in itself, a waste of human effort and destruction of wealth, but it stops us from the very activities which we must have for survival. Flood control and the ordering of river systems for irrigation and manufacture of power, reforestation and conservation of soil, are a group of activities calling for long and careful planning and large expenditures unless we are willing to stretch a Sahara Desert over a once fruitful land; and to increase monopoly and misuse of our once vast natural resources.

These natural resources including forests, lands, mines and oil wells, must increasingly and according to plans based on justice and foresight be controlled for the public good and not surrendered to private monopoly and used to increase private wealth. This use of natural resources for the public good does not stem from current Socialism or Communism but has been foreseen and put into partial practice from the beginning of history. It is now our desperate need to plan it on a national scale and to carry it out despite the powerful selfish opposition.

The change in the control of wealth from individuals to corporations is so recent and so tremendous in significance that most even intelligent Americans do not yet grasp it. They still assume that individuals in free association can guide the main form and direction of business and industry; that private property and free contract still function efficiently for the public good; that the mass of workers are equal in bargaining power with the employers; that competitive prices and free markets secure the best distribution of products. In a day when the work of the world is being directed and controlled by corporations and not by individuals or firms, most even intelligent Americans are using the thought and phraseology of a disappearing era.

For instance, the electricity and gas manufactured for this nation is done exclusively by corporations. Corporations conduct by far the greater part of our mining, manufacturing, transportation and banking, and the main transactions of commerce and trade in whiskey, tobacco, silk and hundreds of other articles. The treatment of the corporation in law and morals must differ from the treatment of the individual. Men of high station and personal integrity who would not steal nor murder nor cheat, are today connected with corporations as officials, clerks or stockholders, and those corporations cheat, kill, wound and bribe legally! It is difficult to curb them by law, for they largely control the legislatures which make the law and influence the judges who interpret it. These corporations control more assets than most of the states which create them; indeed, only ten states in the nation have property and resources larger than the assets of these artificial companies, 30 of which each own a billion dollars of resources. As the Wall Street Journal admits, the assets of the great life insurance companies alone represent a first mortgage on the total business and industry of the whole nation. To pretend that the control of these vast aggregations of wealth and power can be done by free enterprise and individual initiative is idiotic.

To cope with this new economic situation we need knowledge, leadership and experiment. War and preparations for war stop thought, conference and effort in this line not only for lack of funds but for fear of being called subversive. If we attempt to cure our economic ills by the successful methods of the rest of the world, if we dare challenge the despotic rule of American business, this fight on monopoly and privilege started by Theodore Roosevelt and carried on with varying fortunes since his administration, becomes almost a synonym for treason! We face a period of nervous tension and hysteria which is a large part of the terrible increase of crime, of organized gambling and of dishonesty so widespread that it is almost impossible to list and characterize it.

In 1894, there were already over 400 combinations to monopolize the necessities of life. By 1908 there were 10,000 combinations with 31 billions of capital. In the 20th century while the farmers' income fell and wages stood still, incomes of $10,000 and up rose 114% in nine years. The number of persons with incomes of $100,000 and up increased from 6,633 in 1916 to 14,816 in 1929. Huge corporations replaced individual enterprise, and business increased to vast dimensions. But in such integration, there was not only no democratic control, but as one millionaire said, it was personal or oligarchic rule by divine right, in the hands of men "to whom God in His wisdom had entrusted this wealth."

181-6-94

But these corporations, to function properly and completely had to have certain functions of government: police power, court injunctions, eminent domain in acquiring land and other property, control of money and credit and fixing of wages and profits. To attain such powers, the corporations went into politics: first to prevent democratic government from exercising these functions against monopoly business; next to control their exercise by the representatives of industr "The rise of the modern corporation has brought a concentration of economic power which can compete on equal terms with the modern state -- economic power versus political power, each strong in its own field. The state seeks in some aspects to regulate the corporation, while the corporation steadily becoming more powerful, makes every effort to avoid such regulation. Where its own interests are concerned, it ever attempts to dominate the state. The future may see the economic organism, now typified by the corporation, not only on an equal plane with the state, but possibly even superceding it as the dominant form of social organization." (This quotation, strange to say, is from Adolph Berle, a prominent witch hunter.)

We claim that America leads in democracy. This claim is old and has at times approached truth. It is not true today. For democracy while logical in theory, is difficult to achieve and maintain in practice. There have been times in our history when the public opinion of the mass of our citizens largely determined our policies. There have been regions like 19th century New England where the democratic town meeting was an effective tool of local government. But over most of our history, democracy has been strictly limited, now by religion and status, now by race, now by ownership of property, later by the slave system, then by legal disfranchisement, and today by the power of corporate wealth.

Since the fall of the slave power which ruled the nation by that ownership of land and labor necessary to the valuable cotton crop, th nation, turning sharply from democratic control by freedmen and immigrants, yielded control gradually but definitely to corporate wealth. Congress lost its representative character by the disfranchisement of voters -- Negroes by law, white labor by threat of economic reprisal, and lately enfranchised women by dominant culture patterns. Units of representation became startlingly unequal, so that 5,000 voters in South Carolina had the same political power as 100,000 in Massachusetts, and 36,000 votes give the reactionary McCarran of Nevada the same power as Douglas of Illinois who received two million votes.

With such a background, lobbies representing all the major business interests, manned by well-paid men of high ability and social and business connections, are in constant attendance on legislative and Congressional sessions and in close personal contact with members, quite overwhelming the few and intermittent delegations representing from time to time some sections of the nation's electorate. The consequent cost of promoting legislation has reached such figures that only corporations can afford them. The cost of campaigns for public office is prohibitive for the ordinary candidate. Only some person chosen by a huge and well organized machine, with millions to spend, can think of running for high office.

Thus the citizen of the United States today has small control over candidates or over the issues which will be voted on. The main decisions in national policies will rest in the hands of those business interests which are today in the control of a huge oligarchy striving to belt the world. These are the reasons why our claim to champion democracy in the world is not valid and cannot be proven by honest inquiry.

The condition of education in the United States should be a matter of intense anxiety. Our educational system has deteriorated during the 20th century and is worsening today, despite any manipulation of figures or multiplication of bricks and mortar. Our teaching force is declining in efficiency because they are not properly trained are not supported by public opinion, and are not paid decent wages. Our elementary school facilities both in housing, recreation and teaching materials, are not improving, and particularly in the third of the nation where double systems of schools based on race are legally required, the chance for millions of children to learn to read, write and count accurately is not as good today as it was 50 years ago. We are still held back by the feeling that education of youth a private, individual responsibility and that government subsidy is dangerous. Nothing is more indicative of our cultural decadence. The restoration and progress of our system of education calls for money and large sums of money, and this money cannot be obtained if our present preparation for war continues.

46-9-182

There is a demand and will be increasing demand for better medical care of the health of the nation. We are not training a sufficient number of physicians and nurses, and they are being distributed with fantastic disregard of the needs of the people. A new national plan of medical care and hospitals, no matter under what name it parades, is absolutely necessary -- and the money to support it is being worse than wasted on Morocco airfields to attack the Soviets. The threat to our health is greatly increasing because of our lack of decent housing and the prevalence of slum areas. We make our sons fight for big business abroad and give them no place to live when they return home. We should not be lulled to sleep by the knowledge that many if not most people of the world have poorer housing than we have. The point is that without undue exertion on our part and with ordinary reasonable planning we could have decent housing and the elimination of nests of crime if so much of our income did not go to war!

In our recent national effort to make people think alike and to agree with certain dogmas and to hate people behind the iron curtain, we have let the civil rights under which we have lived and which we have inherited from Magna Carta, the Declaration of Independence, and the Bill of Rights of the Constitution be invaded and partially destroyed. It is difficult to conceive that in America of all lands it is dangerous to hold a peace meeting; to defend the right of teachers to think; to keep people from being jailed on unknown testimony and by accusers who are not named! There is in the United States tod ay almost no free platform of discussion, and there is certainly no free press. Our news-gathering agencies and our newspapers are under the control of great business combines who also own most of the magazines and control book publishing, radio, screen and television. It is almost impossible to get publicity for anybody who dares defend Communism, Socialism, social medicine, or even what we used to call liberalism; it is practically impossible to get books published which do not over-praise America and blast British Socialism; or fiction, pictures or radio broadcasts which do not have Communists for villains and do not paint Judas Iscariot as a hero. We are using known liars, hired spies and professional informers to build up our secret police methods

Especially, our efforts to secure equal civil rights for 15 million American Negroes in work, wage and political rights have been retarded and the slow progress of Negroes in education and employment only highlights what could have been done if American Negroes had had the schools and work opportunities of Russian peasants in the last generation. Congress cannot even vote on equal employment and mob violence.

46-9-183

Those persons in the United States who want to check fascism, to put down race hatred and group hostility; who see in the newest South a growing and threatening monopoly of natural resources, reduction of wages and accumulation of individual wealth, have been driven into fearful silence. What the nation needs is a new humility to replace her boasting and fighting; a free press and free forums for discussion; a tolerance of difference of opinion; the freeing of scientific workers for investigation instead of chaining them to government efforts for war; encouragement for literature and art; and the use of screen, radio and television for education and social uplift instead of for social degradation.

Toward this program the Progressive Party looks in this campaign and it stands alone. There is no program for peace in either the Republican or Democratic platforms. There is no plea for tolerance on the part of either of the Presidential candidates or the candidates for lower offices. Men like McCarran and McCarthy are leading American civilization and leading it down to certain disaster and destruction unless the voters in this election call an immediate and decided halt and begin their call with the demand to stop the fighting in Korea and stop it now!

you are invited to hear..... **Dr. W. E. B. DuBOIS**

'THE NEGRO VOTER & THE ELECTIONS'

ZION.

St. Paul AME Church

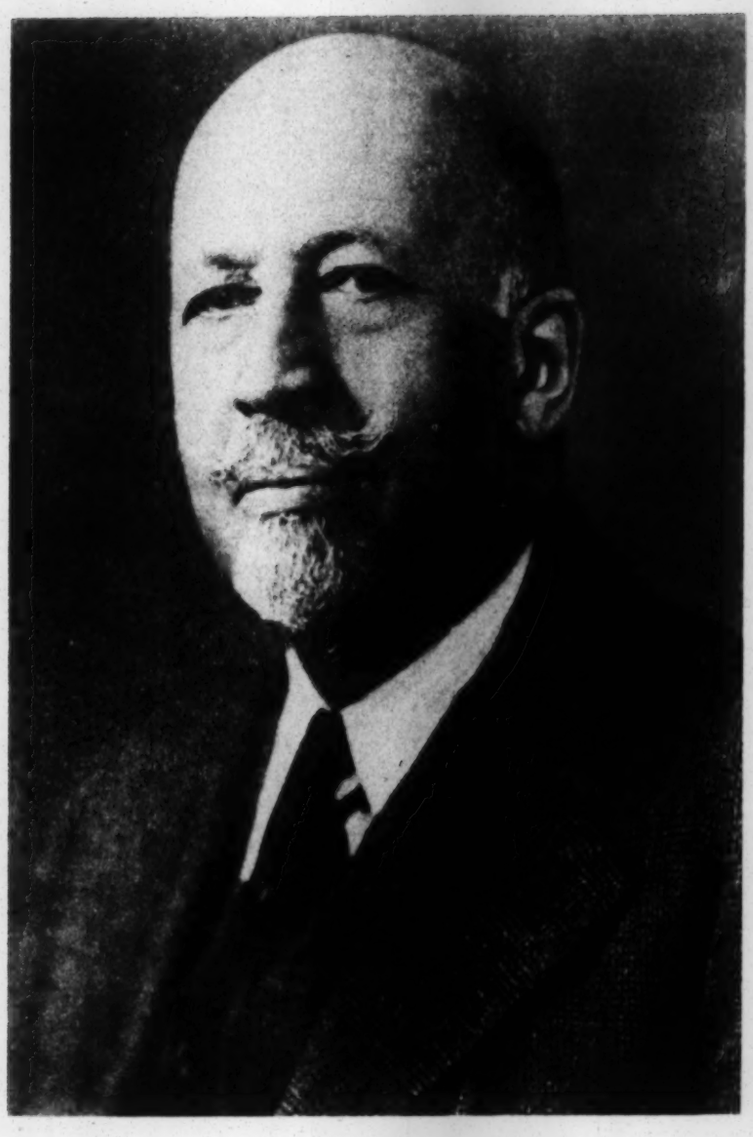
East 55th and Quincy

TUESDAY - OCT. 7 - 8 p.m.

Progressive Party—5103 Euclid Avenue, Room 3

dpowa87

ADMISSION FREE



hear

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, 83 year old scholar, was a founder of the NAACP and for 22 years edited their magazine "The Crisis."

Dr. DuBois speaks out everywhere for an immediate cease-fire in the senseless Korean war. His years of leadership in the determined campaign for full equality make him well qualified to speak on the subject "The Negro Voter and the 1952 Elections."

You are cordially invited to meet this great world citizen.

'The Negro voter and the 1952 elections'

at ... St. Paul A.M.E. Zion Church
East 55th and Quincy
TUESDAY — OCTOBER 7 — 8 p.m.

auspices... Progressive Party of Ohio
5103 Euclid Avenue, Cleveland
HEnderson 1-3327

Mrs. Pauline Taylor, Chairman
Don Rothenberg, State Director

ADMISSION FREE

dpowa 87

are elections really FREE in Ohio

DID YOU KNOW THAT DEMOCRATIC AND REPUBLICAN POLITICIANS AND THEIR SUPPORTERS HAVE MADE SURE THAT NO NEW PARTY OR INDEPENDENT CANDIDATES WOULD APPEAR ON THE OHIO BALLOT ?

here are the facts....

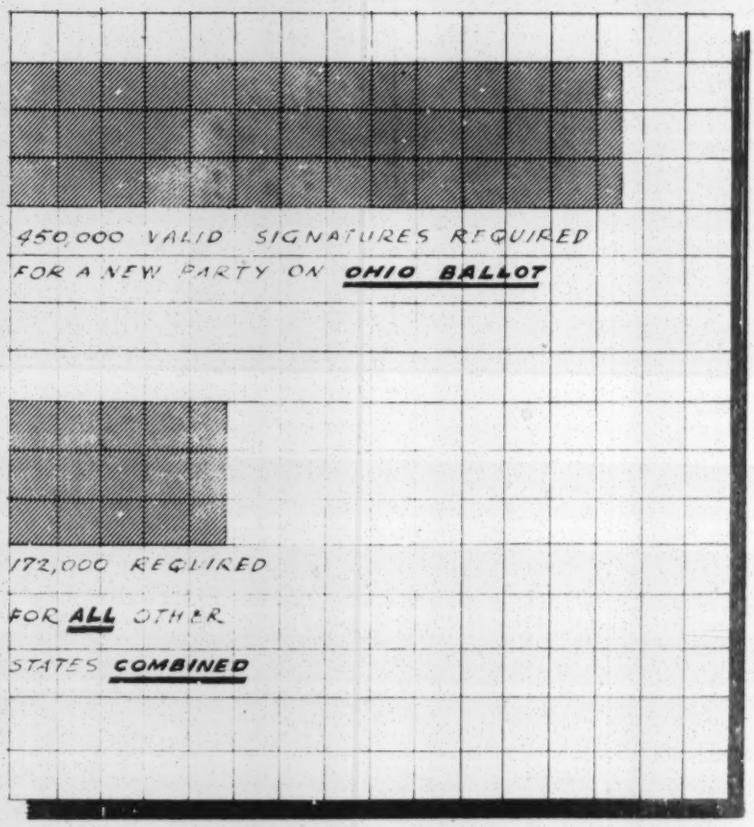
Vincent Hallinan of California and Mrs. Charlotta Bass of New York are the Progressive Party candidates for President and Vice-President.

Their program is simple and specific: End the war in Korea now. A full civil rights program. Repeal the Taft-Hartley Act. Use our tax money for new homes, hospitals and roads instead of planes, tanks and guns.

The Republicans and Democrats fear this program. They have changed the Ohio election law to keep these candidates off the ballot and to force judges to run in the partisan primaries.

The Progressive Party of Ohio pledges a relentless fight to change this law. You can help by writing to Governor Lausche to return free elections to Ohio.

If our court action to place Hallinan and Bass on the Ohio ballot is unsuccessful, WE URGE YOU TO WRITE-IN THE NAMES OF VINCENT HALLINAN and CHARLOTTA BASS on NOVEMBER 4th.



SUPPORT THE FIGHT FOR A FREE BALLOT IN OHIO!

PROGRESSIVE PARTY OF OHIO
5103 Euclid Avenue, Cleveland 3
HEnderson 1-3327

Pauline Taylor, Chairman
Don Rothenberg, Executive Sec'y
dpowa #87

[Prog. Pty. - VINELAND]

1045 E. Park Ave.
Vineland, N. J.
Oct 21, 1952.

Dear Mr Imbrie:

I do hope you & Mrs Imbrie & Dr Du Bois arrived home safely and in good time the other night! Everyone thought it was grand to have such wonderful people take part in our meeting.

I will enclose money for Dr Du Bois books for each of the following.

35-43-1

✓Mr Samuel Geraci - R#1 Hammonton, N. J.
✓Mrs Benson Walters - R#2 Salem, N. J.
✓Mrs A. Faes - Catawba Ave, Newfield, N. J.
✓Mr L. Auerbach S. Mill Rd, Vineland, N. J.
✓Mrs T. Prizant Maple Ave, Vineland, N. J.
✓Mrs Verda E. Hunt 1045 E. Park Ave, Vineland, N. J.
✓Mr R. Peterson Richland, N. J.
✓Mr James Wilson Milmay N. J.
✓Mrs Pearl Williams Park Ave. Richland, N. J.

7A

Sincerely

Verda E. Hunt.

[Prog. Pty.]

November 5, 1952

Mrs. Verda E. Hunt
1045 E. Park Ave.
Vineland, N.J.

Dear Mrs. Hunt:

I have sent postpaid copies of ~~my~~ Dr. Du Bois book to the following persons. Please let me know if they do not come promptly.

Mr. Samuel Corsci, R #1, Hammonton, N.J.

Mrs. Ransom Walters, R #2, Salem, N.J.

Mrs. A. Foos, Catawba Ave., Newfield, N.J.

Mr. L. Averbach, S. Mill Rd., Vineland, N.J.

Mrs. P. Prigant, Maple Avenue, Vineland, N.J.

Mrs. Verda E. Hunt, 1045 E. Park Ave., Vineland, N.J.

Mr. F. Peterson, Richland, N.J.

Mr. James Wilson, Milmay, N.J.

Mrs. Pearl Williams, Park Ave., Richland, N.J.

Very sincerely yours,

Lillian Hyman, Sec. to
W.E.B. Du Bois

DB:lh

November 11, 1952

Mrs. Verda T. Hunt
1045 East Park Avenue
Vineland, N.J.

Dear Mrs. Hunt:

Will you kindly send me the name of the President and the treasurer of the Progressive Party of Vineland under whose auspices I spoke on October 18.

I shall be much obliged.

Very sincerely yours,

DB:lh

W.E.B. Du Bois

[Progressive Pty - Vineland N.J.]

FOR DEPOSIT
SHIRLEY GRAHAM DU BOIS

1045 E. Park Ave.
Vineland, N. J.

Dear Dr Du Bois:

In regard to your letter of nov 11th our Progressive Party of Vineland President is Mrs Pearl Williams Park Ave, Richland, N.J. and our Treasurer is Mr Ralph Robinson 615 Oak Rd. Vineland, N.J.

Several people and myself have received your book "In Battle for Peace" I had already read it and think very highly of it - also of your autograph. We were sorry to have such a small crowd to hear such a wonderful speaker but those of us who heard you knew how much those other people who feared to come, had missed.

Sincerely
Mrs Verda E. Hunt.

25-30-23

[Progressive Pty-
Vineland]

copy sent Jan 6/53

November 17, 1952

Mr. Ralph Robinson
615 Oak Road
Vineland, N.J.

Dear Mr. Robinson:

I am writing to remind you that part of my fee for speaking at Vineland on October 18 has not been paid.

The fee was $200, and was arranged by Mr. James Imbrie. $100 of this has been paid, and $100 is due.

My participation in the Progressive campaign was limited by the fact that I am retired and have no regular income, and therefore have to charge for my lectures.

I trust it will be possible for you to remit the balance in the near future.

Very sincerely yours,

W.E.B. Du Bois

DB:lh
copy to Mrs. Pearl Williams

Jan. 3, 1952.

The Prospect Firewood Co.
395 Third Avenue
Brooklyn, N. Y.

Gentlemen:

Will you please deliver at the above address as soon as possible one cord of seasoned logs for a fireplace. They should be 18" long, and I want them stored in the cellar, which is one flight of steps down from the main floor.

I understand that the price is $38 a cord, with a charge for delivery.

Grace Court is off Hick Street, between Jeroleomon and Remsen. My telephone number is Maine 4-2929. Will you please notify us before delivery, so that someone will be sure to be home.

Very truly yours,

W.E.B. Du Bois

DB:lh

2704 Yale Station
New Haven, Connecticut

December 31, 1952

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois
c/o Masses and Mainstream
832 Broadway
New York 3, New York

Dear Sir:

I have read your book, In Battle for Peace, with great interest. With your ordeal in the courts I deeply sympathize. I am at the same time ashamed, as an American, to share responsibility for this matter.

25-31-72

At the same time I am incredulous of and concerned about many of the statements in your book. You say on page 28 that the main cause of the unrest and threat of war is American imperialism. I am aware of the fact that America has used its money abroad to gather support for its policies but I do not appreciate the link between this and such facts of disorder as Korea.

Perhaps the major difference between your point of view and mine lies in my belief of many of the analyses of the world situation published by our government and by American newspapers, You imply in your book that American big business controls our government and our press, not to mention other sorts of opinion sources such as schools which you imply are also thus controlled. I find it hard to believe that such control is so absolute.

One very disturbing aspect of your book was the several references to the control of American education and research by big business. On page 174 you say "The realms of scientific enquiry is increasingly limited, with economics tabu, sociology limited, and history strictly conventional." You also mention art. As a budding social scientist and teacher I am not aware of this.

Could you possibly lead me to material documenting your contentions about the control of big business over government, the press and education? Also about the implied conspiracy of big business to colonialize the world at the risk of embroiling this country in a third world war?

Sincerely,

Dean Pruitt

Dean Pruitt
2704 Yale Station
New Haven, Connecticut

THE PULLMAN COMPANY

209 UNION STATION WASHINGTON, D. C.

(ADDRESS)

Date 10/16/52 19

Dear Sir:

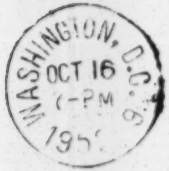
Receipt of your inquiry concerning loss of personal property is acknowledged.

A check of our records does not reveal article answering description of your property is on hand at our local office. An immediate search will be conducted at other points in an effort to locate your property and when completed we will advise you of the results.

J. L. Leban

DIST. SUPT. - AGENT

FORM 93.8328 THE PULLMAN PRESS. CHICAGO. U. S. A.



THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

Mr. W. E. B. Du Bois
23 West 26th St
New York 10, N. Y.

[A52?]

41-19C-29

7119 Kedron St
Pittsburgh 8 Pa

Dear Dr Dubois

We don't know each other, I'm just an insignificant person. But, reading Mr. P. L. Pratt's column concerning your life, the wonderful things I thought I would send a birthday card, with my thanks to you and other great negro leaders who have done so much for our race. Without your pushing, ahead with odds against you we are reaping the benefits, now. and I'm sincerely hoping you live to see your aims fulfilled. Mr Pratt writes for the Pittsburgh Courier newspaper

Mrs Arthur Purdie

[ENC.?]
A BIRTHDAY NOTE
for You

[Reddick]

September 30, 1952

Mr. Lawrence S. Reddick, Librarian
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Ga.

My dear Mr. Reddick:

I wonder if you could send me details about the Yates and Milton case. I would like to know the facts about the accident, names of victims, and name of the presiding judge; whether or not the trial was by jury, and if so if there were any Negroes on the jury; and anything else of interest.

I am preparing an article on the subject and would be under great obligations.

Very sincerely yours,

DB:lh

W. E. B. Du Bois

[Reddick]

TREVOR ARNETT LIBRARY
ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
273 CHESTNUT STREET, S. W.
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

October 6, 1952

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

I was just about to write you a note of thanks for the autographed copy of your book that I received a few days ago. Many, many thanks for thinking of me this way.

42-53-9

I am enclosing three clippings on the Yates-Milton suit. I believe that these items contain most of the facts that you would want. If not, let me know about this.

It is believed that such a drastic decision was dictated, in part at least, by a general design to "break" Negro businesses here wherever that is possible. Many of the concerns and authorities are still angry because we beat down their plan to "relocate" the Auburn Avenue business district to one of the Negro neighborhoods nearer the outskirts of the city.

If you wish to follow up this story, you might find it detailed in the back issues of the Atlanta Daily World for April and May. The Schomburg Collection, I believe, subscribes to the Atlanta Daily World.

Regards to all.

Sincerely yours,

L. D. Reddick
Chief

LDR/lhm

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
23 West 26th Street
New York 10, N. Y.

P. S. Under separate cover I am sending you a copy of my statement before the Metropolitan Planning Commission.

Remarks of L. D. Reddick at the
public hearings, Metropolitan
Planning Commission, Municipal
Auditorium, Atlanta, Georgia
May 26, 1952

Members of the Metropolitan Planning Commission, Ladies and Gentlemen:

My name is Lawrence D. Reddick and I have been asked to make a statement here for the Atlanta Business League and the Atlanta Negro Voters League.

Perhaps I should identify myself and these organizations a bit more. Like many others, I have had a chance to observe conditions in urban centers in various parts of the country, some of which had city plans; others did not. I have lived in New Orleans, La., Jacksonville, Fla., Nashville, Tenn., Chicago, Ill. and New York City. In 1944, at the request of the Journal of Educational Sociology, I organized and edited a survey that was published under the title, "The Negro in the North During Wartime." The following year, a similar survey was made and published under the title, "Race Relations on the Pacific Coast." Since April of 1948, I have been Chief Librarian and sometime Professor of History at Atlanta University.

The Atlanta Business League is open to all legitimate business concerns in and about our city. However, the bulk of its membership comes from the Auburn Avenue and West Hunter Street business districts. The League covers a wide range of interests, from the small corner-store to large financial institutions such as the Atlanta Life Insurance Company, whose assets and income are in the millions and the Citizens Trust Company, which is a member of the Federal Reserve system of banks.

Under ordinary circumstances, any city's Chamber of Commerce would be proud to have as active members such well-established businesses that

bring as much money into the community as do the Atlanta Life Insurance Company and the Citizens Trust Company. Why this is not so in our city is an interesting question, but perhaps it is not the question scheduled for discussion today.

The other organization that I am speaking for is the Atlanta Negro Voters League. This is a non-partizan, financially self-supporting body that is devoted to the cause of good government. It is most interested in the political education of that third of our electorate that is most often neglected. It has had some part in encouraging over 17,000 persons to register so that they might vote. During the recent, local, election campaign more than one of the candidates testified that some of the largest, most interesting and orderly mass meetings that they addressed were arranged by the Atlanta Negro Voters League.

So much for the identifications; now for the statement.

Today we are confining our remarks to the work of the Metropolitan Planning Commission as a whole and to the general features of its publication, Up Ahead. Later, in subsequent sessions of these hearings, other statements will be presented that will deal more directly with certain of the specific items in the plan for the future of Atlanta. Thus, if additional detail or further documentation is needed for anything that we may say today, we will be more than happy to supply same at some hearing in the days to come.

In the first place, the Commission, its sponsors and supporters are due a compliment for gaining acceptance by our community of the idea of city planning. This is a handsome achievement. It involved cooperation among our state, county and municipal governments--and that is not always

an easy job. It involved, also, the press and the public--several publics.

The tradition of individual initiative is so strong in America that, at times, we forget that there are some things that the individual can not do for himself, by himself. We forget, even, that the Constitution of the United States has in it provisions for "the general welfare."

Atlanta is fortunate in having, at this point in its history, a plan for its future development. A few days ago, I had occasion to re-visit two of our great cities of the Middle West. The evidences of haphazard growth were particularly noticeable this time, it seems--the congestion, the blight, the mal-distribution of factories and so forth and so on. What a wonderful thing, I kept saying to myself, it would have been if these cities had had a plan for their development when they were at the age Atlanta is now! We, in this city, have a chance to avoid most of the grave errors of the older metropolitan centers.

In the second place, any candid review of Up Ahead could not fail to realize that the Commission has struggled manfully with those tough problems of public utilities, the location of industry and the coordination of air, rail and automotive transportation. Anybody who is in a hurry to get home from downtown at 5 P.M. on any day knows how increasingly serious the problem of surface travel is. The arteries of human and vehicular traffic must be kept open; at the same time, the death toll from collisions is high--and still mounting. Also, we do want Atlanta to become an even greater center for air travel and transportation; but we want to keep these wayward planes out of our bedrooms.

So much for the compliments.

Generally speaking, Up Ahead is a good plan. But even good plans

are often not perfect. And since the purpose, as we understand it, of these hearings is to make the plan better and more acceptable, we wish to make a few observations on what we consider short-comings of this design for the Atlanta of the future.

In the first place, the plan is weak on the defense of the city against possible attack by a foreign foe. Unfortunately, we do not live in a world where we have any kind of a guarantee that the next quarter of a century will be one of unbroken peace. This unhappy fact should have much more consideration in our planning than the Commission seems to have given to it. The Commission does say that defense is one of its principles of operation and on page 7 of its report there is a short statement on this subject and a suggestive illustration. However, nowhere in the plan could we find any provisions for the location of bomb shelters for the children and adults of our city; or for the disjunction of our roadways in case of invasion or for building war industry underground. The Commission does mention, in passing, that industry should be dispersed. Splendid! But what about using some of our hills for hiding critical war plants. We can learn much from the experience of certain European nations in this regard.

It may be that the Commission has thought about this but for reasons of national security is not making public its recommendations in this vital field. If this is not so, we wish to urge that such plans be made and that in the light of the needs and opportunities for defense that the Commission review all of its other recommendations. Our military and civilian defense experts should be consulted.

In the second place, the Commission has made several mistakes because

it, itself, is not sufficiently representative of the whole community. For example, in planning for the future downtown business area, the Commission failed to consult the whole business community that will be affected. If the Chamber of Commerce does not represent the whole business community of the city, then the Commission should have consulted the Atlanta Business League also. If the businesses on Peachtree Street were consulted, the businesses on Auburn Avenue certainly were not.

The Commission should be careful to avoid a justifiable charge that it is not non-partizan and that it is, wittingly or unwittingly, the tool of special interests.

This blunder, the failure to consult the whole business community, has inflamed Auburn Avenue business men against Up Ahead. They condemn any and all propositions that would count them out of the expansion of the downtown business area. They denounce and will oppose any scheme that would re-locate them elsewhere.

This and other mistakes of this type could be avoided if the Commission had a Negro member on it, as, for example, the city of Knoxville, Tennessee has on its planning commission. In this day and time, the people want to be planned with and not planned for!

In the third place, Up Ahead is weak on the question of human relations. We are told that this is only a land use study but its implications are wider than that. Of course, we want better paved streets, speedier communication, more comfortable transportation and other physical improvements. But the end-product of all of this is that there shall be better living for the people. As one eminent student of city planning puts it, "The people are the city."

A good plan, therefore, ought to provide for the inhabitants of Atlanta--all of them--a better chance to fulfill themselves as individuals and as groups and a better chance to get along with each other in peace and cooperation.

We believe that the Commission itself, in the light of public discussion, may be ready to admit that it was a mistake to designate six or seven plots on the fringes of the new city as "Negro expansion areas." If Atlanta and America, for that matter, are to realize their possibilities, more and more will we think in terms of people and citizens and less and less of some special color of people or class of citizen. We have been assured that there is plenty of land, plenty of space in and around Atlanta, for everybody. Do we want to build a city on the Nazi pattern, of one ghetto here for this group, another ghetto there for another group?

We should realize that Atlanta is one of the first cities in the Deep South to embark upon this well charted sea of planning. What we do here will be watched by others--many others. We say that we are looking "up ahead"; surely, then, we would not want to hold our city up to ridicule by other parts of the country or by the world at large for looking backward instead of forward in our human relations.

From the practical point of view, drawing lines between people tends to accent differences and antagonisms. It is always easy for "rabble rousers" to whip up a campaign against "those over there." We want no such lines in future Atlanta. As we get nearer to the twenty-first century, with air travel bringing in peoples of every climate and continent, we should want to be prepared to meet our guests and visitors and traders

with poise and grace. We want our people to have a chance to meet and know as good neighbors, persons with different cultural backgrounds. We would not want a city where those from China, India, Israeli, Haiti, Nigoria or Patagonia would each have some separate ghetto set aside for them.

Let us, then, not make the initial error of drawing such lines even among ourselves. The United States Supreme Court has declared residential zoning on the basis of "race" or color to be illegal; also it has knocked out residential restrictive covenants and the whole trend of enlightened thinking is against that sort of thing. Moreover, New Orleans, Los Angeles, Detroit and other cities have found through experience that where people of different backgrounds and colors get a chance to know each other as good neighbors, that race tensions and riots are least likely. Nobody goes out and assaults his good neighbor.

Our final point today touches upon the matter of finance. Where will the money come from to pay for carrying out the recommendations of the Planning Commission? Of course, some of it may come from current operations budgets. But the bulk of it, we guess, will have to come from special appropriations from the city of Atlanta, from DeKalb County, from Fulton from the State County, and from the federal government. Most likely the people will be asked to vote special bond issues. Large applications will be made to Washington.

All of this brings us back to the absolute necessity of having the Commission represent the whole community and having the Commission consult the whole community interest as it proceeds and formulates plans. The design for the future Atlanta will not win the support of taxpayers

and voters unless they have full confidence that it is a fair plan, democratically conceived and democratically executed--a plan for better living for all of the people

Thus far the Commission has done much good work. We commend it for that. Meanwhile, we urge that it look more thoroughly into the problems of defense and of human relations; that its membership be enlarged and made more representative. These changes, we firmly believe, will give the signal for a green light, that Atlanta may move forward as a prosperous and a beautiful city; a city where its people live in peace and happiness.

35-41-30

Box 911
Peoria, Ill.
May 25, 1952

Dear Sir,

I want to first introduce myself, I am Robert L. Reich a student at Bradley University in Peoria, Illinois. In October of this year I will be in New York, and I will like very much to have a meeting with you.

I have a great interest in equality and liberty, and Africa. In search of material on Africa, the most informative book I have read is yours "The World and Africa."

I want to study and travel throughout Africa over the next few years — Not as a Christian reformer or for (with) selfish intent, I feel that there will be notable gains in racial equality in Africa during my life, and want to help in that direction.

It will aid greatly if I may talk with you at length, and gain more knowledge on todays

4

African affairs - my desire is to take on and continue toward the goal for which you are seeking.

I have ideas for South Africa, but they are revolutionary. I want to discuss them with you, - that among others.

I have no influence or contact in Africa, I'm an American Negro, 24 years of age, and will remain in school for one year longer to complete requirements for the BB degree, after which I'm planning to spend a few years among the native populations of Africa, learning the languages, and teaching, without appointment or by employment.

I don't know enough about Africa to know where best to begin. Can this you can advise me.

If you will please advise me of recent publications on Africa - Library references in this area are scarce, to say the least.

I will be in New York around October 27th. Please acknowledge this letter.

Very sincerely,

Robert L. Reid

25-4-8

June 20, 1952

Mr. Robert L. Reid
Box 911
Peoria, Ill.

Dear Mr. Reid:

I regret to say that this fall I shall be busy with the election campaign of the Progressive Party, and therefore unable to make appointments.

You will, however, find in the Schomburg Collection of the New York Public Library plenty of material for your purposes.

Very sincerely yours,

DB:lh

W.E.B. Du Bois

[Republican Committee]

August 21, 1952

Research Division
National Republican Committee
Washington, D. C.

Gentlemen:

Could you tell me the number of Negroes who have been seated as delegates and alternates in the Republican National Conventions from 1868--1952?

If you do not have this data, can you refer me to any source where I can get it?

Very sincerely yours,

DB:lh

W. E. B. Du Bois

I-25-41-9

Permanent Roll

of

Delegates

and

Alternate Delegates

to

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION

32-35-6

Chicago, Illinois
July 7, 1952

Republican National Committee

191

32-35-7

Permanent Roll

of

Delegates

and

Alternate Delegates

to

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION

32-35-7

Chicago, Illinois
July 7, 1952

Republican National Committee

A-52-2

ALABAMA

(Fourteen Delegates)

AT LARGE

DELEGATES	ALTERNATES
C. D. Adkins.....Ashville	Mrs. B. L. Noojin, Sr.....Gadsden
C. O. Vardaman.....Birmingham 2100 First Ave., N.	W. L. Longshore.....Birmingham 510 Frank Nelson Bldg.
J. Foy Guin.....Russellville Box 26	W. J. Kennamer.....Woodville
Mrs. Percy Pitts.....Clanton	James L. Mayes.....Mobile

DISTRICT

1—Marvin Mostellar .....Mobile P. O. Box 975	1—Almur S. Whiting.....Mobile P.O. Box 988
2—John S. Huffman.....Fairhope	2—W. H. Albritton.....Andalusia
3—Wiley R. Deal.....Dothan 108 Girard St.	3—R. L. Daughtry.....Dothan 400 N. Park Ave.
4—Lane Thweatt .....Oxford 200 E. Second St	4—J. S Pitts.....Sylacauga P. O. Box
5—Arthur L. Isbell.....Albertville	5—Cicero Davis .....Crossville
6—John S. Crowder.....Tuscaloosa 2007 11th St.	6—A. B. Baxley.....Calera
7—P. L. Dodd, Sr.....Nauvoo H. H. Garner.....Oneonta	7—E. C. Herren.....Fayette Talmadge West .....Haleyville
8—R. Leon McCaleb.....Huntsville	8—Dennis McClendon .....Decatur
9—Victor Burk .....Birmingham 1401 S. 20th St.	9—C. R. Holliman.....Birmingham 528 N. 20th St.

ARIZONA

(Fourteen Delegates)

AT LARGE

DELEGATES	ALTERNATES
Chet Williams .....Phoenix 306 Phoenix National Bank Building	J. A. McGimsey.....Nogales 1017 Morley Avenue
Robert H. Wallace.....Phoenix 71 E. Pierson Street	Glenn L. Wilson.....Miami P. O. Box 1028
Robert L. Myers.....Phoenix 801 Luhrs Tower Building	William S. Porter.....Mesa 15 E. 2nd Avenue
Harry Huber .....Tombstone P. O. Box 405	Laurens L. Henderson.....Phoenix 530 W. Monte Vista Road
John W. Stilley.....Flagstaff P. O. Box 97	Harold B. Thurber.....Sonoita Box 1
Mrs. Grace Schell.....Tucson 105 Calle de Jardin	Mrs. Ruth Blankenship.....Tucson 298 N. Granada
Harold Burton .....Tucson 1825 N. Rosemary Drive	Mrs. Katherine Wilson .... Phoenix 309 Encanto Blvd.
A. M. Ward.....Casa Grande No. Olive Drive	Frank Battley .....Roll
Charles Franklin Parker.....Prescott P. O. Box 904	Mrs. Zola Claridge.....Thatcher
Howard Fites .....Yuma P. O. Box 468	Mrs. Mae D. Ricketts.....Phoenix 2245 E. Portland

DISTRICT

1—Carl W. Divelbiss.....Phoenix 601 Luhrs Tower Building	1—John J. Rhodes.....Mesa 240 N. Macdonald Street
Barnett E. Marks.....Phoenix 49 W. Moreland Street	N. Clyde Pierce.....Phoenix 4505 E. Osborn Road
2—John S. Sundt.....Tucson P. O. Box 2592	2—E. I. Whiting.....St. Johns
John H. Curnutte.....Winslow 408 W. Cherry Street	Duke Cameron .....Tucson 501 E. Yavapai Road

ARKANSAS

(Eleven Delegates)

AT LARGE

DELEGATES	ALTERNATES
Wallace Townsend .....LittleRock Commercial Nat'l Bank Building	A. L. Barber.....Little Rock 1408 Donaghey Building
A. F. Reed .....El Dorado % Lion Oil Company	H. A. Powell.....Little Rock Century Building
Chas. F. Cole.....Batesville	Dewey Davenport .....Clinton
Osro Cobb.....Little Rock Pyramid Building	Morris Mills.....Marshall

DISTRICT

1—Harry Craig .....Caraway	1—L. V. Rhine.....Paragould
2—Elmer C. Webb.....Mt. View	2—E. C. Edwards.....Newark
3—Harry Pollock.....Fort Smith	3—S. E. Trostle.....Siloam Springs
F. A. Teague.....Berryville	John E. Ellis.....Fayetteville
4—W. L. Jameson, Jr.....Magnolia	4—C. I. Grayson.....Camden
5—Pratt C. Remmell.....Little Rock	5—John A. Hibbler.....Little Rock
6—Mrs. Eleanor Harris Bailey .....Hot Springs	6—A. W. Campbell.....Scott

CALIFORNIA

(Seventy Delegates)

Note—Opposite each Delegate is shown the Alternate for that particular Delegate.

AT LARGE

DELEGATES	ALTERNATES
William F. Knowland.....Piedmont 100 Guilford Road	Marvin Sherwin .....Piedmont 111 Pacific Avenue
Richard Nixon .....Whittier 15257 Anaconda Blvd.	Frank E. Jorgensen.....San Marino 1825 Palmas Drive
McIntyre Faries.....San Marino 2464 Ridgeway Road	Preston Hotchkis.....San Merino 1415 Circle Drive
Marjorie H. E. Benedict.....Berkeley 7 430 Michigan Ave.	William D. Wood.....Oakland 3120 East 14th St.
Truman H. De Lap.....Richmond 2616 Sonoma Ave., El Cerrito	Arthur W. Carlson.....Oakland 1503 Central Bank Bldg.
Laughlin E. Waters.....Los Angeles 1163 Fourth Ave.	Frank B. Belcher.....Los Angeles 163 S. Plymouth
George Toland Cameron .....San Francisco 8 1100 Sacramento St.	Mrs. Patricia Connich.....San Francisco 1222 8th Ave.
Charles S. Thomas.....Los Angeles 456 S. Plymouth	Willard W. Keith.....Los Angeles 400 South Rimpau
Mendel B. Silberberg.....Beverly Hills 802 N. Rexford Dr.	Iren Dunne Griffin.....Holmby Hills 461 N. Faring Road
George L. Murphy.....Beverly Hills 807 N. Rodeo Dr.	Leonard K. Firestone.....Beverly Hills 1014 Laurel Way

DISTRICT

1—Charles R. Barnum.....Eureka 703—8th St.	1—V. A. Caracappa .....Eureka P. O. Box 832
Mrs. Winifred T. Noyes.....Napa Silverado Trail	Mrs. Edna Kasch.....Ukiah 417 Oak Park Ave.
2—Harold J. Powers.....Eagleville	2—Mrs. Inez Robie.....Auburn P. O. Box 1228
Jesse M. Mayo.....Angels Camp	Ray B. Wiser.....Gridley Route 1, Box 141
3—Carl E. Rodegerdts.....Woodland 177 Lincoln Ave.	3—Archibald M. Mull, Jr..Sacramento 1301 45th St.
Phillip C. Wilkins.....Sacramento 1335—46th St.	Bartley W. Cavanaugh.Sacramento City Hall
4—Jesse H. Steinhart...San Francisco 2212 Vallejo St.	4—William A. O'Brien..San Francisco 27 San Benito Way
Arthur Dolan, Jr....San Francisco 15 Santa Paula Ave.	Walter Haas.....San Francisco 2100 Pacific Ave.
5—Thomas Joseph Mellon .....San Francisco 1271 Church St.	5—Charles Rosenthal...San Francisco 1000 Mason Street
Stephen Malatesta...San Francisco 275 Telegraph Hill Blvd.	Henry J. Rogers.....San Francisco 701 Pine St.

CALIFORNIA (Continued)

6—George H. Weise.....Martinez
3121 Ricks Court
Wayne W. Woodard.....Fairfield
802 Empire St.
7—William F. Reichel....Piedmont 25
50 St. James Place
James H. Quinn.....Oakland
711 Arimo Ave.
8—John J. Mulvany.....Alameda
2927 Gibbons Dr.
Luther H. Lincoln.....Oakland
4000 Redwood Rd.
9—Harry A. Mitchell.....Atherton
180 Stockbridge Ave.
Michael B. O'Connor....San Mateo
227 N. Delaware St.
10—Elystus L. Hayes.....Los Gatos
Box 55, Overlook Road
Donald L. Grunsky.....Watsonville
130 Rogers Ave.
11—J. Leroy Johnson.....Stockton
1159 W. Elmwood Ave.
James W. Smith.....Modesto
Route #2, Box 814
12 A. Oakley Hunter.....Fresno
2413 Michigan Ave.
Milton M. Reiman.....Planada
P. O. Box 37
13—Grant Conklin Ehrlich.....
....Santa Barbara
184 Santa Rosa Lane
Alan G. Pattee.....Salinas
144 Corral de Tierra Road
14—Mrs. Florence M. Doe.....Visalia
P. O. Box 401
Arthur S. Crites.....Bakersfield
1001 Oleander Ave.
15—Mrs. Edith Alban Lehman.....
.....Los Angeles
3696 Aureola Blvd.
Paul R. Williams.....Los Angeles
1690 Victoria Ave.
16—Paul H. Helms.....Los Angeles
10401 Wilshire Blvd.
Mrs. Margaret M. Brock.....
.....Los Angeles
1424 Club View Dr.
17—Leonard Di Miceli.....San Pedro
1225 W. 25th St.
Jack A. Drown.....Rolling Hills
1 Crest Road West
18—Gladys O'Donnell.....Long Beach
3814 Gundry Ave.
Mrs. Dorothy W. Goodknight....
.....Long Beach
42 La Linda Drive
19—Samuel D. Burgeson...Los Angeles
761 S. Fetterly Ave.
Margaret H. Malone....Montebello
114 East Fremont St.
20—Bernard C. Brennan.....Glendale
1143 North Howard
Norman M. Lyon.....Pasadena
1054 Armada Drive
21—John Krehbiel .....Pasadena
4120 Dover Road
Carroll W. Parcher.....Tujunga
9730 Marcus Lane
22—A. Ronald Button.....Los Angeles
2263 Maravilla Drive
Mary A. Woolley.North Hollywood
10315 Woodridge St.
23—Catherine G. Allen Mitchem.....
.....Los Angeles
9514 Pace Ave.
Lloyd A. Mashburn....Los Angeles
209 E. 99th St.

6—Gertrude Allen .....Brentwood

George C. Demmon.....Vallejo
City Hall
7—Tom Caldecott .....Berkeley
2962 Piedmont Ave.
Robert S. Barkell.....Berkeley
3325 Grove St.
8—Mrs. Anna Law.....Oakland
1024 Bella Vista Ave.
Walter F. Gibson.....Oakland
1315 Wellington Ave.
9—John Dinkelspiel.....San Francisco
333 Montgomery St.
William M. Werder..Redwood City
930 Durlston
10—Robert C. Kirkwood.....Saratoga
P.O. Box 432
Joseph George, Jr. .....San Jose
250 Stockton Ave.
11—Warren Atherton .....Stockton
1900 Moreing Road
John S. Moore.....Modesto
427 Carolyn St.
12—Judge Oliver Germino...Los Banos

Earl J. Fenston.....Fresno
6450 Butler
13—Elzo L. Van Dellen.....Ventura
429 Lupin Way

A. A. Erhart.....San Luis Obispo

14—William M. Martin.....Hanford
Wright Bldg.
Miss Ysabel Forker....Bakersfield
2724 W. 19th St.
15—Ben M. Frees.....Los Angeles
259 S. McCadden Place

William D. Campbell...Los Angeles
646 S. Hudson Ave.
16—Harold C. Llovd.....Beverly Hills
1225 North Benedict Canyon
Murray M. Chotiner...Los Angeles
146 North Anita Ave.

17—Clifton A. Hix.....Palos Verdes
3345 Villa La Selva
Warren Thornburgh...Los Angeles
8016 Glider Ave.
18—Mrs. Ethel B. Gillis....Long Beach
4227 Cedar Ave.
Burton W. Chace.....Long Beach
4160 Country Club Drive

19—John Stewart Russell...Montebello
719 West Washington
Harry Ostram .....Montebello

20—Arch R. Tuthill.....Pasadena
675 Arden Road
Mrs. Athalie R. Clarke...Pasadena
1201 S. Orange Grove Ave.
21—Donald A. Odell.....Pasadena
56 North Berkeley
Aubrey N. Irwin.....La Canada
1323 Descanso Drive
22—Charles J. Conrad.....Studio City
12119½ Valley Heart Drive
Thomas W. Clarke.....Studio City
12192 Laurel Terrace Drive
23—Roy L. O. Adams.....Compton
1423 North Willow St.

Rodney A. Jones..Huntington Park
6513 Albany St.

CALIFORNIA (Continued)

24—Mrs. Mildred E. Younger.....
.....Los Angeles
4028 Cromwell Ave.
Roy P. Crocker....South Pasadena
1015 Highland St.

25—Patrick J. Hillings.....Arcadia
1128 Hugo Reid Dr.
John J. Garland.....San Marino
1999 S. Oak Knoll

26—McCullah St. Johns....Los Angeles
3106 Watseka
Roger Arnebergh .....Los Angeles
8963 W. 25th St.

27—James E. Cunningham.....
.....San Bernardino
3180 Genevieve St.
Mrs. Barbara B. Heigho.....
.....San Bernadino
901 Edgehill Rd.

28—Gordon X. Richmond.....Orange
191 Monterey Road

Vroman J. Dorman...Lemon Grove
1776 Eldora

29—John Phillips .....Banning
65 North Fourth St.
Warren Brock .....Imperial
Tamarack Ranch, Route 2

30—Richard E. Patton.....San Diego
3725 Du Pont Circle
George C. Bond.....La Jolla
603 Bon Air Place

24—Glenn S. Dumke.....Los Angeles
1824 Campus Road

Harrison H. McCall.....
.....South Pasadena
1625 Laurel

25—Thomas W. Bewley.....Whittier
800 Hillside Lane
Raymond J. Arbuthnot...La Verne
4300 Emerald Ave.

26—Henry Mudd .....Los Angeles
227 Muirfield Rd.
Louis V. Cole.....Los Angeles
1370 East Washington Blvd.

27—William E. Walk, Jr.....Ontario
304 Rosewood Court

John Pike .....Redlands
1648 Dwight St.

28—Mrs. Mary Louise Topper.....
..... Newport Beach
245 Marino Drive
Thomas H. Kuchel.....Anaheim

29—John Davis Babbage.....Riverside
3290 Pachappa Drive
Thomas E. Gore.....Riverside
2530 Prince Albert Drive

30—William H. Patterson....San Diego
738 Beryl St.
Lillian Johnson Lehman.San Diego
891 Rosecrans

COLORADO

(Eighteen Delegates)

AT LARGE

DELEGATES	ALTERNATES
Eugene D. Millikin....Washington, D.C. Senate Office Building	Mrs. Vera Linger.....Alamosa
Dan Thornton .....Denver State Capitol Building	Chas. D. Bromley.....Denver 335 Dahlia Street
Gordon Allott .....Lamar	Ralph Sargent, Jr.....Denver 932 S. Columbine
Lawrence C. Phipps, Jr.....Denver Denver Nat'l Bank Building	Oakley Wade.....Las Animas
David Hamil .....Atwood	Henry L. Larsen.....Denver 836 E. 17th Avenue
L. M. Pexton.....Denver 110 Gilpin Street	Chas. S. Hill.....Denver 5310 E. 17th Ave. Parkway
Robert L. Stearns.....Boulder	Mrs. H. K. Bailey.....Hayden
Mrs. Eileen E. Archibold.....Denver 700 Lafayette Street	Geo. J. Robinson.....Denver 7314 West Colfax
James Groves .....Grand Junction	Stuart McLaughlin .....Rangely
Frank L. Hays, Jr.....Denver 3090 S. Bellaire Street	Ernest Weinland .....Loveland

DISTRICT

1—Will F. Nicholson.....Denver
655 Vine Street
Mrs. Kathleen Wortz.....Denver
1178 South Cook Street

2—Arthur C. Sheely.....Fort Collins
1415 So. College Avenue
Harry W. Farr.....Greeley
1550 Lakeside Drive

3—George A. Unfug.....Pueblo
Colorado Building
Robert S. Gast.....Pueblo
Thatcher Building

4—Ed Dutcher .....Gunnison

Ralph Burress .....Durango

1—Mrs. Lillian S. Bondurant...Denver
2241 Marion Street
Harold D. Writer.....Denver
100 High Street

2—Cecil P. Lamb.....Brush
321 Everett Street
Mrs. Pat Eccles.....Lakewood
8029 W. 23rd Street

3—David H. Gottleib.....Trinidad
McCormack Bldg.
Lee Blackwell.....Canon City
223 N. 9th Street

4—Mrs. Marguerite Vorbeck
.....Grand Junction
N. 7th Street
Mrs. E. H. Divelbiss.....Hotchkiss

CONNECTICUT

(Twenty-two Delegates)

AT LARGE

DELEGATES	ALTERNATES
John D. Lodge.....Hartford State Capitol	Mrs. Helen Warnock Mackie....Westport North Avenue
Clarence F. Baldwin.....Woodbridge Race Brook Road	Frank M. Lynch.....New Haven 16 Maplewood Road
Mrs. Anna-Mae Switaski....New Britain 151 Fairview Street	Lawrence M. Gilman.....Gilman
James C. Shannon.....Bridgeport 505 W. McKinley Road	Elmer S. Watson.....Wethersfield 808 Ridge Road
Mrs. Julia A. Keeney.....Somersville	Mrs. Viola Amelung.....Waterbury 156 Columbia Blvd.
Thomas W. Russell.....Hartford 85 Bloomfield Ave.	Simon Cohen .....Ellington
H. Meade Alcorn, Jr.....Suffield Main Street	Frank O. H. Williams....West Hartford 1951 Albany Avenue
Lewis A. Dibble.....Naugatuck 17 Beecher Street	Elton Skilton .....Morris
Mrs. Alice K. Leopold.....Weston	William S. Wellington.....Greenwich Pecksland Road
George C. Conway.....Guilford	Joseph W. Powdrell.....Brooklyn
Mrs. Clare Boothe Luce.....Ridgefield	William R. Peterson.....Portland
Bernard H. Matthies.....Seymour	Mrs. Marjorie Campbell....New Canaan Woodland Road

DISTRICT

1—Charles S. House.....Manchester Westland Street	1—Harry Schwolsky .....Hartford 376 Edgewood Street
John DeK. Alsop.....Avon	Mrs. Mary Austin.....Bloomfield 77 Wintonbury Ave.
2—Frank C. Parizek..West Willington	2—James A. Hendley.....Middletown 628 Ridge Road
Nelson L. Carpenter....Canterbury	Paul Schuster .....Colchester 40 Norwich Ave.
3—John R. Thim.....Hamden 311 Thornton St.	3—Vladimir R. Janowicz.....Guilford New England Road
Miss Helen M. Smith.....Milford 41 Broad Street	Mrs. Ina Vestal.....Woodbridge Amity Road
4—William H. Brennan.....Stamford 21 Arlington Rd.	4—Mrs. Clara Mix Lewis.....Stepney
Henry J. Gebert.....Danbury 6 Fairview Ave.	Mrs. Ann Iselin.....Greenwich Orchard Drive
5—John A. Minetto.....West Goshen	5—Mrs. Katherine Brown.....Winsted R. D. #2
Raymond E. Snyder.....Waterbury 114 Willow St.	Richard D. Bensen.....Waterbury 19 Birchwood Ave.

DELAWARE

(Twelve Delegates)

AT LARGE

DELEGATES	ALTERNATES
Clair J. Killoran.....Wilmington 1103 N. Franklin Street	Mrs. Pearl G. Herlihy.....Wilmington 2301 West 11th Street
John O. Hopkins, Sr.....Wilmington 1010 French Street	Mrs. Hannah S. Buckley.....Wilmington 1000 Wawaset Avenue
Thomas E. Peeney.....Wilmington 1004 Jeffierson Street	Mrs. May E. Stout.....Wilmington 2011 Delaware Avenue
Daniel O. Hastings.....Centerville Twaddell Mill Road	Lamot duPont Copeland.....Greenville Barley Mill Road
Harry G. Haskell, Jr.....Wilmington 1001 Berkely Road	John K. Johnston.....Newark 136 South College Avenue
Herbert Barnes.....Delaware City	Mrs. Beulah Talpey.....Claymont 25 Manor Avenue
Hyland P. George.....Dover	William Loper .....Wyoming
George Schultz .....Hartley	Robert H. Yerkes.....Houston
Henry J. Ridgely.....Dover 4 The Green	Mrs. Lettie Boggs.....Cheswold
John G. Townsend.....Selbyville	Thomas L. Johnson.....Rehoboth Beach
Earl L. Isaacs.....Ellendale	Leon C. Bulow.....Bridgeville
Eugene C. Bookhammer.....Lewes R. D.	Chester V. Townsend, Jr.....Dagsboro

FLORIDA

(Eighteen Delegates)

AT LARGE

DELEGATES	ALTERNATES
C. C. Spades.....St. Augustine 33 Sevilla St.	Tom B. Walker.....Winter Haven Van Skiver Bldg.
G. Harold Alexander.....Fort Meyers 2126 Hendry St.	Holbrook Scott .....Ocala 116 W. 4th St.
Charles E. Fisher.....St. Petersburg Florida Nat'l Bank Bldg.	Roger V. Flory.....Sarasota 219 So. Palm Ave.
Mrs. Helen Bowman Lieb.....Tampa 2007 Bayshore Drive	Charles F. Batchelder, Jr.....Orlando 28 E. Washington St.

DISTRICT

DELEGATES	ALTERNATES
1— Miles H. Draper.....Tampa First National Bank Bldg.	1— J. Lester Dicus.....Clearwater Sunset Point Hotel
Mrs. Zelphia Marlow..Clearwater 615 Minnesota Drive	Merle E. Rudy.....St. Petersburg First Federal Bldg.
2— E. K. McIlrath.....Jacksonville Graham Bldg.	2— Joseph A. Miller .....Green Cove Springs 412 Pine Ave.
White L. Moss.....Jacksonville 424 W. Forsyth St.	Mrs. Flora A. O'Mallan .....Jacksonville 7 1501 Ridgeland Road
3— Emerson F. Ridgeway..Monticello P.O. Box 365	3— Ernest D. Broxson..Ponce de Leon
4— Emett C. Choate.....Miami Shoreland Bldg.	4— Mrs. Carl G. Fisher..Miami Beach 1601 West 24th St. Sun Set Isle #3
Paul E. Helliwell.....Miami Congress Bldg.	Bert L. Acker.....Miami 643 S. W. 11th St.
5— B. T. Keating.....Floral City	5— M. J. Moss, Jr.....Orlando 132 S. Main St.
Mrs. Jennie S. Wolking..Lockhart	Mrs. Irvin W. Peffly.....Clermont El Nido
6— George F. Guthrie...Fort Meyers P.O. Box 1446	6— Thomas H. Trent.....Vero Beach P.O. Drawer JJ
Mrs. Florence P. Smith .....Palm Beach 1021 N. Ocean Blvd.	Sam Gillian.....Fort Lauderdale 300 S. E. 9th St.
7— Allen E. Walker....Winter Haven Van Skiver Bldg.	7— C. E. Davis.....Lake Hamilton
Mrs. Sara A. Gernhard..Sarasota 3650 Bay Shore Drive	L. F. Vaught.....Bradenton 2525 8th Ave.
8— Levis S. Taylor.....Mayo P. O. Box 42	8— Mrs. Marie Fisher Neer...Palatka 611 Kirby St.

GEORGIA

(Seventeen Delegates)

Note—Opposite each Delegate is shown the Alternate for that particular Delegate.

AT LARGE

DELEGATES	ALTERNATES
Harry Sommers .....Atlanta 446 Spring Street, N.W.	Thomas W. Thompson, Jr.....Atlanta 985 Boulevard, N.E.
John Wesley Dobbs.....Atlanta 330 Auburn Ave., N.E.	W. S. Hollomon.....Atlanta 905 Hunter St., N.W.
W. Y. Gilliam.....McCaysville	James R. Sarver.....Atlanta 802 Lullwater Rd., N.E.
George Z. Brinson.....Savannah 11 East 46th Street	W. Barnaby Hill.....Atlanta 1224 Mortgage Guarantee Bldg.

GEORGIA (Continued)

DISTRICT

1— L. B. Toomer.....Savannah
810 Montgomery St.
2— Charles W. Pidcock.....Moultrie
623 Fifth Ave., S. E.
3— James H. Crummey.....Rochelle
Post Office Box 1013
4— A. C Touchstone.....Griffin
564 S. Ninth
5— Elbert P. Tuttle.....Atlanta
First National Bank Bldg.
W. J. Shaw.....Atlanta
250 Auburn Ave., N.E.
6— Frank O. Evans.....Milledgeville
Wayne & Green Sts.
7— R. Porter Hufstetler..Chatsworth
Box 44
Frank M. Gleason.....Rossville
8— T. C. Williams.....Waycross
P.O. Box 352
9— Howard Kaylor .....McCaysville
W. R. Tucker.....Dawsonville
10— L. J. O'Connell.....Augusta
Georgia Power Co.

1— J. L. Sundy.....Savannah
409 W. Congress St. % Green Co.
2— Raymond D. Hill....Thomasville
1004 East Clay Street
3— Clarence W. Walton..Fort Valley
P.O. Box 903—Breezy Hill
4— D. P. Spiker.....Mountain View
5— Kiliaen V. R. Townsend..Atlanta
521 Spring Valley Rd., N.W.
John H. Calhoun.....Atlanta
237 Auburn Ave., N.E.
6— Walter Johnson .....Macon
Cotton Avenue
7— J. B. Cagle.....Cartersville
Faston L. Davis.....Buchanan
8— J. M. Kent.....St. Simons
9— C. E. Waters.....Ellijay
T. A. Chastain.....Talking Rock
10— W. H. Wilborn.....Augusta
1341 Mauge Street

IDAHO

(Fourteen Delegates)

AT LARGE

DELEGATES	ALTERNATES
Len Jordan .....Boise State House	W. C. Dewey.....Nampa 611 14th Avenue So.
M. L. Horsley.....Soda Springs	John Mackey .....Lewiston 856 Main Street
Mrs. Sturgeon McCoy.....Twin Falls 927 Elm	Mrs. Dolores Wood.....Coeur d'Alene 917 Foster Avenue
A. B. Jonasson.....Boise 2410 No. 21st Street	William Marineau .....Moscow
Harry Pearson .....Wallace	Joseph Erickson .....Rigby
Vard Meadows.....American Falls	D. P. Jones.....Malad
Theodore Hoff, Jr.....Horseshoe Bend	Earl Bolte .....Gooding 309 Arizona
Mrs. Beryl Meyers.....Idaho Falls 153 8th Street	A. E. Thiel.....Montpelier
Mrs. Earl S. Wright.....Dubois	Joe Andes .....Boise 619 No. Orchard
George Whorton .....Payette 137 So. 12th St.	William H. Detweiler.....Hazelton

DISTRICT

1—James H. Gipson.....Caldwell
403 Dearborn
Mrs. Doyle M. Loehr.....Moscow
906 West "C" Street
2—Joe A. Stewart.....Blackfoot
Mrs. J. Bryan Blackhurst.Pocatello
515 West Benton

1—R. D. Werner.....Orofino
Mrs. Wallace G. Woolf.....Kellogg
P.O. Box 209
2—John Sanborn .....Hagerman
Earl Soelberg .....Arco

ILLINOIS

(Sixty Delegates)

DELEGATES	ALTERNATES
Everett M. Dirksen....Washington, D.C. Senate Office Bldg.	Charles J. Fleck.....Chicago 134 N. LaSalle St.
William G. Stratton.....Springfield State Treasurer's Office	Harold E. Rainville.....Chicago LaSalle Hotel
Robert R. McCormick.....Chicago % Chicago Tribune	Samuel H. Young.....Chicago 1 N. LaSalle St.
C. Wayland Brooks.....Chicago 38 S. Dearborn St.	George Shaw .....Dixon
Leslie C. Arends.....Melvin	M. H. Hollingsworth.....Chicago 105 W. Madison St.
Vernon L. Nickell.....Springfield State House	Walter Provine .....Taylorville
Mrs. Winifred Henry.....LaGrange 335 N. Catherine	Hill Blackett .....Chicago 221 N. LaSalle St.
R. Douglas Stuart.....Chicago 345 Merchandise Mart	William N. Erickson.....Chicago County Bldg.
James S. Kemper.....Chicago 20 N. Wacker Dr.	John E. Babb.....Chicago County Bldg.
Euclid L. Taylor.....Chicago 188 W. Randolph	Anthony A. Olis.....Chicago 910 S. Michigan Ave.

DISTRICT

DELEGATES	ALTERNATES
1—Arthur J. Wilson.....Chicago 5737 S. Michigan Ave.	1—Elwood Graham .....Chicago 6711 S. Langley Ave.
Valores J. Washington.....Chicago 4546 S. Vincennes Ave.	Genoa S. Washington.....Chicago 5020 S. Michigan Ave.
2—George B. McKibbin.....Chicago 5807 S. Dorchester Ave.	2—William Pridmore .....Chicago 8104 S. Jeffery Ave.
Oliver H. Bovik.....Chicago 7201 S. Prairie Ave.	William C. Howell.....Chicago 8449 S. Dorchester Ave.
3—William H. Reid.....Chicago 1259 W. Garfield Blvd.	3—Walter L. Montgomery....Chicago 6614 S. Francisco Ave.
John B. Brenza.....Chicago 112 S. Michigan Ave.	Edward B. Lucius.....Chicago 10457 S. Seeley Ave.
4—Frederick A. Virkus.....La Grange 350 Blackstone Ave.	4—Carl J. Carlson.....Blue Island 12621 S. Maple Ave.
Earl F. Kistner.....Blue Island 2262 W. 119th Pl.	Hayes Robertson .....Flossmoor 1421 Braeburn Rd.
5—Felix F. Kucharski.....Chicago 4811 S. Honore	5—William F. Jasmund.....Chicago 6130 S. Komensky Ave.
James W. Breen.....Chicago 950 W. Garfield Blvd.	Anthony J. Cholewinski....Chicago 1005 W. 32nd St.
6—Sinon A. Murray.....Chicago 3636 W. Cermak Rd.	6—John J. Hagerty.....Chicago 2251 S. Avers Ave.
Edward F. Moore.....Chicago 4218 W. Washington Blvd.	George A. Curran.....Chicago 5700 W. Washington Blvd.
7—Joseph A. Porcaro.....Chicago 2531 W. Superior St.	7—N. James Carr.....Chicago 3122 W. Madison St.
Peter C. Granata.....Chicago 1025 S. May St.	Robert Petrone .....Chicago 1425 W. Grand Ave.
8—Edwin T. Kolski.....Chicago 2142 W. Concord Pl.	8—Frank O. Frisk.....Chicago 2541 W. Belden Ave.
Otto M. Webb.....Chicago 3552 W. Dickens Ave.	Yale Bell .....Chicago 4222 N. Mozart St.
9—Julius Klein .....Chicago 3172 N. Sheridan Rd.	9—Charles F. Cutter.....Chicago 880 Lake Shore Dr.
Charles F. Hough.....Chicago 237 E. Delaware Pl.	Bernard Hoban .....Chicago 3541 N. Marshfield Ave.
10—Arthur J. Bidwill.....River Forest 1403 Bonnie Brae	10—Harold C. Woodward.....Riverside 120 Fairbank Rd.
James G. Jamieson.....Maywood 1103 Nicholas Lane	Joseph F. Gubbins.....Chicago 2049 N. Lavergne Ave.
11—Frank Peska .....Chicago 3000 N. Lowell Ave.	11—Walter N. Merkle...Norwood Park 6453 W. Forest Preserve Dr.
Raymond J. Peacock.....Chicago 3757 N. Keeler Ave.	James C. Moreland.....Chicago 6055 N. Menard Ave.
12—Dwight H. Green.....Chicago 5349 N. Sheridan Rd.	12—George R. Fitzmaurice.....Chicago 6419 N. Greenview Ave.
James L. O'Brien.....Chicago 3023 W. Ardmore	John P. Holland.....Chicago 5931 Forest Glen Ave.

ILLINOIS (Continued)

13—Robert E. Wood.....Lake Forest
700 S. Ridge Rd.
James L. Garard.....New Trier
50 Woodley Rd.

14—Charles M. Burgess.....Aurora
434 Edgelawn Dr.
Lester B. Converse.....Hinsdale
104 E. 4th

15—C. O. Harris.....Mendota
609 Fifth St.
F. W. Woodruff.....Joliet
1115 Spencer Rd.

16—John P. Manning.....Rochelle
528 6th St.
Arthur Rasmussen.....Freeport
1414 W. Stover

17—Stephen C. Malo.....Watseka
320 E. Locust St.
Grover C. Helm.....Bloomington
14 Country Club Pl.

18—Ted Fleming.....Peoria Heights
Grandview Dr.
John J. Thomas.....Sheffield

19—Herbert N. Bloomquist...Galesburg
748 Bateman St.
Walter A. Rosenfield...Rock Island
1420 47th Ave.

20—William H. Rudolph.....Macomb
404 S. Edwards
Frank Thornber .....Nauvoo

21—J. Emil Smith.....Springfield
1019 S. 6th
Edward M. Stubblefield...Brighton

22—George E. Nichols.....Tuscola
307 E. Pinzon
Albert Tuxhorn .....Champaign
1004 South St.

23—Harold G. Watson.....Mt. Vernon
819 Main St.
James B. Wham.....Centralia
324 Leafland Ave.

24—John T. Thomas.....Belleville
16 Oak Knoll
Henry A. Schwarz.....Belleville
9 Glenview Dr.

25—Robert G. Miley.....Galatia
R. R. No. 2
Roy C. Martin.....Benton
315 S. Pope St.

13—Edgar Vanneman, Jr.....Evanston
1314 Oak Ave.
William J. Roberts.....Northbrook
1428 Sycamore Lane

14—Henry L. Cowlin.....Crystal Lake
31 N. Walkup
Vernon W. Kays.....Marengo
325 N. State St.

15—Glenn Palmer .....Yorkville

H. Carlyle Ralston.....Caledonia

16—Mrs. Marie L. Sheehe.....Rockford
531 Indian Ter.
Ronald E. Shawger.....Sterling
802 E. 5th St.

17—Dean S. Voorhees.....Fairbury
300 E. Oak St.
Harvey H. Acton.....Danville
1127 N. Walnut St.

18—Marvin W. Johnson.....Putnam

William W. Kumpf.....Peoria
336 Louisa St.

19—Roy W. Nelson.....Galesburg
146 N. Prairie St.
Ben D. Hill, Jr.....Biggsville

20—George E. Keys.....Havana

John H. Glenn.....Beardstown
302 Washington St.

21—Fred I. Mills.....Robinson
400 N. Jefferson St.
George Williams .....Shelbyville
610 W. North 3rd

22—Clyde E. Baker.....Weldon

M. D. Dowling.....Charleston
701 6th St.

23—Bernard J. Buenemeyer.....
..... Germantown
A. C. Stoltz.....Lawrenceville

24—Mrs. Kate B. Baird....E. St. Louis
916 Baugh Ave.
J. F. Schlafly.....Godfrey
1212 Callahan Dr.

25—James G. Gullett....Elizabethtown

Kent K. Kelley.....Anna
406 S. Main St.

INDIANA

(Thirty-two Delegates)

AT LARGE

DELEGATES	ALTERNATES
William A. Atkins.....Indianapolis 3650 Spring Hallow Road	Mrs. Mary B. Benadum.....Muncie 8 Warwick Road
Homer E. Capehart.....Washington R. R. #1	Mrs. Ione F. Harrington.....Chesterton 232 Westchester St.

INDIANA (Continued)

Mrs. Mabel Sites Fraser.....Delphi
312 W. Front St.
Ralph F. Gates.....Columbia City
116 N. Whitley
Mrs. Cecil Murray Harden....Covington
302 Fifth Street
Cale J. Holder.....Indianapolis
908 Odd Fellow Bldg.
William E. Jenner.....Bedford
R. R. #6
Earl W. Merry.....Dunkirk
118½ South Main St.
Walter J. Riley.....East Chicago
700 Main St.
Raymond E. Willis.....Angola
212 South West Street
Lloyd S. Hartzler.....Fort Wayne
R. R. #9
Don B. Irwin.....Frankfort
750 S. Jackson
Fred Malotte .....Petersburgh

Kenneth Osborne .....La Porte
1128 Indiana Ave.
Albert Penn .....Syracuse
R. R. #1
Frederick Schortemeier .....Indianapolis
234 W. Benerly Drive
Edwin Steers, Sr.....Indianapolis
3686 Fall Creek Blvd.
Wasson J. Wilson.....Hammond
16 169th Street

DISTRICT

1—Vernon C. Anderson.....Hammond
509 Detroit St.
William F. Hodges.....Gary
740 Fillmore St.
2—Herman E. Olson.....Knox

Charles H. Robertson....Lafayette
3—Robert L. Oare.....South Bend
2912 Marine St.
Walter R. Beardsley.....Elkhart
2233 Greenleaf Blvd.
4—Harry Essex .....Decatur
1216 Monroe St.
Clifford B. Ward.....Fort Wayne
News-Sentinel
5—Gerald L. Powell.....Peru
27½ East 3rd St.
Robert Ray .....Gas City
339 E. Main
6—John H. Lauer.....Williamsport
Lisle L. Wallace.....Sheridan
403 5th St.
7—Ewing R. Emison.....Vincennes
1525 Old Orchard Road
Gordon Miller .....Linton
8—Clark Dellinger .....Jeffersonville
H. O. Roberts.....Evansville
Gum St. 1932
9—Ivan H. Morgan.....Austin

G. T. Flenming-Roberts..Nashville
R. R. #3
10—John Fisher .....Muncie
James F. Peele.....Richmond

11—Eugene C. Pulliam.....Indianapolis
307 N. Penn St.
Wm. H. Hutcheson....Indianapolis
22 E. Michigan St.

1—F. Laurence Anderson, Jr.....Gary

Frank A. Gullstrom.....Lowell

2—Gene B. Lee.....Warsaw
936 E. Main St.
Alvin C. Cast.....Kentland
3—Thomas E. Bath.....South Bend
2020 E. Cedar St.
Waldo T. Stalter.....Goshen
218 South Sixth St.
4—Henry C. Springer.....Butler

Edward A. Wolfe.....Shipshewana

5—George O. Chambers.....Anderson
2011 Arrow St.
Phillip Bash .....Huntington

6—Edwin J. Sommer...Crawfordsville
Jess C. Monroe.....Terre Haute
2320 2nd Ave.
7—Irvin Pryor .....Worthington

Harry Wilson .....Mooresville
8—Robert Davis .....Ramsey
Dick Hopkins .....Evanston

9—William M. Funck.....Aurora
205 Second St.
M. E. Garber.....Madison
733 W. Main St.
10—Phillip H. Banawitz.....Shelbyville
Chester P. Overmyer, Sr.
.....Winchester
11—Charles J. Lynn.....Indianapolis
5600 Sunset Lane
Clyde E. Whitehill.....Indianapolis
4450 N. Meridian St.

IOWA

(Twenty-six Delegates)

Note—In case of vacancy or absence of any Delegate at Large from the Convention the Alternates at Large will be seated in numerical order The District Alternates are shown opposite the particular Delegate they represent.

AT LARGE

DELEGATES	ALTERNATES
B. B. Hickenlooper.....Cedar Rapids	Mrs. C. E. Pierce.....Columbus Junction
William S. Beardsley.....Des Moines	Robert Fischer .....Onawa
Harrison E. Spangler.....Cedar Rapids Merchants Bank Building	C. F. Besore, Jr.....Holstein
Robert K. Goodwin.....Des Moines Kirkwood Hotel	Irving Nelson.....Lake Mills
Mrs. Gertrude Wilharm.....Sumner	Wylie King .....Hancock

IOWA (Continued)

Mrs. Helen Vernon.....Des Moines
686 38th Street
Harold McKinley.....St. Ansgar
William O. Weaver.....Wapello
Ed Kelley .....Ames
Herbert S. Selby.....Newton

Miss Barbara Sherbo...West Des Moines
1509 Locust
Henry Dirks .....Akron
Peter B. Narey.....Spirit Lake
Amil Youngblade .....Sioux City
Mrs. John Hipsley.....Clarinda

DISTRICT

1—Ernest Palmer, Jr....Fort Madison
George Foerstner....Middle Amana
2—E. C. Schroeder.....McGregor
Robert F. Loetscher.....Dubuque
195 Fremont Avenue
3—Craig R. Kennedy.....Waterloo
401 Blackhawk Building
Boyd G. Hayes.....Charles City
608 Clark Street
4—Hugh W. Lundy.....Albia
L. O. Boggs.....Creston
5—Geo. M. Faul.....Des Moines
502 Liberty Building
George Sackett .....Perry
6—Guy G. Butler.....Rolfe
Wayne Kieth .....Burt
7—Mrs. Anna Lomas.....Red Oak
Julius Lensch .....Harlan
R.F.D.
8—Edwin Sias .....Sioux City
Louis L. Corcoran.....Sibley

1—Mrs. Caroline Dickey.....Packwood
Clinton Stewart .....Washington
2—V. J. Schroeder.....Preston
Frank Barth .....Decorah

3—W. Q. Johnson.....Iowa Falls
327 Sarah Avenue
Mrs. Hugh Shephard...Mason City
115 10th N. W.
4—Carroll L. Brown.....Oskaloosa
Mrs. Ward Reynoldson.....Osceola
5—Mrs. Violet Winters....Des Moines
3124 E. Clinton
Gerald Randleman .....Carlisle
6—Mrs. Blanche McWilliam.....Paton
F. E. Rosendahl.....Estherville
7—Mrs. Helen DeWitt.....Griswold
Harold T. Bekman...Council Bluffs
Park Building
8—H. C. Harper.....Sioux City
Mrs. Rachel Champion.....Spencer

32-35-13

KANSAS

(Twenty-two Delegates)

AT LARGE

DELEGATES	ALTERNATES
Harry Darby.....Kansas City First & Walker	Lyndus Henry.....Overland Park
C. I. Moyer.....Topeka 1319 High	George Cooper .....Topeka
Mrs. Pearl Josserand.....Johnson	Wm. M. Ferguson.....Wellington
Edwin T. Sexton, Jr.....Wichita 1355 Indiana	Mrs. John W. Walls.....Emporia
Warren W. Shaw.....Topeka Capitol Federal Building	Mrs. George W. Marble.....Fort Scott
Walter Fees .....Iola	Fred Ice .....Newton
Leon Sherwood .....Independence Sherwood Construction Co.	Mrs. Jerome C. Berryman.....Ashland
Fred Bramlage.....Junction City	Mrs. Katheryn S. Tarwater.....Howard
John W. Alford.....Ulysses	Mrs. Margaret Haucke.....Florence
Wm. Horton, Jr.....Atwood	August Lauterback.....Colby

DISTRICT

1—John Murray .....Leavenworth
Elmer Henry .....Morganville
2—Jeff A. Robertson.....Kansas City
5015 Metropolitan
Fred Dunlap .....Pleasanton

3—Ray C. Stuber.....Winfield
Mrs. Edna Peterson.....Chanute
4—J. B. Patterson.....Wichita
Union Nat'l Bank Bldg.
R. C. Woodward.....El Dorado
5—Will Townsley.....Great Bend
John Hayes .....Hutchinson
6—Henry Buzick.....Sylvan Grove

Delmas L. Haney.....Hays

1—Ivan Wassberg .....Manhattan
Mrs. Fern Van Dalsem....Fairview
2—Charles Stough .....Lawrence
2120 Vermont
Mrs. Evelyn Snyder..Kansas City 3
2900 W. 51st Street
3—Mrs. Winnie Crain.....Oswego
Marc Boss .....Columbus
4—E. B. Shawver.....Wichita
115 S. Ridgewood
Charles Case .....Abilene
5—Mrs. Helene Rixon.....Lakin
Mrs. Fannie Spurrier.....Kingman
6—Ed Morgenstern .....Salina
% Robinson Milling Co.
J. C. Tillotson.....Norton

KENTUCKY

(Twenty Delegates)

Note—Opposite each delegate is shown the alternate for that particular delegate.

AT LARGE

DELEGATES	ALTERNATES
Kenneth H. Tuggle.....Barbourville	Eugene Siler .....Williamsburg
Charles I. Dawson.....Louisville Kentucky Home Life Bldg.	J. Stephen Watkins.....Lexington 145 East High Street
Brent Hart .....Louisville East Chamberlain Lane	Mrs. Roy C. Gray.....Flemingsburg
S. L. Barker.....Owensboro 731 Center Street	H. W. Marcus.....Louisville 235 E. Market Street

DISTRICT

1—Otto Martin .....Hartford W. F. Paxton.....Paducah 234 N. 35th Street	1—Rhodes Bratcher .....Morgantown Mrs. W. D. Maddox.....Kuttawa
2—Hoy L. Newman....Bowling Green Paul Basham .....Hardinsburg	2—Frank Irvin .....Morganfield Harry Black .....Hawesville
3—R. C. Tway, Sr.....Louisville 2601 South Third Street Thruston B. Morton.....Glen View	3—James G. Stewart.....Louisville 2518 Glenmary C. L. Thomas.....Louisville 1509 West Madison Street
4—Paul S. York.....Glasgow Leland Hubbard .....Bardstown	4—John Menifee .....Stanford Curtis Bottom .....Springfield
5—John T. Diederich.....Ashland Box 489 George J. Kaufmann..Fort Thomas 152 Riverside Parkway	5—John F. Bertram, Jr.....Vanceburg P.O. Box 7 Stanley C. Moebus....Fort Thomas Rossford Avenue
6—Wm. L. Wallace.....Lexington 404 Citizens Bank Bldg. J. L. Matherly.....Richmond	6—Leslie Perkins .....Frankfort Leslie Henderson.....Olive Hill
7—Dewey Daniels .....Hazard V. E. Chandler.....Paintsville	7—E. S. Hamilton.....Goody Roscoe Kirk...Inez, Martin County
8—E. R. Denney.....Mt. Vernon Sam Kennedy .....Somerset	8—Squire Baker .....Manchester Ed. P. Warinner.....Albany

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LOUISIANA

(Fifteen Delegates)

AT LARGE

DELEGATES	ALTERNATES
Theodore H. Lyons.....New Orleans 479 Lowerline Street	James F. McKillips, Jr.....New Orleans 428 Lowerline Street
Harold B. Judell.....New Orleans 3805 Nashville Avenue	Samuel McNeal, Sr.....New Orleans 729 Peniston Street
Mrs. J. C. Rathborne.....Harvey	Roy M. Watson.....New Orleans 465 Audubon Street
Charles H. Dillemuth.....Baton Rouge 5848 Guava Drive	Edward J. Petitbon.....Kenner 116 Stewart Avenue - Little Farms

DISTRICT

1—Mrs. Violet B. Allen..New Orleans Alexander F. Laneuville..... .....New Orleans	1—Mrs. Doris Boudreaux..... .....New Orleans D. Bigger Suarez.....New Orleans
2—John Minor Wisdom..New Orleans Edwin A. Leland, Jr..New Orleans	2—Mrs. John E. Hurley..New Orleans Miss Elise Meyer.....New Orleans

LOUISIANA (Continued)

3—J. Paulin Duhe.....New Orleans	3—D. J. Fitzgerald.....Lafayette
Robert Gauthier .....Martinville	Mrs. Susie Husak.....Lafayette 400 Roosevelt
4—Judson M. Grimmet.....Shreveport Grimmet Drive, P.O. Box 303	4—LeRoy Smallenberger...Shreveport 1313 Slattery Bldg.
5—James M. Frazier.....Waverly	5—C. C. Lindley.....Monroe 4025 Webster Street
6—Harrison G. Bagwell..Baton Rouge	6—Dr. Virgil T. Jackson.Baton Rouge
7—Clem L. White.....Sulphur	7—Albert E. Alba.....Lake Charles
8—Roy Cookston .....Alexandria	8—Mrs. Eloise D. Barlow..... ..... Natchitoches P.O. Box 265

MAINE

(Sixteen Delegates)

AT LARGE

DELEGATES	ALTERNATES
George Varney .....Kittery	Donald W. Philbrick.....Cape Elizabeth
Sidney W. Thaxter.....Portland 192 Middle Street	Miss Sara Cowan.....Portland 76 Brentwood Street
Rupert Aldrich .....Norway	Converse Fenn .....Bath
Mrs. Selma Wagg.....Lisbon	Peter Mills .....Farmington
David A. Nichols.....Lincolnville	Miss Katharine Roberts....Damariscotta
James M. Acheson.....Augusta Augusta House	Mrs. Pauline Talbot.....Rockland
J. Blenn Perkins.....Boothbay Harbor	Mrs. Sheilamarie Schiffman.....Belfast 47 Congress Street
Ralph C. Masterman.....Bar Harbor 33 Cottage Street	Leonard R. Hilgrove.....Ellsworth
Mrs. Ada M. Gleszer.....Bangor 51 Leighton Street	Mrs. Bertha McGuire.....Caribou
Frank A. Pike.....Lubec	Donald MacLeod.....Bar Harbour

DISTRICT

1—Harold D. Carroll.....Biddeford	1—Mrs. Mearl Norton.....Brunswick
Mrs. Etta Thurlow.....Bath	Mrs. Ethel Smith.....Fryeburg
2—James Reid .....Hallowell 3 Chestnut	2—Henry Sanford .....Pittsfield
John Bass .....Wilton	Willis A. Trafton, Jr.....Auburn 325 Minot Avenue
3—George B. Barnes.....Houlton	3—Lewis D. Bearce.....Caribou
Robert N. Haskell.....Bangor	Mrs. Adelaide Owen.....Milo

MARYLAND

(Twenty-four Delegates)

AT LARGE

DELEGATES	ALTERNATES
Theodore R. McKeldin.....Anapolis Government House	Mrs. Mildred K. Momberger .....Baltimore 29 715 Lyndhurst St.
Davis C. Burroughs.....Easton Baileys Neck	J. W. Hall.....Lusby Calvert County
Charles E. Cornish.....Cambridge P. O. Box 342	Marvin Smith .....Denton 318 Maple Ave.
Howard S. O'Neill.....Belair	Mrs. William C. Ford.....Westover Somerset County
William C. Purnell.....Towson 519 Piccadilly Road	J. Paull Marshall.....Chevy Chase 5806 Cedar Parkway
Miss Elizabeth P. Brown....Baltimore 29 4213 Connecticut Ave.	William A. Gunter.....Cumberland 201 Washington St.
L. S. Ray.....Silver Spring 2015 Lanier Drive	Walter S. Lecompte.....Arbutus 27 5505 Oregon Ave.
Deeley K. Nice.....Baltimore 10 303 Oakdale Rd.	Charles H. Borcherding....Baltimore 12 1300 E. Belvedere Ave.
W. Rae Dempsey, Jr.....Baltimore 2 24 Commerce St.	Malcolm Moos.....Baltimore 10 104 W. 39th St.
Stanley Scherr .....Baltimore 9 5722 Ridgedale Rd.	J. Frank Curtis.....Ellicott City

MARYLAND (Continued)

DISTRICT

1—Edward D. E. Rollins.....Elkton
James Wells .....Salisbury
2—Mrs. Helen G. Fischer..Baltimore 8
729 Howard Rd.
A. Earl Shipley.....Westminster
3—Anthony L. Prince.....Baltimore 2
403 S. Central Ave.
Augustus D. Knox.....Baltimore 30
624 S. Paca St.
4—Charles A. Dorsey.....Baltimore 18
2901 N. Calvert St.
George Douglass.....Baltimore 17
901 N. Fremont Ave.
5—Carlton Beall .....Seat Pleasant
8000 Walker Mills Drive
Mrs. Mae Thompson.....Arnold
6—Mrs. Emmert R. Bowlus..Frederick
610 Fairview Ave.
Paul M. Fletcher.....Cumberland
801 Ridgedale Ave.
7—John Marshall Butler..Baltimore 2
221 Upnor Road
J. George Eierman....Baltimore 12
5701 Chinquapin Pkwy.

1—Bartus Vickers .....Chestertown
William A. Barwick....Sudlersville
2—Charles K. Beattie.....Whiteford
Harford County
Carroll W. Sauter.....Baltimore 7
Hillcrest
3—William J. Hatter.....Baltimore 13
1836 Harford Ave.
Henry Cierniak .....Baltimore 24
811 S. Streeper St.
4—John C. Woodland.....Baltimore 17
1205 Myrtle Ave.
Donald Boyce .....Baltimore 5
1419 E. Madison St.
5—Dunbar Love .....Leonardtown
Morganza
Peter Vischer.....Port Tobacco
Charles County
6—Morris B. Bassford....Hagerstown
1617 Park Road
Walter W. Dawson.....Oakland
64 Adler St.
7—Mrs. Alberta Godfrey.Baltimore 15
2526 Oakley Ave.
James H. Langrall.....Baltimore 4
5421 Sagra Road

MASSACHUSETTS

(Thirty-eight Delegates)

Note—Opposite each Delegate at Large is shown the Alternate at Large for that particular Delegate.

AT LARGE

DELEGATES	ALTERNATES
Leverett Saltonstall .....Dover Smith Street	Carroll L. Meins.....Boston 171 Humboldt Ave.
Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr. .....Beverly 275 Hale Street	Maxwell M. Rabb.....Brookline 71 Green Street
Joseph William Martin, Jr..... .....North Attleborough 54 Grove Street	Basil Brewer .....New Bedford 89 Hawthorne Street
Sinclair Weeks .....Boston 282 Beacon Street	John A. Volpe.....Winchester 69 Grove Street
Mrs. Katherine G. Howard.....Reading 186 Summer Avenue	Mrs. Julia B. Kirlin.....Belmont 168 Watson Road
Daniel Tyler, Jr. .....Brookline 68 Amory Street	Mrs. Esther W. Wheeler.....Malden 105 Summer Street
Robert F. Bradford.....Cambridge 106 Coolidge Hill	Louis Van N. Washburn.....Newton 543 Chestnut Street
Richard I. Furbush.....Waltham 436 Waverley Oaks Road	Robert C. Cochrane, Jr.....Brookline 53 Risley Road
Charles Gibbons .....Stoneham 53 Oak Street	Mrs. Jean L. Olmstead.....Milton 161 Hillside Street
Clarence A. Barnes.....Mansfield 79 Rumford Avenue	George W. Schryver.....Williamstown 18 Mooreland Street

DISTRICT

1—John W. Heselton.....Deerfield
Wapping
Mrs. Helena A. Viale.....Pittsfield
21 Lenox Avenue
2—Charles R. Clason.....Springfield
240 Washington Blvd.
Mrs. Irene R. Evans....Springfield
648 Carew Street
3—Winfield A. Schuster.....Douglas
Main Street
Mrs. Nancy L. Crocker...Fitchburg
Flatrock Road

1—Mrs. Ethel M. Plotkin.....Athol
1450 Main Street
Edward P. White.....Holyoke
258 Linden Street
2—Laurence R. Wallace..Longmeadow
44 Farmington Ave.
Aime H. Cote.....Springfield
18 Bryant Street
3—Carl W. Hedstrom.....Gardner
30 Charles Street
Ralph W. Crossman.....Leominster
84 Grove Avenue

MASSACHUSETTS (Continued)

4—Carl A. Sheridan.....Framingham
14 Eden Street
Henry O. Tilton.... ....Worcester
29 Metcalf Street
5—Harris S. Richardson...Winchester
15 Mt. Pleasant St.
Otis M. Whitney.....Concord
Elm Street
6—Christopher H. Phillips....Beverly
801 Cabot Street
Frank S. Giles, Jr.....Methuen
375 Lowell Street

7—Edward R. Butterworth....Nahant
345 Nahant Road
Edward D. Sirois.....Lawrence
82 Wachusett Avenue

8—Lloyd B. Waring.....Melrose
19 Marmion Road
Robert P. Campbell.....Medford
2494 Mystic Valley Parkway
9—Patrick H. Dupuis....New Bedford
108 Court Street
William C. Prescott.....Dartmouth
Tucker Road
10—Christian A. Herter.....Boston
71 Beacon Street
Mrs. Viola R. Pinanski...Brookline
283 Buckminster Road
11—Charles S. Bolster.....Cambridge
75 Fresh Pond Parkway

Henry D. Winslow.....Cambridge
15 Coolidge Hill Road
12—Walter A. Bennett.....Dorchester
47 West Tremlett Street
Joel L. Miller.....Dorchester
122 Talbot Avenue
13—Charles W. Hedges.....Quincy
304 Beale Street
Mason Sears .....Dedham
West Street
14—John S. Ames, Jr.....Easton
104 Elm Street
Richard Saltonstall.....Sherborn
Farm Road

4—John C. Wroe.....Waltham
12 Gilbert Street
Mrs. Lillian A. Porter..Worchester
248 Highland St.
5—Paul R. Achin.....Lowell
121 School Street
Mrs. Muriel S. Barnes..Winchester
39 Canterbury Road
6—Augustus G. Means.....Essex
Country Road
Mrs. Charlotte F. Roads
.....Marblehead
7 Beach Street
7—Albert Cole .....Lynn
52 Holly Avenue
Mrs. G. Helena Hamilton
.....Winthrop
150 Quincy Ave.
8—Belden G. Bly, Jr.....Saugus
46 Auburn Street
Mrs. Millicent Starr.....Everett
164 Linden St.
9—Mrs. Gladys P. Swift...Barnstable
Bow Lane
Maurice J. Poyant....New Bedford
2676 Acushnet Ave.
10—Joseph F. Nolan.....Roslindale
117 Beech Street
Mrs. Irene K. Thresher.....Newton
667 Chestnut Street
11—Mrs. Ethel B. Gillingham
.....Cambridge
249 Pearl Street
Vincent J. Celeste.....Boston
7 Havre Street
12—Laurence H. Banks.....Roxbury
23 Hoskins Street
Mrs. Mabel H. Adams...Dorchester
86 Minot Street
13—Mrs. Leslie B. Cutler.....Needham
1010 South Street
George J. Hurley.....Brockton
19 West Ashland St.
14—Edward H. Bowen.....Fall River
742 Rock Street
Henri Prunaret .....Natick
Frost Street

MICHIGAN

(Forty-six Delegates)

AT LARGE

DELEGATES	ALTERNATES
Arthur E. Summerfield.....Flint 2712 N. Saginaw	Walter B. Steele.....Muskegon Hackley Bank Building
Mrs. Catharine Gibson.....Monroe Woodland Beach	Robert C. C. Heaney.....Grand Rapids 900 Michigan Trust Building
Owen J. Cleary.....Ypsilanti 7 North Normal	Harry F. Smith.....Kalamazoo 114 W. South Street
Homer Ferguson.....Washington, D.C. Senate Office Building	Ferris Lucas.....Port Huron
John Tope.....Detroit 19 16779 Shaftsbury	Frank Januszewski .....Hamtramck 1550 Canfield Street
Edward N. Hartwick.....Grosse Pointe 818 Trombley Road	Mrs. Mary Streit.....Detroit 18643 Warrington
William Banta .....Muskegon 1845 Spencer Drive, Harbor Park	Robert J. Criddle.....Benton Harbor % Pure Oil Company
Allen W. Merrell .....Grosse Pointe Farms 30 114 Grosse Pointe Blvd.	Miss Royena M. Hornbeck....Kalamazoo 141 Westwood Drive W.
Walter Gries .....Negaunee Cass Street	William G. Cloon.....Ironwood 716 North Lowell
John Wood .....Birmingham 1131 Lyonhurst	Calvin A. Campbell.....Midland 1210 West Park Drive

MICHIGAN (Continued)

DISTRICT

1—Paise Gitcho.....Detroit 3
20110 Riopelle Street
William Brooks, Jr.....Detroit 12
12150 Dequindre Street

2—Joseph C. Hooper.....Ann Arbor
1605 Morton
I. M. Olson.....Jackson
3503 Roosevelt Road

3—Lee C. Sherman.....Marshall
512 E. Mansion Street
Rice C. Fowler.....Charlotte
125 E. Lawrence Avenue

4—G. Elwood Bonine.....Vandalia
Clyde W. Johnson.....Lawton

5—Willard B. VerMeulen
.....E. Grand Rapids
853 Fulton
James W. Scott.....Coopersville

6—Floyd Estes .....Lansing
1608 Moore River Drive
Robert White .....Flint
1402 Durand Street

7—Frank Lawson.....Mt. Clemens
37370 Jefferson
Bruce Clothier.....North Branch

8—Harvey D. Walker.....Saginaw
1637 Birney
A. T. Allaby.....St. Johns
8½ N. Clinton

9—Fred Mielke .....Muskegon
1325 Forest Park R.
L. J. Deming.....Cadillac
E. Harris Street

10—Ben Calvin.....Bay City
2120 Center
Charles Prescott .....Prescott

11—Wm. C. Netter.....Gaylord
John A. Fernstrum.....Menominee
1432 10th Street

12—F. Loren Rogers.....Ontonagon
Paul T. Schneider.....Marquette

13—Stanley S. Kresge.....Detroit 2
74 Arden Park
Edward L. Baker.....Detroit 2
803 W. Boston Blvd.

14—Stanley J. Baldwin.....Detroit
3674 Lakepointe
Arthur G. Smith.....Detroit
3937 Devonshire

15—James Wilson.....Detroit 6
3332 Hogarth
Julius C. Pliskow.....Detroit 6
3329 Waverly

16—Orville L. Hubbard.....Dearborn
7055 Mead
Charles A. Gloss.....Detroit 10
4836 Martin Ave.

17—George A. Shaffer.....Detroit 35
16259 Marlowe
Patrick J. McNally.....Detroit
14353 Greenview

18—Harry W. Horton.....Royal Oak
1914 Greenleaf
Bruce J. Annett.....Pontiac
175 Mohawk

1—Arthur S. Popiel.....Detroit 11
1959 East Grand Blvd.
Charles A. Grady.....Detroit 13
7214 East Kirby Avenue

2—Mrs. Florence M. Howe..Tecumseh
109 Pottawatamie Street
A. E. Wallin.....Monroe
N. Monroe Street

3—Leland E. Wheeler.....Coldwater
R.F.D. #6
Albert W. Dimmers.....Hillsdale
Hillsdale State Bank Bldg.

4—Charles H. Hinman.....Hastings
Russell Breyfogle.....Three Rivers

5—Daniel H. Treleven.....Lowell

Mrs. Albert Koeze...Grand Rapids
Byron Road

6—Stanley Warner.....Howell
Maple Street
Charles Pratt .....Flint
2220 Radcliffe

7—Mrs. Velma Wood.....Brown City

Clifford O'Sullivan.....Port Huron
Michigan National Bank

8—Alfred Fortino.....St. Louis

Walter Hanson .....Ionia

9—Mrs. Lois Samuelson..Traverse City
Willow Street
John Butz .....Ludington
Route #1

10—Mrs. Wanda Tucker.....Standish

Harry Tope.....Mt. Pleasant
619 Main

11—Charles C. Gray.....Petoskey
George Leiphart.....Munising

12—Ivan D. Wright.....Ironwood
Harold J. Richards.....Caspian

13—Robert L. Ward.....Detroit 1
690 E. Warren
Sid L. Erwin.....Detroit 6
1404 Taylor

14—Mrs. Esther C. Ford..Grosse Pointe
67 Lewiston Road
John Feikens.....Grosse Pointe
1381 Grayton

15—Mrs. Esther Backus.....Detroit 6
3220 Carter
Richard H. Cleage.....Detroit 10
6331 Whitewood

16—Niram R. Hawley.....Wayne
3305 Sophia St.
Conrad P. Kreger.....Newport
3916 Lake Shore Drive
R. R. #2

17—Andrew C. Wood.....Detroit 35
18686 Snowden
Miss Elizabeth M. Hillcoat
.....Detroit 27
15851 Whitcomb

18—Mrs. Juanita Kennedy.....Pontiac
98 Wenona Drive
Mrs. Berniece Koltz....Hazel Park
23048 Carlisle

MINNESOTA

(Twenty-eight Delegates)

Note—Opposite each Delegate is shown the name of the Alternate for that particular Delegate.

AT LARGE

DELEGATES	ALTERNATES
C. Elmer Anderson.....St. Paul 8 3270 Owasso Heights	Verner Anderson .....Brainerd
Edward J. Thye.....Northfield	Laurence Gould .....Northfield
P. Kenneth Peterson.....Minneapolis 2305 W. 21st St.	Walter H. Judd.....Minneapolis Leamington Hotel
Mrs. C. E. Howard.....Excelsior	Mrs. George Scott.....Le Sueur
Sigurd A. Bertelsen.....St. Paul 7 1241 Delaware Ave.	William B. Randall.....St. Paul 1977 Fairmount Ave.
Donald M. Dickey.....Wayzata	Newell Weed .....Wayzata
Ancher Nelsen .....Hutchinson	Ben Gimmestad .....Dawson
Daniel C. Gainey.....Owatonna	William Kerfoot.....Grand Marais
Mrs. Elizabeth Heffelfinger.....Wayzata	Mrs. Margaret Andrews.....Lindstrom
Duane Lund .....Staples	Mrs. J. M. Baldwin.....Frazee

DISTRICT

1—John Hartle .....Owatonna Merle S. Olson.....Cannon Falls	1—Mrs. Stella Olsen.....Owatonna Arthur Swan .....Rochester 1515 - 7th Ave., N.E.
2—Edward D. McLean.....Mankato Mrs. Rose Schonning...Farmington Route 2	2—P. J. Pankratz.....Mountain Lake Mrs. J. A. Nightingale...Fairmont
3—Reuben Erickson .....Minneapolis 4638 Edgebrook Place Archie Pease .....Anoka	3—Robert L. Gambrill.....Wayzata Deephaven A. G. Engberg.....Cambridge
4—Warren Burger.....St. Paul 666 Summit Ave. Bernhard W. LeVander....St. Paul	4—David Raudenbush.....St. Paul 791 Linwood Ave. Mrs. Constance Dillingham..... .....St. Paul 403 Portland Ave.
5—Leonard F. Ramberg...Minneapolis 4215 - 22nd Ave. So. Mrs. Gladys Brooks....Minneapolis 5056 Garfield Ave.	5—Verne Johnson .....Minneapolis 1308 Douglass Ave. Mrs. J. Everett Swanson..... .....Minneapolis 3941 Elliott So.
6—Mrs. L. H. Strommen.....St. Cloud 1252 - 10th Ave. No. Enard Erickson .....Aitkin	6—Miss Loretta Koslosky..Little Falls Clark Pennington.....Pine City
7—Alan C. McIntosh.....Luverne Mrs. Henrik Matson.....Avoca	7—Harold Pfeiffer .....Olivia Mrs. Inez B. Madsen..Worthington
8—Scott W. Erickson.....Orr Mrs. Clarence Hager.....Hibbing	8—E. J. Gottschalk.....Duluth 314 N. 27th Ave. W. Mrs. John J. Foucault....Coleraine
9—Mrs. Wayne Peterson....Moorhead Leonard Dickinson .....Bemidji	9—Mrs. J. H. Herbranson.....Warren William E. Dahlquist..... .....Thief River Falls

32-35-16

MISSISSIPPI

(Five Delegates)

AT LARGE

DELEGATES	ALTERNATES
Perry W. Howard.....Jackson 929 W. Pearl St.	C. T. Butler.....Meridian 3408 11th St.
S. W. Miller.....Jackson 1120 W. Pearl St.	L. M. Owens.....Vicksburg 1215½ Washington St.
J. H. Gearheart.....Bolton	Fred H. Miller.....Mound Bayou
J. C. Gilliam.....Clarksdale	Mrs. A. M. Redmond.....Jackson 929 W. Pearl St.

DISTRICT

1—T. L. Zubar.....West Point	1—R. D. Gettys.....Aberdeen

MISSOURI

(Twenty-six Delegates)

Note—Opposite each Delegate is shown the Alternate for that particular Delegate.

AT LARGE

DELEGATES	ALTERNATES
C. Arch Bay.....Springfield 1114 Stewart	Mrs. Myrtle Eavey.....Harrisonville
Clyde Seaton .....Nevada	Mrs. Don Remer.....Eldorado Springs
Max Starkloff.....St. Louis 512 Dover Place	Mrs. Frank A. Becker.....St. Louis 3667 Marceline Terr.
Edwin F. Vieth.....Jennings 8721 Acacia Dr.	Mrs. Viola P. Beckey.....Afton 23 9336 Althea Ave.

DISTRICT

William B. Huston.....Kirksville	Mrs. Maude A. Dean.....Spickard
L. W. Hoover.....Princeton	Mrs. Blanche M. Borton.....Kahoka
O. W. Buescher.....Columbia 407 Stewart	D. D. Thomas, Jr.....Carrollton
Edde B. Pope.....Hermitage	Mrs. Mel Adkins.....Gravois Mills
Andrew J. Smith.....St. Joseph 2732 Renick St.	Clay C. Rogers.....North Kansas City R. F. D. #10
James Fitzgerald .....Oregon	Mrs. John Brunner...North Kansas City R. F. D. #12
Harvey Roney .....Independence 11514 Winner Road	John W. Mitchell.....Independence R. F. D. #3, Box 761
Ralph Perry.....Kansas City 4203 Linwood	Mrs. Verna Anderson.....Kansas City 4637 Agnes Ave.
Manvel H. Davis.....Kansas City 1233 W. 63rd Terr.	Donald C. Nielson.....Kansas City 5219 Wayne
Inghram D. Hook.....Kansas City 4940 Summit St.	Mrs. Evelyn F. Layson.....Kansas City 40 W. 73rd Terr.
Loyd Roberts .....Joplin	Paul Brackley .....Buffalo
Mrs. Alberta Green.....West Plains	Lon Barris .....Marionville
H. Glenn Weber.....High Ridge	Mrs. Grace Hausherr.....Desloge
Carl H. McKinney.....Houston	Mrs. Flossie Baird.....Lebanon
Louis B. Eckelkamp.....Villa Ridge	Mrs. Leland Henneke.....Owensville
Mrs. Frances J. O'Meara...Martinsburg	Robert V. Neidner.....St. Charles
Rex Henson .....Poplar Bluff	Clyde Whaley .....Sedgewickville
C. A. Powell.....Dexter	G. L. Pemberton.....Charleston
Dale Reaban.....St. Louis 1923a Maury Ave.	Miss Theodosia Scott.....St. Louis 4213 Cote Brilliant
Silas E. Garner.....St. Louis 4239 Enright Ave.	Mrs. Marguerite Davis.....St. Louis 2608 Virginia Ave.
Alfred Grattendick.....St. Louis 5455 Arlington	Mrs. Margie Erwin.....St. Louis 5919a Lotus Ave.
Mrs. Florence Raeder.....St. Louis 2227 Warren	Theo. J. Fischer.....St. Louis 1938a Adelaide Ave.

MONTANA

(Eight Delegates)

AT LARGE

DELEGATES	ALTERNATES
Sam C. Ford.....Helena Power Block	Robert Engles .....Missoula P. O. Box 738
Roy Bell.....Great Falls 2517 4th Ave. N.	Otto Christinson .....Glasgow
Mrs. Ted Banta.....Geyser	Mrs. Ellen Wiedman.....Polson
Frank Whetstone.....Cut Bank Pioneer Press	P. R. MacHale.....Shelby

DISTRICT

1—C. H. Rittenour.....Plains	1—Casper Nybo .....Missoula 216 West Main
Mrs. Flora Hirschy.....Jackson	Mrs. Krest Cyr.....Missoula 201 Agnes Avenue
2—Ashton Jones .....Broadus	2—Frank Fulton .....Plevna
Miss Etta Sorenson.....Glendive	Mrs. Marion Brewster.....Birney

NEBRASKA

(Eighteen Delegates)

AT LARGE

DELEGATES	ALTERNATES
Arthur J. Weaver.....Lincoln 219 Sharp Building	James F. Harding.....Lincoln 1869 Dakota
Charles J. Warner.....Waverly	Frank E. Landis.....Lincoln 1223 S. 22
Ted W. Metcalfe.....Omaha 5304 Grant	William A. Stewart.....Lexington
Chris J. Abbott.....Hyannis	Kermit Wagner .....Schuyler
Terry Carpenter .....Scottsbluff	John S. Samson.....Omaha 6544 N. 33
Herbert J. Hughes.....Imperial	John R. Higgins.....Grand Island Box 751
Charles S. Reed.....Omaha 940 1st Nat'l Bank Building	Fay Smith .....Imperial
Hugh Brown .....Kearney	Chauncey E. Barney.....Lincoln 1521 Sharp Bldg.
Charles Thone .....Lincoln 661 Lincoln Hotel	Ladd J. Hubka.....Beatrice
Harry S. Byrne.....Omaha 924 1st Nat'l Bank Building	H. J. Amen.....Lincoln 601 "D"

DISTRICT

1—Frederic Marsh .....McCook	1—Jack Devoe .....Lincoln 1505 Sharp Building
Guy L. Cooper.....Rumboldt	Miss Norma Carpenter.....Lincoln 1616 "G"
2—Sam W. Reynolds.....Omaha 5505 Farnam	2—Emmet A. Gardiner.....Omaha 203 N. 20, Apt. 5
Glenn Cunningham .....Omaha 500 Insurance Building	William H. Campen.....Omaha 6703 Minne Lusa Blvd.
3—Lester H. Anderson.....Aurora	3—Cash J. Reynolds.....Fremont
R. C. Johnson.....Mead	Ted S. Hook.....Wayne
4—Robert G. Simmons, Jr...Scottsbluff	4—Jack Elliott .....Scottsbluff
Frank M. Johnson.....Lexington	Wm. C. Smith, Jr.....Ainsworth

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NEVADA

(Twelve Delegates)

AT LARGE

DELEGATES	ALTERNATES
Les Gray .....Reno First National Bank	Clifford Young .....Reno 153 North Virginia Street
Mrs. Amy Gulling.....Reno 209 Ryland Avenue	Sam Houghton .....Reno 2695 Plumb Lane
Marvin Humphrey .....Reno 543 Court Street	John Furrh .....Reno First National Bank
Rex Bell.....Las Vegas 304 Fremont Street	Parker Lidell .....Reno 1500 Watt Street
Art Ham, Jr.....Las Vegas 300 Fremont Street	William Deutsch.....Las Vegas 1207 Francis Street
Foster Krug.....Las Vegas 1212 Maryland	George Marshall.....Las Vegas 114 North 3rd Street
Mrs. Amy Stambaugh.....Ely 976 Lyons Avenue	Harold Stocker.....Las Vegas 1201 Fremont Street
Art Suverkrup .....Gardnerville Gardnerville Record-Courier	V. P. Merialdo.....Las Vegas 2006 Fairfield Place
Charles Ogee .....Winnemucca 1285 Bridge	Newton Crumley .....Elko Ranchinn
Orville Wilson .....Elko First National Bank	Jack Ross.....Carson City
Sam Arentz .....Pioche Combined Metals Reduction Co.	E. S. Berney.....Fallon
W. G. Eminger.....Mill City	W. C. McCluskey.....Reno 118 West 2nd Street

NEW HAMPSHIRE

(Fourteen Delegates)

AT LARGE

DELEGATES	ALTERNATES
Sherman Adams .....Lincoln	John D. Warren.....Nashua 9 Prospect Street
Robert O. Blood.....Concord 5 South State Street	Wyman P. Boynton.....Portsmouth 45 Pleasant Street
Robert P. Burroughs.....Manchester 1015 Elm Street	Ottis E. Mercer.....Nashua 23 Berkeley Street
Ralph E. Langdell.....Manchester 45 Market Street	Frederick C. Smalley.....Dover 62 Belknap Street
James T. Colby.....Litchfield	Philip C. Heald.....Wilton
Foster Stearns .....Exeter 21 Spring Street	George H. Rockwell.....Brookfield
Lane Dwinell .....Lebanon 94 Bank Street	James P. Rogers.....Laconia 1105 No. Main Street
J. Duane Squires.....New London	Walter G. White.....Ossipee
E. Harold Young.....Pittsfield 1 Lyford Road	Joseph Moore .....Canaan
Basil D. French.....Concord 13 Clinton Street	Mrs. Katharine J. Jackson.....Peterboro Stonewall Farm, R.D.

DISTRICT

1—William G. Saltonstall.....Exeter 27 Pine Street	1—Alfred J. Chretien.....Manchester 1108 Elm Street
Chester W. Jenks.....Manchester 875 Elm Street	Mrs. Blanche M. McLane ..... Manchester 964 Chestnut Street
2—Norris Cotton .....Lebanon	2—Kenneth P. Colby.....Keene 23 Douglass Street
Stanley M. Brown.....Manchester 40 Stark Street	Robert English .....Hancock King's Highway

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NEW JERSEY

(Thirty-eight Delegates)

AT LARGE

DELEGATES	ALTERNATES
Alfred E. Driscoll.....Haddonfield Hopkins Lane	C. Douglas Dillon.....Far Hills
John J. Dickerson.....Palisades Park 54 E. Oakdene Ave.	Walter Fetterly.....New Brunswick Dewey Drive
George H. Becker.....So. Orange 230 Wyoming Ave.	Frank D. Fiore.....Longport 3201 Monmouth Ave.
Walter E. Edge.....Princeton Stockton St.	Thomas Tomeo .....Hackettstown 404 Lafayette
Lloyd B. Marsh.....Hawthorne 121 McKinley Ave.	George Harper .....Layton
J. Russell Woolley.....W. Long Branch 580 Cedar Ave.	Peter D. Hoff.....Penns Grove 18 Sack Ave.
Mrs. Eleanor Schley Todd.....Oldwick	Clarence B. McCormick.....Bridgeton Broad Ave.
David Young, III.....Boonton 714 Main St.	Philip Maimone .....Beachwood Clubhouse Road
Robert C. Hendrickson.....Woodbury	J. Roland Rhodes.....Moorestown 458 N. Church St.
Robert C. Crane.....Elizabeth 295 N. Broad	Miss Mary Shafran.....Jersey City 148 Morris St.

DISTRICT

1—Amos J. Peaslee.....Clarksboro Kings Highway	1—J. Alfred Beck.....Audubon 148 Cuthbert Road
Warren Webster, Jr.....Camden 17th and Federal Sts.	Mrs. Wilma B. Owens.....Quinton
2—Frank S. Farley.....Ventnor City 6104 Ventnor Ave.	2—Charles F. Seabrook.....Bridgeton Upper Deerfield Township
Anthony J. Cafiero..... .....North Wildwood	Charles Penza, Jr.....Hammonton 420 Bellevue Ave.
3—Amory L. Haskell.....Middletown Woodlawn Farm	3—Mrs. Geraldine L. Thompson..... ..... Lincroft Newman Springs Road
W. Steelman Mathis...Toms River 229 Main St.	Anthony Belluscio .....Spotswood
4—Joseph M. Roebling.....Trenton 640 South Broad St.	4—J. Gardner Crowell.....Riverton 408 Main St.
Leon E. Todd.....Medford Lakes	John Dawson.....Trenton 139 E. Hanover St.

NEW JERSEY (Continued)

5—Anderson Fowler.....Peapack
Bedminster Twp.
Hugh J. Strong.....Butler
Kinnelon Borough
6—Fred E. Shepard.....Elizabeth
136 Springfield Road
Frederick F. Griswold.....Summit
39 Oakland Place
7—Samuel L. Bodine.....Flemington
Raritan Twp.
Donald R. Stevens.....Ridgewood
141 Woodland Ave.
8—Paul L. Troast.....Clifton
324 Dwas Line Rd.

James Whitaker .....Paterson
475 Park Ave.
9—David Van Alstyne, Jr.....
.....Englewood
115 Chestnut St.
Mrs. Eleanore Robertson.....
.....Englewood
335 Morrow Road
10—Mrs. Abbie Magee.....Nutley
476 Walnut St.
Alwin Wangner.....Bloomfield
109 Lexington Ave.
11—Mark Anton.....W. Orange
122 Gregory Ave.
Anthony P. Miele.....West Orange
29 Gregory Ave.
12—Percy A. Miller, Jr.....Irvington
13 Hennessy Place
Winston Paul .....Montclair
10 Crestmont Road
13—Carl A. Ruhlmann.....Bayonne
930 Boulevard

Joshua Ringle.....Jersey City
286 Fulton Ave.
14—John W. Wilkens.....Weehawken
35 Hudson Place
J. Beier Theurer..West New York
216 - 52nd St.

5—William E. Bunney.....Millstone

Joseph H. Edgar...Highland Park
423 Harrison Ave.
6—Emory D. Stanley.....Cranford
316 Casino Ave.
Mrs. Amy Bandomer...Springfield
541 Springfield Ave.
7—Mrs. Clara F. Walker..Blairstown
Blair Academy
Miss Grace McCormack.Ridgewood
121 Cottage Place
8—Mrs. Elizabeth Vandine Smith...
.....Paterson
37 Hamilton Ave.
Clifford B. Finkle.....Clifton
150 Harding Ave.
9—Joseph J. Jialdini....North Bergen
4704 Grand Ave.

Albert F. Metz.....Rutherford
Jackson Ave.

10—Douglas R. Tucker.....Nutley
12 Lake St.
Mrs. Florence Colson...Glen Ridge
505 Ridgewood Ave.
11—John E. Cash.....East Orange
40 S. Munn Ave.
Bertram C. Bland.....Newark
539 High St.
12—Irving Yankowitz.....Newark
13 Hansbury Ave.
Miss Dorothea Ochs.....Livingston
180 S. Livingston Ave.
13—Mrs. Elizabeth C. Smith.....
.....Jersey City
23 Belvidere Ave.
Mrs. Elizabeth Thomas.Jersey City
597 Bramhall Ave.
14—Samuel F. Mongiello.....Hoboken
832 Hudson St.
Frank Elia.....Union City
515 - 16th St.

NEW MEXICO

(Fourteen Delegates)

AT LARGE

DELEGATES	ALTERNATES
Edwin L. Mechem.....Santa Fe	Carroll G. Gunderson.....Grants
Patrick J. Hurley.....Santa Fe	Lilburn C. Homan.....Estancia
Ed Springer.....Cimarron	George Buffett.....Albuquerque 215 South Dartmouth
Albert G. Simms.....Albuquerque 205½ South Fourth	Mrs. Mabel Gillespie.....Springer Gillespie Ranch
Floyd Lee.....San Mateo	Filiberto Maestas .....Espanola
Manuel B. Otero.....Albuquerque 213 S. Solano	Frank S. Ortiz.....Santa Fe 526 Galisteo
Philip Hubbell.....Albuquerque 312 West Gold Avenue	H. E. McCray.....Deming
Mrs. Yolanda Marianetti...Albuquerque 219 North Seventh	Glenn Emmons .....Gallup
Holm O. Bursum, Jr.....Socorro	Mrs. Clara E. Hennrich....Albuquerque 207 North Third Street
Jess Corn .....Roswell Route 1, Box 240	Steiner Mason .....Tucumcari c/o Mason Auto Company
Jose E. Armijo.....Las Vegas	Stuart Macarthur.....Wagon Mound
Milnor Rudolph .....Mora	Mrs. V. G. Sheldon.....Artesia
Claud S. Mann.....Albuquerque 1221 East Central Avenue	Wm. G. Sutherland.....Las Cruces
Mrs. Hazel Crawford.....Farmington Route 3, Box 24	Antonio A. Sanchez.....Las Vegas

NEW YORK

(Ninety-six Delegates)

AT LARGE

DELEGATES	ALTERNATES
Thomas E. Dewey.....New York City 45 East 45th St.	William F. Bleakley.....Yonkers 60 Abbey Place
William L. Pfeiffer.....Loudonville Chestnut Hill	Thomas J. Curran.....New York City 25 Bank Street
J. Russell Sprague.....Lawrence 132 Fulton St.	Mrs. Mildred Frick Taylor.....Lyons 35 Phelps St.
Mrs. Jessica McCullough Weis .....Rochester 13 Buckingham St.	F. Clifton White.....Ithaca 437 North Geneva St.
Irving M. Ives.....Norwich 174 North Broad St.	Frank P. Tufaro.....Hartsdale 35 Maplewood Road
Miss Jane Todd.....Tarrytown 169 Neperan Road	Stanley M. Douglas.....Brooklyn 361 Stuyvesant Ave.

DISTRICT

1—R. Ford Hughes.....Patchogue
Mrs. Jennie A. Wanzer.....Seaford

2—Leonard W. Hall.....Oyster Bay

Norman F. Penny.....Manhasset

3—Mrs. Hazel B. Sands
.....Queens Village
209-35 Bardwell Ave.
Frederic E. Knauss....Forest Hills
69-50 Nansen St.

4—Edward H. Essig....Richmond Hill
121-20 Hillside Ave.

Sidney S. Hein.....Far Rockway
25-18 Deerfield Road

5—Mrs. Carolyn Smith.....Elmhurst
83-27—60th Ave.

James S. Batterson.....Elmhurst
4611—88th St.

6—Frank Kenna.....Long Island City
35-49—28th St.
John M. Christensen
.....Long Island City
47-25—40th St.

7—John R. Crews.....Brooklyn
25 Monroe Place
Mrs. Marguerite B. Kuhn
.....Brooklyn
471 Willoughby Ave.

8—Salvator T. Abruzzo.....Brooklyn
394 Cornelia St.

Richard Wright .....Brooklyn
99 Newell St.

9—Benjamin Grindrod .....Brooklyn
27 Hull St.
Joseph M. Soviero.....Brooklyn
111 Euclid Ave.

10—Mrs. Nettie Goodman.....Brooklyn
708 Empire Blvd.
Herbert R. Hurd, Jr.....Brooklyn
10 Troy Ave.

11—Frederick J. H. Kracke...Brooklyn
784 Rugby Road
Fredrick T. McGrath.....Brooklyn
11 Sherman Street

12—Walter J. Vernie.....Brooklyn
200 Congress St.
Albert J. Marino.....Brooklyn
955—41st St.

13—Frank J. McMullen.....Brooklyn
7410 Ridge Blvd.
Joseph E. Parisi.....Brooklyn
1327 E. 4th St.

1—Perry B. Duryea.....Montauk
Elisha T. Barrett.....Brightwaters

2—George R. Brennan
.....Rockville Center
Mrs. Lucy Gurnee Cumming
.....Oyster Bay

3—J. Richard Powell.....Flushing
140-18 Ash Ave.

Mrs. Elizabeth Hooper....Jamaica
90-04-182nd Place

4—Mrs. Grace L. DeGroot
.....Richmond Hill
95-26—117th St.
Joseph B. V. Tamney
.....Richmond Hill
95-35—124th Street

5—Mrs. Anna Friedberg
.....Long Island City
20-16—36th St.
John W. McKeon.....Flushing
33-50—167th St.

6—Mrs. Marie Albrecht.....Glendale
78-44—64th Place
Martin J. Knorr.....Ridgewood
11-16 Wycoff Ave.

7—Robert J. Crews.....Brooklyn
345 Clinton Ave.
Frank Sola .....Brooklyn
844 Bedford Ave.

8—Benjamin F. Westervelt, Jr.
.....Brooklyn
416 Stockholm St.
Frederick C. Bittrolf.....Brooklyn
50 St. Nicholas Ave.

9—Saul Klein .....Brooklyn
302 Snediker Ave.
Anthony Paladino .....Brooklyn
794 Schneck Ave.

10—Arthur Hirsch .....Brooklyn
1308 E. 49th St.
John Odin .....Brooklyn
3307 Avenue I.

11—Lauren De L. Judd.....Brooklyn
752 Franklin Ave.
Irving L. Rollins.....Brooklyn
225 Eastern Pkwy.

12—William A. Root.....Brooklyn
262 Carroll St.
Raymond F. Skowronski..Brooklyn
276—19th St.

13—Edward J. Kingsbury.....Brooklyn
1236—81st St.
Mrs. Betsy F. Kimmel....Brooklyn
1765—55th St.

NEW YORK (Continued)

14—Thomas G. Parisi.....Brooklyn
1798 W. 11th St.
William J. Elliott.....Brooklyn
2109 Avenue T.
15—William H. Kurland.....Brooklyn
826 Crown St.
David Shane .....Brooklyn
2674 E. 29th St.
16—Edward J. McCormick
.....Staten Island
2673 Richmond Ave.
Ellsworth B. Buck.....Richmond
41 Sunrise Terrace
17—Charles H. Tuttle..New York City
1 University Place

Lowell Wadmond...New York City
1192 Park Ave.
18—Charles Happel.....New York City
1590 First Ave.
Thomas Mallee.....New York City
252 E. 61st St.
19—Samuel S. Koenig...New York City
237 E. 7th St.
Richard Neville....New York City
440 E. 23rd St.
20—Melvin H. Osterman
.....New York City
51 West 86th St.
Daniel J. Riesner...New York City
929 West End Ave.
21—Harold Forstenzer..New York City
300 Ft. Washington Ave.

Miss Helen M. Noonan
.....New York City
415 West 120th St.
22—Harold C. Burton...New York City
102 West 138th St.

Charles S. Hill.....New York City
35 West 110th St.

23—Herman Winner .....Bronx
175 E. 151st St.
Nathan Ginsberg .....Bronx
135 W. 168th St.
24— I. Charles Lebwith.....Bronx
1221 Simpson St.
Pell. D'Angelica .....Bronx
390 E. 153rd St.
25—Frank J. Bruschi.....Bronx
2765 Kingsbridge Terrace
Samuel J. Krinn.....Bronx
55 Evelyn Place
26—John J. Knewitz.....Bronx
3761 Willett Ave.
Thomas A. DeBellis.....Bronx
653 Britton St.
27—Herbert C. Gerlach.....Ossining
Fuller Gardens
D. Mallory Stephens.....Brewster

28—Livingston Platt .....Rye
135 Grandview Ave.

Walter W. Westall...White Plains
177 Soundview Ave.

29—Charles E. Dusenberry..Newburgh
R. D. #4
E. Ogden Bush.....Delancey
30—Arthur H. Wicks.....Kingston
225 Albany Ave.
Frederic H. Bontecou....Millbrook

14—Mrs. Kathleen S. Hanley..Brooklyn
1798 W. 11th St.
Mrs. Sadie F. Robinson...Brooklyn
2234 Ocean Ave.
15—Mrs. Della F. Johnson....Brooklyn
1107 Herkimer St.
Harry Stern .....Brooklyn
3133 Bri. 7th St.
16—Edward J. Amann, Jr.
.....Staten Island
44 Central Ave.
Robert L. Johnson.....Richmond

17—Mrs. Dorothy Bell Lawrence
.....New York City
319 E. 50th St.
Harold Riegelman..New York City
502 Park Ave.
18—Pasquale Cappola..New York City
318 E. 104th St.
Joseph Contiguglia.New York City
331 E. 116th St.
19—Hyman Amsel.....New York City
151 Ridge St.
John R. Curti.....New York City
230 Mulberry St.
20—Lester Baum.....New York City
275 Central Park West

Millard H. Ellison..New York City
2039 Broadway
21—William A. Cornelius
.....New York City
476 West 165th St.
Harold S. Lazar....New York City
620 West 149th St.

22—Mrs. Esther H. Hunter
.....New York City
1980 Seventh Ave.
Richard L. Baltimore, Jr.
.....New York City
289 Convent Ave.
23—James J. Broderick.....Bronx
1234 Shakespeare Ave.
A. Joseph Ribustello.....Bronx
3110 Park Ave.
24—Abraham D. Levy.....Bronx
1324 Franklin Ave.
Abraham Greenbush .....Bronx
650 Coster St.
25—John T. Meehan.....Bronx
2163 Bathgate Ave.
Mrs. Lillian Cohn.....Bronx
27 East 198th St.
26—James E. Bordes.....Bronx
3280 Layton Ave.
Mrs. Gladys E. Banks.....Bronx
3715 Rombouts Ave.
27—Mrs. Marion P. Mack..Hawthorne
406 Fort Washington Ave.
Mrs. Dorothy E. Cotter....Yonkers
182 No. Broadway
28—Edward P. Prezzano
.....Mount Vernon
251 Bradley Ave.
Miss Dorothea E. Donaldson
.....New Rochelle
65 Brookside Place
29—Charles Hawkins....Spring Valley

Harold W. Cole.....Hurleyville
30—Henry M. James.....Hudson

Neal Brandow.....West Coxsackie

NEW YORK (Continued)

31—Oswald D. Heck.....Schenectady
2146 Union St.
Leon F. Swears.....Johnstown
400 So. Melcher St.
32—Walter H. Wertime, Jr.....Cohoes
7 Stratford Court

Mrs. Laura C. Shepp.....Delmar
51 Delmar Place
33—John P. Crowley....Elizabethtown
Herbert Bartholomew. ..Whitehall
34—Mark S. Western.....Herkimer
431 Henry Street
Henry A. Wise.....Watertown
341 Flower Ave. West
35—Frank C. Ash.....Fulton
Clifford J. Fletcher.....Utica
1715 Sherman Drive
36—George L. Traister.....Liverpool
917 Oswego St.
Mrs. Norma W. Stone....Marcellus
2 North Street
37—William H. Hill.....Johnson City
744 Main St.

John C. Stott.....Norwich
183 North Broad St.
38—Lloyd S. Riford..Auburn, R. D. #3
Town of Aurelius
Thomas A. Croucher..Canandaigua
69 Howell St.

39—Amory Houghton .....Corning
The Knoll
Claire J. LaFleur.....Waverly
328 Chemung St.
40—Fred I. Parrish.....Rochester
128 Ferris St.
Carl S. Hallauer.....Rochester
201 Rutgers St.
41—Claire C. Bateman.....Dansville
76 Main St.
Albert W. Skinner.....Hilton
342 Maintou Road
42—Roy R. Brockett.....Kenmore
71 Palmer Ave.
Alanson C. Deuel
.....Lewiston Heights
43—Stanley J. Bauer.....Buffalo
105 St. Mary's Road
J. Clarence Haberman.....Buffalo
2995 Bailey Ave.
44—Boyce H. Butterfield..Williamsville
113 Oakgrove
William J. Carney....Lackawanna
1386 McKinley Parkway
45—Joseph Rubenstein.....Dunkirk
57 W. Fourth St.

Burdette J. Hasper.....Belfast

31—James R. Macduff.....Schenevus

A. Augustus Low.....Sabattis

32—William K. Sanford
.....Town of Colonie
Albany Shaker Road
John M. Oliver.....Slingerlands
1535 New Scotland Road
33—James A. Fitzpatrick..Plattsburgh
Earl Vetter .....Chestertown
34—Dwight N. Dudo.....Lowville

Alan P. Sill.....Massena
162 Main St.
35—Hollis A. Wilson.....Pulaski
Arthur S. Evans.....Rome
735 N. Madison St.
36—John H. Hughes.....Syracuse
311 Brookford Road
Jerome B. Rusterholtz....Syracuse
303 Berkeley Drive
37—Mrs. Helen R. Scholderer
.....Binghamton
269 Chenango St.
Robert C. Roberts.....Hamilton

38—S. Keator Brown.....McGraw
30 South Street
Lawrence W. Van Cleef
.....Seneca Falls
Auburn Road
39—Charles A. Winding.....Elmira
656 Euclid Ave.
Miss Inez Tatascore.....Ithaca
710 N. Tioga St.
40—Kenneth B. Keating.....Rochester
3500 Elmwood Ave.
Mrs. May R. McCall.....Rochester
250 South Ave.
41—August Muehleisen .....Rochester
602 Jay St.
Harold C. Ostertag.....Attica
170 Main St.
42—Mrs. Carolyn W. Babcock..Buffalo
16 Penhurst Park
William H. Lee.....Lockport
Willow & Locust Sts.
43—Frank A. Gugino.....Buffalo
438 Busti Ave.
Mrs. Gertrude Gralnik.....Buffalo
32 Groveland Ave.
44—James M. Bradford...Cheektowaga
81 Eggert Road
Willard J. Magavern....Hamburg
128 Pleasant Ave.
45—William F. Fitzpatrick
.....Ellicottville
32 Jefferson St.
Miss Mary Kidder.....Sherman

NORTH CAROLINA

(Twenty six Delegates)

Note—Opposite each delegate is shown the alternate for that particular delegate.

AT LARGE

DELEGATES	ALTERNATES
J. E. Broyhill.....Lenoir Broyhill Furniture Factories	Herbert F. Seawell.....Carthage
J. M. Baley, Jr.....Marshall	James W. Davis.....Statesville Davis Hospital
Clyde R. Greene.....Boone	Sam Morris .....Raleigh Academy Building
Mrs. William Preston Few.....Durham 208 Buchanan Boulevard	Mrs. Anne K. Hickman...Winston-Salem Reynolds Building

NORTH CAROLINA (Continued)

DISTRICT

1—John A. Wilkinson.....Washington	1—Wheeler Martin .....Williamston
2—W. T. Outland.....Woodland	2—Thomas J. Moore.....Wilson
3—Julian T. Gaskill.....Goldsboro P.O. Box 453	3—A. L. Wilson.....Newport
Everette L. Peterson.....Clinton	Perry B. Lockerman.....Clinton
4—Lacy S. Lewis, Sr.....Asheboro Box 350	4—J. C. Dixon.....Bennett
Joel Johnson.....Four Oaks	Paul C. West.....Raleigh
5—John Tucker Day.....Walkertown	5—Charles Matthews...Pilot Mountain
T. Lytt Gardner.....Reidsville	K. I. Dunlap.....Walnut Cove
6—Thomas C. Carter.....Mebane	6—Hallie Moore .....Burlington
G. M. Beck.....High Point 1311 Ragan Street	N. D. McNairy.....Greensboro 3505 Madison Avenue
7—J. O. West.....Dunn	7—D. R. Johnson.....Winnabow
Josiah A. Maultsby.....Whiteville	H. E. Rodgers.....Wilmington
8—Matthew P. Cooper.....Lexington Westside Drive	8—LaFayette Williams ...Yadkinville
W. B. Somers.....Wilkesboro	M. A. Nicholson.....Troy
9—L. Worth Little.....Albemarle	9—Hugo Kimball .....Statesville
Frank Smith, Sr.....Lenoir	James C. White.....Concord 9 Mill St. Parkwood
10—Oliver T. Webb.....Morganton	10—Fred W. VonCannon....Banner Elk
Charles Raper Jonas....Lincolnton	John L. Morehead.....Charlotte 1242 Queens Road West
11—J. Ed McFarland....Rutherfordton	11—Ernest H. Gibbs.....Columbus
James S. Carter.....Gastonia	Clarence M. Morrison.....Shelby R. R. 2
12—Robert N. Tiger.....Hayesville	12—C. E. Hyde.....Murphy
Lewis P. Hamlin.....Brevard	Glenn I. Tucker.....Flat Rock Route 1

NORTH DAKOTA

(Fourteen Delegates)

AT LARGE

DELEGATES	ALTERNATES
Eugene Bong.....Valley City	C. J. Robideau.....LaMoure
William Stern .....Fargo	Al Gronvold .....Rugby
J. N. Kunkel.....Carrington	William Smart .....Minot
Phil Hoghaug.....Devils Lake	Ed Hedahl .....Manfred
H. P. Remington.....Lisbon	Mrs. Herman Zahl.....Williston
Robert Vogel .....Garrison	R. R. Morgan.....Grafton
Math Dahl .....Bismarck	D. F. McLeod.....Cando
M. T. Lillehaugen.....Brocket	M. S. Byrne.....Bowman
John Scott .....Gilby	Fred Krause, Jr.....Carson
Walter Troxel .....Berthold	John McElroy .....Jamestown
Ed Sailer .....Hazen	Howard Moum .....Beach
John Hjellum .....Jamestown	Alvin Strutz .....Bismarck
Charles Schafer .....Hillsboro	W. S. Davidson.....Williston
Mrs. Robert Edick.....Bismarck	R. R. Scholl.....Washburn

OHIO

(Fifty-six Delegates)

Note: Opposite each delegate is shown the alternate for that particular delegate.

AT LARGE

DELEGATES	ALTERNATES
George H. Bender.....Chagrin Falls 495 North Street	Alvin I. Krenzler.....Cleveland Heights 3169 Yorkshire Road
Ray C. Bliss.....Akron 87 East Mapledale Avenue	Mrs. Marian D. Blair.....Warren 697 Trumbull Avenue, SE
John W. Bricker .....Upper Arlington, Columbus 2407 Tremont Road	Ben B. Brumley .....McComb R. R.
Clarence J. Brown.....Blanchester 124 East Main Street	Milo J. Warner.....Toledo 4250 Brookside
Mrs. Katharine Kennedy Brown.Dayton Keowee and Webster	Paul M. Herbert.....Columbus 3705 Olentangy Boulevard
Myers Y. Cooper.....Cincinnati 3030 Erie Avenue	William N. Lovelace.....Cincinnati 1303 Burdett Avenue

OHIO (Continued)

Willie D. Gradison.....Cincinnati
4075 Beechwood Avenue
David S. Ingalls.....Chagrin Falls
River Road, Hunting Valley

Mrs. Florence G. Morris.....Toledo
2561 Charlestown Avenue
C. William O'Neill.....Marietta
113 Vine Street

L. Howerd Schriver.....Cincinnati
Vernon Manor Hotel
Miss Margaret A. Ireland
.....Shaker Heights
19100 North Park Boulevard
John G. Pegg.....Cleveland
10305 Kempton Avenue
Willis O. Hall.....East Liverpool
410 Blakely Street

DISTRICT

1—John B. Hollister.....Cincinnati
1831 Keys Crescent

Ben E. Tate.....Cincinnati
Old Indian Hill Road

2—George F. Eyrich, Jr....Cincinnati
3355 Felicity Drive
Ed D. Schorr.....Cincinnati
2453 Clybourne Place
3—Peter E. Rentschler.....Hamilton
510 South D Street
Howard G. Young.....Dayton
205 Haver Road
4—John E. Galvin.....Lima
2217 West Market
Charles B. Upton.....Piqua
301 West Greene Street
5—Harold Jeremy.....Port Clinton
905 East Third Street
Harold L. Schlosser.....Defiance
R.R. 4
6—Ray Brandenburg
.....Washington C. H.
Forest L. Williams....Portsmouth
7—Fred L. Clark.....Xenia
Merrill Insley.....Bellefontaine
8—Marion E. Hinklin.....Marion
Edwin S. Naus....Upper Sandusky
9—David H. Goodwillie.....Toledo
2428 Scottwood Avenue
Robert A. Stranahan.....Toledo
R.R. 2, Central Avenue
10—Dan C. Hartinger.....Pomeroy
Edwin A. Jones.....Jackson
11—Albert E. Chanson.....Warren
231 Trumbull, N.E.
V. W. Filiatrault.....Ravenna
12—James N. Linton.....Columbus
2359 Kensington Road
William Schneider .....Columbus
2630 Canterbury Road
13—Oliver A. Overmyer.....Bellevue
513½ West Main Street
Ira L. Porter.....Oberlin
293 East College Street
14—Roy E. Browne.....Akron
876 Orlando Avenue
J. P. Riddle.....Akron
80 West Center Street
15—Eugene G. Clark.....Junction City

Kenneth C. Ray....McConnelsville
263 East Main Street
16—Frederick M. Broda.....Canton
1700 Harvard Avenue, NW.
Elden E. Shortridge.....Canton
150 - 31st Street, NW.
17—Raymond D. Merchant...Granville
94 Newark Road
Lawrence Burns, Jr.....Coshocton
18—Russ C. Heddleston.East Liverpool
134 West Fifth Street
Miss Elizabeth M. Linard..Bellaire
4955 Jefferson Street

1—Mrs. Morton B. Gusweiler
.....Cincinnati
4160 Paddock Road
Mrs. Gertrude McKinley
.....Cincinnati
1234 Jerry Lane
2—Anthony C. Elsaesser....Cincinnati
4250 Ridgeview Avenue
Justin A. Rollman.....Cincinnati
Ridge Road
3—Martin A. Coyle.....Hamilton
616 Dick Avenue
Richard H. Grant, Jr.....Dayton
245 West Thruston Boulevard
4—Elton D. Jorg.....Waynesfield

Kenneth Ritter .....Celina
674 North Mill Street
5—Kenneth H. Adams
.....North Baltimore
B. D. McClure.....McClure

6—Arch Hicks, Jr.....Ripley

Forrest E. Ely.....Batavia
7—Miss Lucille Byerly.Mechanicsburg
Miss Mable Ireland....Wilmington
8—Gar Smith.....Mount Gilead
Willis J. Hakes.....Fostoria
9—Dan Degnan .....Toledo
2407 Scottwood Ave.
Lloyd E. Roulet.....Toledo
1614 Sylvania Ave.
10—Forest E. Weinrich.....Logan
Delbert T. Reese.....McArthur
11—Miss Lucille Sharer.....Ashtabula

William C. Detman.....Willowick
12—Mrs. Jenniev J. Henson..Columbus
124 Welch Avenue
W. S. Lyman.....Columbus
444 Eldridge Avenue
13—Delbert H. Gilhousen.....Norwalk
107 South Linwood Avenue
Harold I. Covault.....Lorain
1131 Seventh Street
14—Homer Bennett .....Medina
431 West Washington Street
Robert S. Pflueger.....Akron
115 Mayfield Avenue
15—Ralph P. Schumacher...Woodsfield
233 North Main Street
Gilbert B. Long.....Quaker City

16—Arthur A. Hoopingarner....Dover
R.R. 3
Thomas J. Landes.....Wooster
1505 Cleveland Road
17—Lawrence F. Williams
.....Mount Vernon
Evelyn Chadwick.....Millersburg
18—Harry D. Wintringer..Steubenville
925 North 4th Street
Wilbur Y. Armstrong.....Bellaire
4555 Guernsey Street

OHIO (Continued)

19—Ralph E. Turner.....Youngstown
29 Pinehurst Drive
David E. Jones.....Youngstown
2309 Selma Avenue
20—Edward C. Stanton.....Cleveland
1301 West 114th Street
Miss Albina R. Cermak..Cleveland
3052 West Boulevard
21—Herman H. Finkle.....Cleveland
2859 Hampton Road
William J. Rogers.....Cleveland
13916 Hoy Avenue
22—A. L. DeMaioribus.....Cleveland
1695 Magnolia Drive
Frances P. Bolton.....Lyndhurst
1800 Richmond Road
23—Dave R. Jones.....Lakewood
12506 Edgewater Drive
Paul W. Walter
.....University Heights
14443 East Carroll

19—James P. Griffith.....Youngstown
45 Erskin Avenue
Issac D. Griffith.....Girard
345 Kline Street, E.
20—Louis Huebner .....Cleveland
1607 East 47th Street
Simon W. Steenstra.....Cleveland
3710 Dover Avenue
21—Henry W. Hunter.....Cleveland
3166 East 137th Street
Harry Sanger .....Cleveland
11804 Shadeland Avenue
22—Courtney Burton.....Gates Mills
Foxboro Road
Courtney Burton.....Gates Mills
Foxboro Road
23—George E. Rich.....Lakewood
1432 Alameda
Homer H. Marshman
.....Cleveland Heights
2632 Wellington Road

OKLAHOMA

(Sixteen Delegates)

AT LARGE

DELEGATES	ALTERNATES
Jo O. Ferguson.....Pawnee	J. S. Johnson.....Oklahoma City 314 N. Walnut St.
Ross Rizley .....Guymon	Mrs. Marguerite Mullins.....Walters
Richard Lloyd Jones.....Tulsa 3700 S. Birmingham	Mrs. Charles Grimes.....Tulsa 1824 S. Detroit
Vernon Downing.....Oklahoma City 424 N. W. 42nd	Mrs. Inez Ross.....Oklahoma City 229 N. W. 32nd

DISTRICT

1—Joe Champlain .....Enid
W. G. Skelly.....Tulsa
1—Walter Owens .....Cherokee
Mrs. John Badger.....Ponca City
544 N. 8th

2—Hayes McCoy .....Bartlesville
711 Cherokee Avenue
E. O. Clark.....Stigler
2—Dan Carman .....Pryor
Mrs. Harold Blackledge.....Porter

3—H. A. Hewett.....Durant
Luke Reid .....Caney
3—Mrs. Irene Scott.....McAlester
Mrs. George Hollingsworth
..... Ardmore

4—Mrs. Albert Kelly.....Bristow
James A. DeLong.....Shawnee
4—E. E. Johnson.....Stillwater
Carl Morgan .....Guthrie

5—Carmon C. Harris...Oklahoma City
Petroleum Building
C. E. Barnes.....Oklahoma City
930 Hightower Building
5—Art Senge.....El Reno
Fred Reynolds .....Norman

6—Fred L. Coogan.....Sayre
J. Paul Loosen.....Okarche
6—Raymond H. Fox.....Altus
Virgil Gannaway .....Tuttle

OREGON

(Eighteen Delegates)

Note: Opposite each delegate is shown the alternate for that particular delegate.

AT LARGE

DELEGATES	ALTERNATES
Howard C. Belton.....Canby Rt. 1, Box 539	U. G. Dubach.....Portland 9555 S. W. Lancaster Road
Robert A. Elliott.....Medford 226 King Street	Douglas P. Elliott.....Portland 3726 N. E. 66th
Frank E. Fowler.....Astoria 650 Jerome Avenue	Wendell Wyatt .....Astoria 386 Grand Avenue
Mark O. Hatfield.....Salem 530 Waldo Avenue	William L. Phillips.....Salem 195 W. Lefelle
J. O. Johnson.....Tigard P. O. Box 111	Laura C. Johnson.....Portland 7801 S. W. Elmwood Drive
Wm. M. McAllister.....Medford P. O. Box 226	Robert Dickey .....Medford 53 No. Modoc

OREGON (Continued)

Douglas McKay .....Salem
Capitol Building
Wayne L. Morse.....Washington, D. C.
Senate Office Bldg.
Gordon Orput .....Portland
214 Corbett Bldg.
Lamar Tooze .....Portland
3814 N. W. Thurman
William C. Robison.....Portland
1804 S. W. Spring
H. Clay Myers, Jr.....Portland
1206 S.E. 32nd Place
Lynn McCready .....Eugene
1st National Bank
Miss Leslie Tooze.....Portland
3814 N. W. Thurman

DISTRICT

1—Carl W. Hogg.....Salem
2185 S. High
Mrs. James W. Mott.....Salem
Rt. 8
2—H. H. DeArmond.....Bend
373 E. Greenwood
Howard Dent, Jr.....The Dalles
Box 461
3—Tommy Luke .....Portland
633 S. W. Morrison
John Morgan .....Portland
2081 N. W. Everett
4—Lars P. Peterson.....Coos Bay
P. O. Box 876
William E. Walsh.....Coos Bay
Box 359, C

1—Seward P. Reese.....Salem
1810 N. Church
Mrs. Marian Lowry Fischer.Salem
Capital Journal
2—Ward Coble .....Bend
441 Congress
Philip Hitchcock....Klamath Falls
3—Ralph H. Cake.....Portland
411 Sixth Ave.
Shirley Field .....Portland
2432 N. W. Marshall
4—Al. Peirce.....Coos Bay
American Bank Bldg.
Mrs. William E. Walsh...Coos Bay
Box 359

PENNSYLVANIA

(Seventy Delegates)

AT LARGE

DELEGATES

John S. Fine.....Nanticoke
76 Main Street
James H. Duff.....Carnegie
816 Washington Avenue
Edward Martin .....Washington
147 LeMoyne Ave.
G. Mason Owlett.....Wellsboro
14 West Ave.
M. Harvey Taylor.....Harrisburg
115 North Street
Mrs. Sara G. Leffler.....Lebanon
1109 Washington Street
Mrs. Katharine Murdock....Greensburg
534 E. Pittsburgh St.
Mrs. Gaynelle Dixon.....Butler
246 W. Penn St.
Lloyd H. Wood.....Collegeville
R. D. #1
Robert L. Kunzig.....Philadelphia
1730 Delancey Place

ALTERNATES

Frank C. P. McGlinn.....Bryn Mawr
756 Rugby Road
Charles C. Smith.....Philadelphia
503 E. Wadsworth St.
Mrs. Helen S. Schluraff.....Erie
West Lake Road
Herbert P. Sorg.....St. Marys
446 Charles St.
P. T. Sharples.....Haverford
Gray's Lane
Orus Matthews .....Ardmore
Dodd's Lane
G. Graybill Diehm.....Lititz
Walter Krebs .....Johnstown
R. D. #5
Mrs. Hannah Byrd.....Philadelphia
765 South 20th St.
Mrs. Ann Santarsiero.....Dunmore
1509 Jefferson St.

DISTRICT

1—Charles J. Pommer....Philadelphia
1421 South 6th St.
Raymond J. MacNeille
.....Philadelphia
1820 Shunk St.
2—William H. Sylk.....Philadelphia
6953 Greenhill Road
Herbert Joseph Donoghue
.....Philadelphia
6163 Walnut St.
3—William F. Meade....Philadelphia
101 South 21st St.
Cornelius S. Deegan, Jr.
.....Philadelphia
2820 E. Thompson St.
4—Hobson R. Reynolds...Philadelphia
1522 North 16th St.
Eugene J. Sullivan....Philadelphia
2243 North 30th St.
5—George W. Sarbacher..Philadelphia
4163 N. Franklin St.
Austin Meehan .....Philadelphia
7012 Rising Sun Ave.

1—Joseph Di Giovanni...Philadelphia
1417 Morris St.
Mrs. Bessie E. Moody.Philadelphia
1004 South 25th St.
2—Edward J. Griffiths.....Philadelphia
718 South 55th St.
Philip Nemirovsky ...Philadelphia
5712 Wynnefield Ave.
3—Michael J. Smylie.....Philadelphia
1202 Arch St.
Alfred I. Ginsburg....Philadelphia
310 South 10th St.
4—Mrs. Carrie Fisher....Philadelphia
2423 W. Montgomery Ave.
Thomas G. Morris....Philadelphia
2827 W. Oxford St.
5—David M. Walker.....Philadelphia
1011 Wakeling St.
F. Raymond Houges..Philadelphia
1600 E. Hunting Park Ave.

PENNSYLVANIA (Continued)

6—William J. Hamilton, Jr. .....Philadelphia
546 E. Walnut Lane
William B. Simons....Philadelphia
7826 Michener St.

7—Arthur C. Throne.....Glenolden
25 S. Scott Ave.
Mrs. Rae V. Biester....Drexel Hill
734 Morgan Ave.

8—Edward B. Watson..Mechanicsville
Gene D. Smith.....Macungie
R. D. #1

9—W. Hensel Brown.....Lancaster
47 Glen Moore Circle
William H. Moore.....Coatesville
1022 Walnut St.

10—Garfield Thomas .....Carbondale
20 Washington St .
Richard Little.....Clarks Summit
Glenburn Road

11—W. Alfred Valentine..Wilkes-Barre
112 Charles St.
Thomas M. Lewis.....Plymouth
352 W. Main St.

12—Henry W. Lark.....Sunbury
242 Market St.
G. Harold Watkins.....Ashland
R. D.

13—Russell E. Crawford....Norristown
1630 Sheridan Lane
Joseph N. Pew, Jr.....Ardmore
Dodds Lane

14—Hiester H. Muhlenberg....Reading
1020 Centre Ave.

George W. Giles.....Reading
1412 Hampden Blvd.

15—B. K. Williams.....E. Stroudsburg
86 E. Broad St.
Kenneth F. Kressler.....Easton
510 Cattrell St.

16—William H. Worrilow, Sr..Lebanon
1st Ave., & High St.

Robert E. Woodside....Millersburg
276 North St.

17—Richard H. Merrell...Williamsport
525 West 4th St.
Robert F. Rich.....Woolrich

18—A. Bahner Portzline....Selinsgrove
423 Orange St.
J. Colvin Wright.....Bedford
230 E. John St.

19—Samuel S. Lewis.....York
488 W. Market St.
George W. Kunkle.....Carlisle
R. D. #6

20—D. Emmert Brumbaugh.Claysburg

Elmer J. Miller.....East Freedom

21—Robert M. Carson.....Greensburg
514 Alexander St.

Roy C. McKenna.....Latrobe
Box 389

6—Lewis Bokser .....Philadelphia
5108 North 10th St.

William A. Kelley.....Philadelphia
634 West Chew St.

7—John B. H. Carter.....Media
Bishop Hollow Road
R. Alexander Montgomery.....
.....Villa Nova
Newtown Road

8—Karl C. King.....Morrisville
Mrs. Elizabeth L. Ormrod.....
.....Allentown
Summit Lawn

9—Mrs. Iva K. Yeager....Spring City
R. D. #1
Mrs. Esther Good Holder.....
.....Lancaster
583 N. School Lane

10—Emmett V. Steele.....Milford
506 Broad St.
Walter H. Jarvis.....Tunkhannock
23 Wyoming Ave.

11—B. C. Banks.....Harvey's Lake
Pole 15
George M. Chisnell.....Hazelton
27 & N. Church St.

12—Thomas J. Evans.....Coaldale
67 First St.
Robert E. Allen.....Mt. Carmel
38 West 3rd St.

13—Richard S. Schweiker....Worcester
Skippack Pike
Frank G. Binswanger.....
.....Philadelphia
530 Elkins Ave. - Elkins Park

14—Mrs. A. Adella Hettinger.....
.....Mohnton
R. D. #1
Mrs. Helen V. Pritchard.....
.....Reading
137 South 4th St.

15—Paul E. Beattie...E. Mauch Chunk
508 North St.
Edward H. Thevenet....Bethlehem
R. D. #1

16—Seiber E. Troutman.....
.....New Bloomfield
E. Main St.
Clyde H. Turbett.....Mifflintown

17—Raymond G. Buckalew.Bloomsburg
17 West 5th St.
Mrs. Katherine S. Carpenter....
.....Jersey Shore
126 S. Main St.

18—Paul Walker .....Chambersburg
R. D. #2
Joseph R. Edwards.....Confluence
400 Sterner St.

19—J. Arthur Boyd.....Littlestown
8 E. King St.
Oliver J. Dickey..New Cumberland
329 Ninth St.

20—A. B. Crane.....Hollidaysburg
507 Garber St.
John F. Royer.....Harrisburg
3112 Penbrook Ave.

21—Mrs. Emma Watt McIntire.....
.....Latrobe
909 Hamilton Ave.
George E. Berry, Jr....Greensburg
2 Glenoak St.

PENNSYLVANIA (Continued)

22—George W. Griffith.....Ebensburg
503 W. Horner St.
J. Frank Graff.....Kittanning
125 Hazel St.
23—Charles H. Allen.....Reynoldsville
Allens Mills, R.D. #1
L. Merle Campbell.....Oil City
Pinoak Drive
24—Gordon Ward .....Sharon
68 Buhl Blvd.
Samuel J. Roberts.....Erie
3823 Sassafras St.
25—Andrew L. Bingham.New Brighton
Kennedy Place
10th Avenue
Thompson Bradshaw..Beaver Falls
R. D. #2
26—Ralph W. Peacock....Cannonsburg
R. D. #2
S. John Morrow.....Uniontown
17 Charles St.
27—John V. Snee.....Pittsburgh
996 Summer Place
Mt. Lebanon
James G. Fulton.....Pittsburgh
2850 Espy Ave.
Dormont
28—Edgar J. Kaufmann.....Pittsburgh
William Penn Hotel
Grant & Oliver Sts.
O. B. Hannon.....Pittsburgh
418 S. Aiken Ave.
29—Mrs. Lois Mary McBride
.....Bradford Woods
Elm Road
Ernest Hillman .....Pittsburgh
Old Mill Road, Fox Chapel
R. D. #11, Box 99
30—Harry M. Jones.....McKeesport
3000 Myer Blvd.
Thomas Laird .....Homestead
3015 Alberta St. Munhall
P.O., Homestead Park Br.

22—Mrs. Beatty H. Dimit.....Indiana
633 School St.
William L. Benz.....Blairsville
400 S. Walnut St.
23—Charles M. Kutz.....Brookville
54 Walnut St.
M. A. Carringer.....Tionesta

24—Paul B. Root.....Erie
222 Superior Ave.
Mrs. Jean E. George....Grove City
R. D. #2
25—Mrs. Nancy Fletcher Painter....
.....Butler
309 W. Cunningham St.
Mrs. Beulah K. Ripper.....Butler
R. D. #7
26—McDonald Weaver.....Washington
12 Wilmont Ave.
Harry F. Baily.....Waynesburg
14 E. Wayne St.
27—Mrs. Ida Read Chalfant.Pittsburgh
39 Dinsmore Ave. - Crafton

Duane R. Jennings.....Clairton
775 Van Kirk St.

28—Mrs. Isabella J. Jones...Pittsburgh
5404 Beacon St.

Mrs. Jane Ellen Ball....Pittsburgh
4403 Centre Ave.
29—Mrs. Nelle G. Dressler.....
.....Wilkinsburg
219 Union St.
Joseph K. Dewar.....Pittsburgh
161 S. Euclid Ave.
Bellevue
30—Mrs. Minnie Werl...E. McKeesport
108 Thomas Ave.
Albert Cunningham...Turtle Creek
123 Shaw Ave.

RHODE ISLAND

(Eight Delegates)

AT LARGE

DELEGATES

Vincent C. James.....West Warwick
32 Harmony Street
Bayard Ewing .....Providence
61 Cooke Street

Emile A. Pepin.....Woonsocket
12 Papineau Avenue
Mrs. Joan B. Colt.....Little Compton

ALTERNATES

Frederick B. McCaughey.....Providence
29 Pongansett Avenue
Mrs. Winifred Kelly Sahagian
..... Providence
138 Lexington Avenue
George D. Flynn, Jr.....Providence
37 Manning Street
Elmer R. Shippee.....East Providence
24 Don Avenue

DISTRICT

1—Dean J. Lewis.....Newport
34 Rhode Island Avenue
Fred Colagiovanni .....Providence
104 Savoy Street
2—William J. Thompson.....Cranston
19 Graysonia Drive

Thomas Casey Greene
.....Potowomut, Warwick
Forge Road

1—William R. Goldberg....Pawtucket
624 East Avenue
Charles A. Curran.....Providence
76 Duncan Avenue
2—Mrs. Carole G. Wheeler
..... Narragansett
Gibson Road
Harry Sandager.Auburn, Cranston
207 Garden Street

SOUTH CAROLINA

(Six Delegates)

AT LARGE

DELEGATES	ALTERNATES
J. Bates Gerald.....Charleston P. O. Box 464	Oscar W. Pitts.....Westminster
Edgar Morris .....Pickens Morris Building	Mrs. Elizabeth P. Cherry.....Charleston 24 Limehouse
Mrs. John E. Messervy.....Charleston 159 Rutledge Avenue	W. L. Crosby.....Columbia P. O. Box 5354
Hans K. Koebig.....Charleston 610 Peoples Building	Paul M. Pridgen.....North Charleston P. O. Box 234

DISTRICT

2—W. Edward Moore.....Sumter P. O. Box 946	2—Pat Garnett .....Columbia Dreher High School
4—Joseph E. Hines.....Spartanburg 222 Montgomery Building	4—Frank W. Faux.....Spartanburg

SOUTH DAKOTA

(Fourteen Delegates)

AT LARGE

DELEGATES	ALTERNATES
Charles R. Hayes.....Deadwood	Miss Jessie Simmons.....Sioux Falls
Sioux K. Grigsby.....Sioux Falls	Floyd C. Short.....Lemmon
Charles Bruett .....Fulton	Roger Campbell .....Aberdeen
Mrs. Ida B. Alseth.....Lake Preston	A. B. Blake.....Huron
Joe H. Bottum.....Rapid City	Kenneth C. Keller.....Lead
Sterling Norbeck .....Redfield	Louis A. Boyles.....Yankton
William R. McCann.....Brookings	John Heckenlaible .....Hosmer
Sam K. Ulrikson.....Canton	Mrs. Maye Evans.....Rapid City
Ross Oviatt .....Watertown	Walter M. Willy.....Madison
R. B. Hipple.....Pierre	R. F. Patterson.....Vermillion

DISTRICT

1—Harry T. Fuller.....Mitchell Glenn E. Fisher.....Webster	1—David J. Wipf.....Menno John M. Theodosen.....Garretson
2—Enos E. Blair.....Sturgis M. Q. Sharpe.....Kennebec	2—Emmett O. Frescoln.....Winner William W. Schoonmaker..... .....Edgemont

TENNESSEE

(Twenty Delegates)

AT LARGE

DELEGATES	ALTERNATE
Guy L. Smith.....Knoxville % The Knoxville Journal	Lawrence Russell .....Tazewell
Howard H. Baker.....Huntsville	Barksdale Greer .....Loudon
John O. Anderson.....Silver Point	C. Arthur Bruce.....Memphis % E. L. Bruce Company
Harry Carbaugh .....Chattanooga % Tennessee Egg Company	Tom Duncan .....Kingsport R.F.D. 5

DISTRICT

1—Carl McInturff .....Erwin Gay Street	1—Herman Robinson ....Elizabethton % Elizabethton Star
Tom J. Harrison.....Sneedville	E. Barto Fisher.....Morristown
2—J. W. Dance.....Knoxville Court House	2—E. K. Miller.....Jellico
John C. Crawford, Jr....Maryville	J. M. Cox.....Lake City
3—Ray Evans .....Chattanooga Nurick Drive, Horizon House	3—J. Leonard Raulston .....South Pittsburg
Brownlow Wyatt .....Pikeville	T. J. Marler.....Cleveland
4—Maynard Tipps .....Tullahoma	4—Lester Hill .....Crossville
D. S. Mahler.....Cookeville	John R. Smith.....LaFayette
5—J. C. Bradford.....Nashville Belle Meade Blvd.	5—Benjamin H. Ernst.....Nashville 4 2896 Franklin Road
6—Walter Foster .....Pulaski	6—Grady Campbell .....Columbia
William T. Newton..Lawrenceburg	Fred Gentry .....McEwen
7—Bernice Nance .....Savannah	7—Roy W. Hall.....Jackson 109½ East Main Street
J. Sam Johnson.....Huntingdon	Ray Peebles .....Paris
8—S. Homer Tatum.....Alamo	8—Arthur Rogers .....Milan P. O. Box 86
9—George W. Lee.....Memphis 392 Beale Avenue	9—A. N. Kittrelle.....Memphis 1184 Jackson Avenue
David Hanover .....Memphis 1014 Sterick Bldg.	George M. Klepper.....Memphis 2051 Sterick Bldg.

TEXAS

(Thirty-eight Delegates)

AT LARGE

DELEGATES	ALTERNATES
Corbin J. Robertson.....Houston City National Bank Bldg.	Mrs. J. C. Overbaugh....Lake Jackson P. O. Box 336
H. J. Porter.....Houston Suite 517-20 Rice Hotel	Alfred Petsch .....Fredericksburg P. O. Box 33
Ben Guill .....Pampa	Frank Matchett .....Seagraves
Edward T. Dicker.....Dallas 9907 Garland	Jack Roberts .....Breckenridge
Joe S. Sheldon.....San Antonio Milam Bldg.	Lewis J. Moorman.....San Antonio Milam Bldg.
M. S. McCorquodale.....Houston Second National Bank Bldg.	Mrs. Jack E. Bliss.....Midland 701 South Pecos

DISTRICT

1— Mrs. Charles Bacheller....Kilgore	1— W. H. Francis, Jr.....Houston Esperson Bldg.
2— Lamar Cecil .....Beaumont Bowie Bldg.	2— Paul Powell .....Woodville
3— James H. Hughes.....Longview P. O. Box 2109	3— Wm. M. Steger.....Longview 218 Bramlette Bldg.
4— A. F. Nossaman.....Sherman	4— Jack Barrett .....Sherman
5— Alvin H. Lane.....Dallas Republic Bank Bldg. Mrs. Allie M. Currie.....Dallas 1013 Praetorian Bldg.	5— Walter L. Fleming, Jr....Dallas P. O. Box 1291 John A. Prather.....Dallas 803 First Nat'l. Bank Bldg.
6— Mose Blumrosen .....Corsicana Box 298	6— Lon Bacon .....Hillsboro
7— R. M. Sims.....Crockett	7— Robert F. Carter.....Willis Route 2, Box 145
8— Keith McCanse .....Houston 314 Winkler Drive Mrs. R. H. J. Osborne, Jr..Houston 606 Marshall	8— Mrs. Ralph Feagin.....Houston 2307 San Felipe Road John H. Blaffer.....Houston Commerce Bldg.
9— Harry E. Clark.....Houston M & M Bldg. Howard J. Swann.....Galveston 1202 H. Street	9— Louis J. Quam.....Velasco Mrs. Richard S. Morris.Rosenberg
10— D. D. Williamson.....Austin Littlefield Bldg. Gray Thoron .....Austin 3400 Hillview Road	10— Mrs. Elmore R. Torn.....Taylor Mrs. Robert L. Hatchett, Jr. .....Austin 2508 Bridle Path
11— Charles G. Edison.....Waco	11— J. E. Milam, Jr.....Waco P. O. Box 1909
12— Elton M. Hyder, Sr....Fort Worth W. T. Waggoner Bldg. Mrs. Joseph D. Kennedy .....Fort Worth 3525 Suffolk	12— Tom Christopher ....Fort Worth 807 Continental Life Bldg. Gordon Fitzgerald ...Fort Worth 109 Westview
13— W. C. Witcher.....Wichita Falls 2203 Miramar	13— William E. Wells.....Crowell
14— P. M. Winkler....Corpus Christi 3658 Lawnview Leo Horowitz .....Seguin	14— J. Arthur Lundell.....Alice Harvey J. Fry, Jr..Corpus Christi 912 Medical-Professional Bldg.
15— John Q. Adams.....Harlingen Commerce Bldg. Samuel L. Oakleaf.....McAllen Dizdar Bldg.	15— Frank Yturria .....Brownsville 204 Boca Chica Bldg. W. B. Braden.....Mission
16— John A. Grambling.....El Paso 304½ Texas Street Richard L. Hughston.....Midland 605 W. Broadway	16— Tad Smith.....El Paso John F. Crooks, Jr.....Odessa 410 N. Texas
17— V. H. Shoultz.....Abilene	17— K. B. Tanner.....Eastland
18— L. R. Miller.....Pampa Mrs. Frank T. O'Brien...Amarillo P. O. Box 326	18— W. E. R. Smith.....Dumas R. E. Clements.....Amarillo
19— A. E. Quest.....Lubbock 3105 Avenue H	19— Harold O. Pool.....Plainview
20— H. L. Hunt.....Dallas Mercantile Bank Bldg. Joe Ingraham .....Houston Commerce Bldg.	20— Mrs. William A. Smith...Houston 3407 Inwood Drive John R. Brown.....Houston Cotton Exchange Bldg.
21— Edmund S. Hobbs.....San Angelo Marshall H. Kennady.Fort Worth W. T. Waggoner Bldg.	21— Dudley Sharp .....Houston P. O. Box 4209 William Petmacky.Fredericksburg

UTAH

(Fourteen Delegates)

AT LARGE

DELEGATES	ALTERNATES
A. Pratt Kesler.....Salt Lake City City & County Building	Mrs. Lloyd V. Pyne.....Salt Lake City 2024 Lambroune Street
Mrs. J. L. Wirthlin.....Murray 654 W. 53rd South	Clifton G. M. Kerr.....Tremonton
Vernon Romney.....Salt Lake City Kearns Building	Marvin Bertoch.....Salt Lake City Walker Bank Building
Mitchell Melich .....Moab	Reuel Christenson .....Ephraim
Merrill K. Davis.....Salt Lake City 53 E. 4th So.	Lamont Toronto.....Salt Lake City 822 E. 6th South
R. Owen Yeates.....Logan 351 No. 4th West	Heber T. Hall.....Roosevelt
Wilson Lunt .....Cedar City	Oral J. Wilkinson.....Murray 4975 Atwood Blvd.
Arthur Woolley .....Ogden Eccles Building	C. Verl Benzley.....Ogden 1st Security Bank Building
Denzil Brown .....Provo % Dixon Realty Company	Franklin Riter.....Salt Lake City Kearns Building
J. Rulon Morgan.....Provo	Mrs. Ruth Throckmorton..Salt Lake City 2854 Hartford Street

DISTRICT

1—Mrs. Marvel England .....Plain City, Via Ogden	1—Milton Shaw .....Nephi
Carvel Mattson .....Richfield	Gomer Peacock .....Price
2—Harold Ellison .....Layton	2—Andrew Cartwright .....Tooele 362 N. Main Street
Mrs. Alex J. Jex.....Salt Lake City 1403 Federal Way	George W. Smith....Salt Lake City 1060 South 8th West

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VERMONT

(Twelve Delegates)

AT LARGE

DELEGATES	ALTERNATES
Mortimer R. Proctor.....Proctor	Carleton Howe .....Dorset
Frederick P. Smith.....Burlington 100 Deforest Rd.	Edward G. Janeway.....Londonderry
Mrs. Forrest W. Rice.....Newport Pleasent Ave.	Robert S. Babcock.....Burlington 200 Van Sicklen Road
John D. Carbine.....Rutland 67 Ives Ave.	Mrs. Mortimer R. Proctor.....Proctor
Philip Angell .....Randolph	Robert T. Gannett II.....Brattleboro Pleasant Valley Road
John Swainbank.....St. Johnsbury 49 Summer St.	John Calhoun .....Middlebury
Mrs. Berniece H. Estey.....Springfield	George Abbott .....Bethel
Edwarde C. Smith.....St. Albans St. Albans Bay	George E. Milne.....Barre 99 Nelson St.
Elbridge Adams .....Rutland	A. M. Stoddard.....Windsor Buena Vista
Mrs. Dorothy Brown.....Essex Junction East Street	Wayne Sarcka .....Shrewsbury
Preston F. Gibson.....Brattleboro Orchard Street	Glenn Marshall .....Norton
Vrest Orton .....Weston	Emerson Kennedy.....Bellows Falls 9 Hapgood St.

VIRGINIA

(Twenty-Three Delegates)

AT LARGE

DELEGATES	ALTERNATES
Ted Dalton ..... Radford	Stephen D. Timberlake..... Staunton 1972 Coalter Street
C. P. Gillespie..... Tazewell	Mrs. Cynthia Zimmerman..... McLean
Robert H. Woods..... Pearisburg	R. Kyle Poole..... Wytheville
Fred W. McWane..... Lynchburg Box 411	Albert W. Highsmith..... Danville 119 Kenilworth Avenue

DISTRICT

1—Alex. D. Smith..... Newport News 1254 23rd Street	1—Harry H. Kimberly, Jr... Hampton Hollyday Apartments
Roland L. Somers..... Bloxom	Stanley Adams .... Colonial Beach
2—L. S. Parsons..... Norfolk 628 Pennsylvania Avenue	2—A. L. Weaver..... Portsmouth 6 Decatur (Craddock)
Walter E. Hoffman..... Norfolk 1489 Emery Place	Frank L. Rose..... Windsor
3—R. C. Poage..... Richmond 4012 Monticello Avenue	3—Mrs. J. E. King..... Richmond 1007 Park Avenue
James R. Moore..... Richmond 1420 Laburnum Avenue	M. F. Dozier..... Richmond 5900 Crestwood Avenue
4—H. H. Vaughan..... Hopewell	4—A. H. Zehmer..... McKenney
5—G. M. Goad..... Hillsville	5—R. J. Mustain..... Danville
Russell L. Davis..... Rocky Mount	D. B. Swecker..... Wytheville
6—E. D. Hilten..... Salem Maine Street	6—R. Frazier Smith..... Covington 113 Walnut Street
Bentley Hite ..... Christiansburg	Mrs. Alene Hough..... Roanoke 1007 Stewart Ave., S.E.
7—George W. Taliaferro. Harrisonburg P. O. Box 463	7—J. Rupert Fulton..... Grottoes No. 1
Warren B. French..... Woodstock	William C. McCormick, Jr.. Raphine P. O. Box 132
8—W. E. Trusler..... Manassas	8—Robert Hudson ..... Culpepper
R. R. Harmon..... Charlottesville 11th & Lee Street	Eugene C. Beagle... Charlottesville 11th & Lee Street
9—T. Eugene Worrell..... Bristol	9—R. Clarence Williams.... Gate City
James Samuel Gillespie ..... Pounding Mill	Mrs. Hazel Goodpasture.... Bristol
10—Oren R. Lewis..... Arlington 3409 N. Albemarle Street	10—Mrs. Marie Smith..... Alexandria 2205 Russell Road
Harris T. Richards..... Alexandria 15 Shenandoah Road	Burton Kephart ..... Arlington 1873 Patrick Henry Drive, N.

WASHINGTON

(Twenty-four Delegates)

AT LARGE

DELEGATES	ALTERNATES
Arthur B. Langlie..... Olympia State Capitol	Stanley J. Reeve..... Bremerton Star Rt. 1, Box 356
Willard J. Wright..... Seattle 236 40th Ave. North	William S. Howard..... Seattle New World Life Bldg.
Donald W. Eastvold..... Tacoma 121st and Park	Harry Wall ..... Chelan
Owen Clarke ..... Yakima Miller Building	Frank A. Pritchard..... Yakima 9 North Second
J. M. Dawley..... Olympia Capitol Park Building	E. W. Lennart..... Everson
B. Roy Anderson..... Seattle 1508 8th Ave. West	Mrs. Bernice L. Hanson..... Vancouver 2014 E Street
Robert D. Yeomans..... Seattle Central Building	David Deming ..... Seattle 1234 Shenandoah Drive
Mrs. Irwin LeCocq..... Lynden 719 W. Edson Street	Mrs. Vincent F. Jones..... Seattle 3021 E. 135th
Virgil R. Lee..... Chehalis 890 Market Street	Robert E. Barr..... Kelso 1106 N. 7th Avenue
Asa V. Clark..... Pullman 305 Oak Street	Cameron Sherwood..... Walla Walla Baker Building
Norman Wilson ..... Spokane Old Nat'l. Bank Bldg.	Bernard Lonctot ..... Olympia c/o Public Service Comm.
Russell C. Barlow..... Tacoma 784 Commerce Street	Josiah Collins ..... Bellevue 1411 108th S.E.

WASHINGTON (Continued)

DISTRICT

1—Ray Moore .....Seattle (1)
324 Vance Building
Mrs. Harriet Garber.....Seattle
3617 Lakewood

2—Mrs. Victor DeBaer..Lake Stevens
Box 94
Donald E. Lawson....Port Angeles
136 W. 7th Street

3—Maynard Kiser .....Raymond
Rt. 2, Box 334-B
George Henricksen .....Camas
408 Evergreen Hwy.

4—Mrs. O. R. Schumann.....Yakima
202 So. 28th Avenue
Jay Foster .....Pomeroy

5—Mrs. Alice McNett.....Omak

Gerald L. Madren.....Spokane
E. 2914 Sanson Ave.

6—Richard R. Hodge.....Tacoma
3010 No. Puget Sound
Jack E. Thomas.....Seattle
3918 S.W. 106th

1—Charles M. Stokes.....Seattle
525 Peoples Building
Mrs. Billie Loomis Culp....Seattle
2640 36th West

2—J. Philip Pressnall.....Seattle
9750 Dayton
George E. Vogel....Sedro-Woolley
940 Sterling St.

3—Steve E. Smith.....Shelton
P. O. Box 479
Mrs. Mary Matthias.....Olympia
1221 East Bay Drive

4—Milton Mercer .....Prosser
P. O. Box 189
J. L. Greenwell.....Pasco
702 W. Clark

5—R. D. Kendall.....Wenatchee
Central Building
Mrs. E. M. Nelson.....Spokane
N. 3414 Milton

6—Larry J. Costello.....Kent
Rt. 2, Box 780
Mrs. Lucille Eisenhower...Tacoma
13000 Lakeholme Rd. S.W.

WEST VIRGINIA

(Sixteen Delegates)

AT LARGE

DELEGATES	ALTERNATES
Carl G. Bachmann.....Wheeling 1513 Chapline St.	J. Ike Brown.....Oak Hill 120 Harvey Ave.
Phil M. Conley.....Charleston 19 Bradford St.	J. Brooks Lawson.....Williamson 530 Elm St.
Walter S. Hallanan.....Charleston Box 1189	Henry W. Miller, Jr.....Paw Paw
Henry D. Hatfield.....Huntington Box 382	Stanley C. Morris.....Charleston Box 1588

DISTRICT

1—Thomas E. Millsop.....Weirton
Riverside Drive
Austin V. Wood.....Wheeling
c/o News Publishing Co.

2—Mrs. Davis Elkins....Morgantown
Morgan Hotel
Ezra E. Hamstead....Morgantown
717 Monongahela Bldg.

3—Hardin R. Harmer.....Shinnston
75 Rebecca St.
Rupert A. Sinsel.....Clarksburg
324 Goff Bldg.

4—Andrew E. Douglass..Parkersburg
Box 267
Robert B. McDougle..Parkersburg
Box 954

5—McGinnis Hatfield .....Welch
Box 707
Hugh Ike Shott, Jr.....Bluefield
Box 249

6—Robert H. C. Kay.....Charleston
511 Charleston Nat'l Bank Bldg.
John C. Morrison.....Charleston
Box 553

1—Russell L. Furbee.....Fairmont
Box 747
A. C. Schiffler.....Wheeling
700 Riley Law Bldg.

2—Clifford S. Colebank.....Elkins
29 Cherry St.
Richard Whetsell .....Kingwood
105 Brown Ave.

3—Don Crislip .....Richwood

Joseph B. Lightburn.....Jane Lew

4—H. E. Clovis.....Parkersburg
Box 1790
Herbert P. McGinnis..Parkersburg
Box 827

5—William E. Blake.....Ronceverte
818 Edgar Ave.
Leon P. Miller.....Welch
370 Court St.

6—Oscar B. Chenoweth....Charleston
Worthy Hotel
J. Fleet Greene.....Charleston
1907 MacCorkle Ave., S. E.

WISCONSIN

(Thirty Delegates)

Note: Opposite each delegate is shown the alternate for that particular delegate.

AT LARGE

DELEGATES	ALTERNATES
*Ora R. Rice.....Delevan	John F. Mills.....Beloit R.R. 1
Thomas E. Coleman.....Madison 201 Waubesa Street	Lloyd Tegge .....Waukesha P. O. Box 151
Harlan W. Kelley.....Baraboo	Wayne J. Hood.....La Crosse % Trane Company
Vernon W. Thomson.....Madison 4146 Cherokee Drive	Charles P. Curran.....Mauston
Miss Grace E. Symons.....Milwaukee 2171 North 69th Street	Mrs. Colette Kornacki.....Milwaukee 3536 West Ohio Street
Cyrus L. Philipp.....Milwaukee 12 4206 North Green Bay Avenue	Philip G. Kuehn.....Milwaukee 6110 North Berkeley
Mrs. Dorothy D. Kohler.....Kohler	Mrs. Ruth M. Murray.....Oshkosh R.R. 4
Melvin R. Laird.....Marshfield	Max Steig .....Waupaca
Harvey V. Higley.....Marinette % Ansul Chemical Company	Lyall T. Beggs.....Madison 806 Miami Pass
Robert L. Pierce.....Menomonie	Frank Panzer .....Oakfield

DISTRICT

1— Stephen P. J. Wood.....Beloit % Warner Electric Brake Co.	1— Alvin Babler .....Monroe
Ray O. Jondahl.....Racine % Western Printing Company	Hibbard F. Johnson.....Racine % Johnson Wax Company
2— Austin J. Baird.....Waukesha	2— Mrs. Frances Smelter..Waukesha 423 Windsor Drive
Fred J. Risser.....Madison 109 West Main Street	Phillip F. LaFollette....Madison 110 East Main Street
3— Mrs. Edith Ward.....LaCrosse 312 North 24th Street	3— Carl Taylor .....Waukesha R. R. 2
John A. Radlund...Prairie du Sac	J. Charles Pile.....Dodgeville
4— John R. Muhich.....Milwaukee 2420 West Greenfield Avenue	4— Fred R. Zimmerman...Milwaukee 2995 South Shore Drive
Richard M. Rice.....Wauwatosa 2636 North 62nd Street	Mrs. Blanche B. Hogue.Milwaukee 1127 North Cass Street
5— Bernhard Gettelman ..Milwaukee 4455 North 37th Street	5— Chester Roberts .....Milwaukee 1653 North Farwell Avenue
Frederick J. Holtz.....Milwaukee 4207 North Green Bay Ave.	Edward A. Bacon.....Fox Point
6— Allan L. Edgarton...Fond du Lac 20 Forest Avenue	6— A. A. Laun, Jr.....Kiel
Carl E. Steiger.....Oshkosh % Deltox Rug Company	Walter L. Merten.....Milwaukee 2778 North Sherman St.
7— Mrs. Virginia Braun.....Antigo 604 First Avenue	7— Ebner F. Luetzow.....Milwaukee 3207 South Logan
William F. Krueger.....Wausau 408 3rd Street	Robert Fisher .....Stevens Point 115 South Phillips St.
8— Robert H. Flatley.....Green Bay 206 Columbus Bldg.	8— Alex Meunier .....Sturgeon Bay
John Hantschel .....Appleton Court House	David Smith .....Appleton 113 East Harris
9— William D. McIntyre..Eau Claire Tender Krust Bakery	9— Lynn Mason .....Chetek
Charles J. Zepp.....Alma	Claude J. Jasper.....Madison 1 West Main Street
10— Miss Joyce Larkin....Eagle River	10— Mrs. Ruth Hogan.....Ashland
Raymond A. Peabody....Milltown	Paul J. Rogan.....Ladysmith

WYOMING

(Twelve Delegates)

AT LARGE

DELEGATES	ALTERNATES
Homer Oxley .....Lingle	Nels H. Smith.....Sundance
J. Reuel Armstrong.....Rawlings	George C. Bermingham.....Duncan
Norman Barlow .....Cora	Mrs. Charles Holland.....Rock Springs 843 Young Avenue
Mrs. Alice Spielman.....Gillette	Herman Mayland .....Emblem
Otis Reynolds .....Sundance	Max Mortimore .....Thermopolis
Marvin L. Bishop.....Casper Smith Building	David Carnahan .....Sheridan 122 North Main Street
E. Keith Thomson.....Cheyenne Hynds Building	Mrs. Fred Pearson.....Torrington
A. W. Lonabaugh.....Sheridan 172 North Main	William J. Smith.....Douglas
Earl Hanway .....Casper Tribune Building	J. E. Oliver.....Newcastle
James P. Steele.....Laramie 617 Grand Avenue	William J. Foster.....Laramie 104 Tisdale
Frank C. Mockler.....Dubois	John K. Phifer.....Wheatland
Milward Simpson .....Cody	Beth Corson .....Evanston

ALASKA

(Three Delegates)

AT LARGE

DELEGATES	ALTERNATES
Howard D. Stabler.....Juneau Box 546	Herald Stringer .....Anchorage Central Bldg.
Maurice Johnson .....Fairbanks 508 Second Street	John E. Manders.....Anchorage Loussac-Sogn Bldg.
Gerrit Snider .....Wasilla	Mrs. Alberta Moore.....Anchorage A.G.C. Artist Bldg.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

(Six Delegates)

AT LARGE

DELEGATES	ALTERNATES
Joseph C. McGarraghy.....Washington Wardman Park Hotel	Warren L. Stephenson.....Washington 2231 Bancroft Place, N. W.
George L. Hart, Jr.....Washington 3901 Connecticut Ave.	Edward F. Colladay.....Washington 1615 Holly Street, N. W.
Mrs. Harry G. Meem.....Washington 2312 Tracy Place, N. W.	Clarence B. Hewes.....Washington 2358 Massachusetts Ave., N. W.
Mrs. Edna Cross Wilkes....Washington 1645 Jonquil St., N. W.	Gilbert Hahn, Jr.....Washington 3207 Cathedral Ave., N. W.
Jesse H. Mitchell.....Washington 111 W Street, N. W.	Barrington D. Parker.....Washington 125 T. Street, N. W.
J. Franklin Wilson.....Washington 1513 Varnum St., N. W.	Harry E. Polk.....Washington 1227 Talbert St., S. E.

HAWAII

(Eight Delegates)

NOTE: Opposite each delegate is shown the alternate for that particular delegate.

AT LARGE

DELEGATES	ALTERNATES
Joseph R. Farrington..Washington, D.C. Old House Office Building	C. J. Henderson.....Honolulu 3944 Neola Drive
Alexander Penovaroff .....Hilo Hilo Iron Works	Albert M. Felix.....Hilo
Arthur D. Woolaway.....Puunene, Maui Hawaiian Commercial Sugar Co.	Mrs. Arthur D. Woolaway.....Maui
Henry A. White.....Honolulu Hawaiian Pineapple Co.	Walter F. McGuire.....Honolulu United Air Lines
Harry S. Ozaki.....Honolulu Moiliili Service Station	George K. Nakagawa.....Honolulu 1109 Bethel Street
Samuel Wilder King.....Honolulu Hawaiian Trust Building	Calvin C. McGregor.....Honolulu Hawaiian Trust Building
Hiram L. Fong.....Honolulu 197 South King Street	Samuel S. Luke.....Honolulu Hawaiian Electric Co.
Jack H. Mizuha.....Lihue, Kauai Kauai Theatre Building	Sau Yee Chang.....Lihue, Kauai

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PUERTO RICO

(Three Delegates)

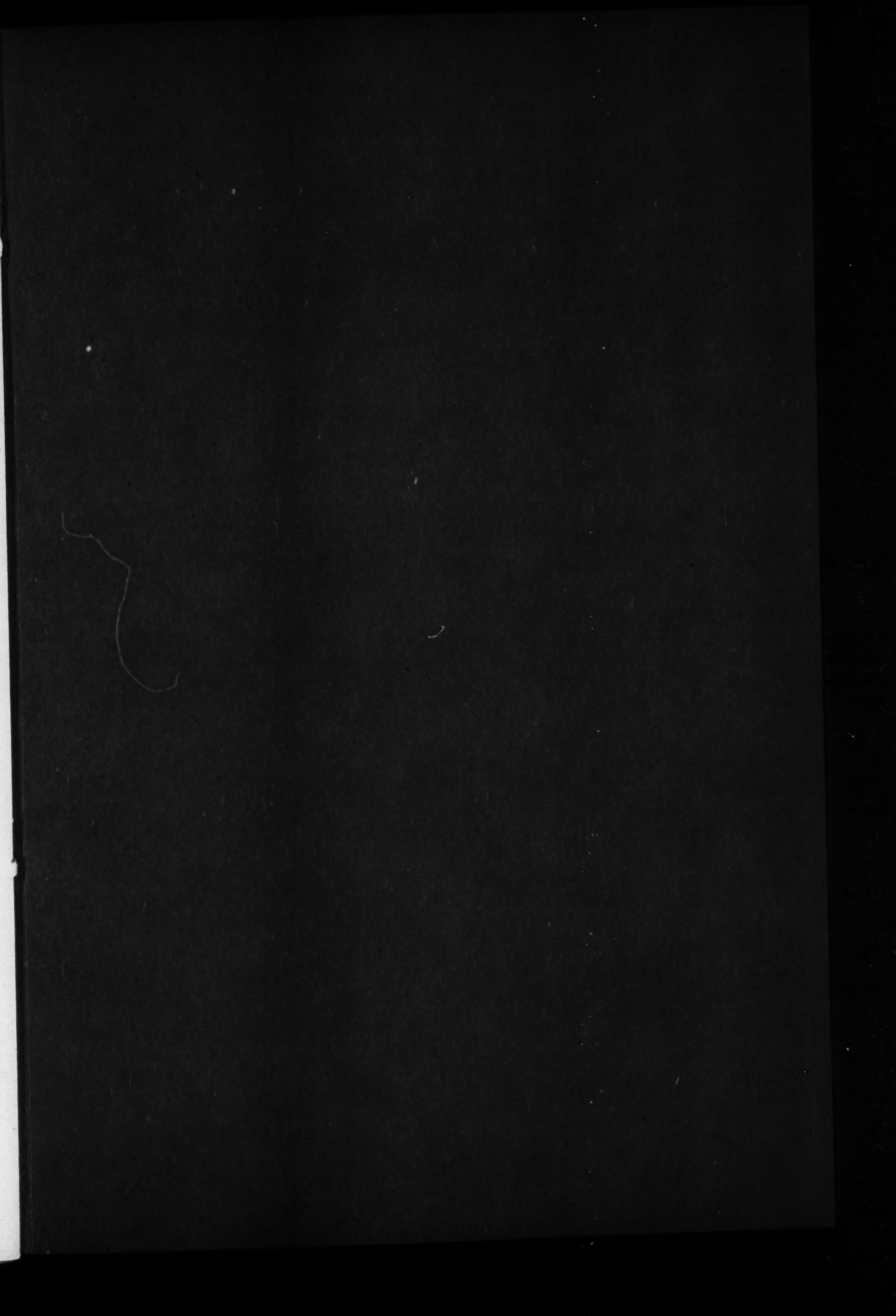
AT LARGE

DELEGATES	ALTERNATES
Hector Gonzalez Blanes.....San Juan P.O. Box 59	Mrs. Providencia Ramos de Villamil... .....Santa Teresita, Santurce Calle Buenos Aires, Urb.
Ramiro L. Colon.....Ponce P.O. Box 1511	Francisco Lopez Dominguez.....Manati Central Monserrate
Celestino Iriarte .....San Juan P.O. Box 59	Jose G. Salgado.....Hato Rey Suiza 418

VIRGIN ISLANDS

(One Delegate)

DELEGATE	ALTERNATE
William N. Greer.....St. Thomas	Edward Bindley.....St. Thomas



REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE
GUY GEORGE GABRIELSON, CHAIRMAN

923 Fifteenth Street, N. W.
Washington 5, D. C.
Republic 7474

FLOYD E. McCAFFREE
DIRECTOR, RESEARCH DIVISION

August 14, 1952

Miss Lillian Hyman
237 Riverside Drive
New York, N.Y.

Dear Miss Hyman:

In reply to your request of August 12, I regret to advise that until a separate count is made of the ballots as cast by men and women there is no possible way of knowing how many women vote.

However, I attach a sheet, which gives the number of potential men and women voters according to the official census of 1950. From this you may note that there were 1,695,909 more potential women voters than men voters. This might create the presumption that more women vote than do men, but obviously this cannot be substantiated, as no one knows exactly how many voters of each sex actually go to the polls.

If we can be of any further service, please let us know.

Very truly yours,

Floyd E. McCaffree

Floyd E. McCaffree

FMc:CJH:D

24-11-1
1

April 24, 1952

Mr. Paul Robeson
22 East 89 Street
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Robeson:

I have thought over the matter of having an American organisation directly in alliance with the World Peace Council.

I enclose advice from Gloria Agrin. In accordance with this, I am writing Mr. Laffitte. When I hear from him I shall write the Department. After hearing from both I shall again communicate with you.

Very sincerely yours,

W.E.B. Du Bois
per Lillian Hyman, Secretary

DB:lh
dpowa/65

encs.

25-41-3

Paul Robeson

Suite 3, Fifty-three West 125 Street, New York 27, N. Y.

December, 1952

Dear Friend:

I am writing to you about a matter that is most important to me as an artist.

For the past several years a vicious effort has been made to destroy my career. Hall-owners, sponsors and even audiences have been intimidated. Recently, in Chicago, 15,000 persons who wanted to attend one of my concerts had to assemble in a park because the hall-owner had been threatened.

The outrageous denial of my passport bars me from accepting contracts to appear in England, France, China and many other lands.

Although I have recorded for nearly every major recording company and sold millions of records both here and abroad, these companies refuse to produce any new recordings for me.

What is the meaning of this? It is an attempt to gag artistic expression, to dictate whom the people shall hear and what they shall hear. It is an attempt to suppress not only me, but every artist, Negro and white, whose heart and talent are enlisted in the fight for peace and democracy.

There is a way to explode the silence they would impose on us. An independent record company has just been established that will make new recordings for me. This company will also release work by other artists banned because of their views, and younger artists often denied a hearing.

My first new album, described in the enclosure, is now in production.

But the making of records is only part of the job. The big task is to make sure that the records will reach a mass audience in every part of the country. To do this I need the active support of all my friends.

The first step is to assure an advance sale of thousands of albums. So, I am asking you to subscribe now to a special $5 advance sale of my new album, which I will autograph for you. I hope you will tell your friends about our new project and get them to subscribe now to this advance sale.

I am determined to defeat those who would imprison my voice. Your $5 in the enclosed envelope will help to break through the barriers.

Sincerely yours,

Paul Robeson

35-40-21

[Ronis]

811 Caffrey Avenue
Far Rockaway N.Y.

October 24, 1952

Ronis

Dear Dr. DuBois & Shirley Graham.

At the A.L.P. meeting Wednesday at Laurence I had the thrill & treat of hearing you speak. At the meeting - I bought your book "In Battle for Peace" which I had been looking for. Suffice to say that I could not put it down until the last lines of the Appendix. It really was a burning experience & doubly so - I was filled with your magnificent stand, along with the others - your incredible energy & indomitable rock-like integrity; and I burned with indignation at the story of your indictment and the difficulty of getting people to hear you - & the failure of so many people to stand up & be heard.

I fancy myself as one of those who needn't be alerted but I must confess that even I had no idea of what really transpired before, during & at the end of the indictment & trial. The story - but for its victorious finale - is one to make a person shudder - and think. As a true story - with tremendously profound implications for our very existence - this book pales into insignificance the "greatest" novels of the century that the Steinbecks Hemingways etc. produced this past year.

25-30-62

I don't have to add that "comment" by Shirley Graham was positively devoured!

Let us hope that the future birthdays will truly be festive occasions with the peace that we so desparately seek - and must have - a reality. And as long as there are W.E.B. DuBois & Shirley Graham - we at at least have a fighting chance!

Sincerely,

Harry Davis

25-30-63

[E.H. ROSS]

3545 Lookout Rd - Madison

Dec 31st 43

Dear Dr + Mrs. Du Bois: —

meant to get a card off to you in answer to your nice letter after I had the pleasure of seeing you in Nashville, New Orleans and I hope to stop off to visit Tuskegee. will be in Atlanta at my brother's home for two months - 951 North Ave N.E. most of the time - Does look like any of us who had any leisure would be headed for trouble - Hope to return to N.Y. City early fall for a long visit. Will be near to see you + my grandnieces + Spellman.

With best wishes for a joyous new year - Sincerely Mrs E. A. Perry

[ROMANIA]

January 31, 1952

Manager of the Roumanian News
Romanian People's Republic
1601--23 St. N.W.
Washington 8, D. C.

Dear Sir:

You have kindly been sending me copies of the Romanian News, which I appreciate, but you have sent them to the wrong address. Please change the address from 409 Edgcomb Avenue, N.Y., N.Y. to:

31 Grace Court
Brooklyn, 2, New York

Very sincerely yours,

DB:lh

W.E.B. Du Bois

[Ramania]

September 12, 1952

Mr. Corneliu Bogdan Charge d'affaires
Romanian Legation
1601--23 Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C.

My dear Sir:

I have just received from Mr. Harry Berkowits the records which you so kindly sent me. May I thank you for them.

I am sending you by the hand of Mr. Berkowits a copy of my last book, dealing with my trial for "foreign agent". I think the Romanian people will be interested in this, and I hope it can be translated and circulated.

I am, Sir,

Very sincerely yours,

DB:lh

W.E.B. Du Bois

Romanian Legation
1601 - 23 St, N. W
Washington D. C.

CORNELIU BOGDAN.

May 29, 1952

Mr. Russell
c/o Liberty Book Club
1123 Broadway
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Russell:

According to my records you have two books that belong to my library:

SOULS OF BLACK FOLK AND
DARKWATER

which you borrowed January 18, 1949.

Will you kindly return them as soon as possible?

Very sincerely yours,

DB:lh

W.E.B. Du Bois

[Sailor] January 6,1952

Dear Dr. Du Bois;

I have been told about the financial lift the McCook-Noyes Foundation(I hope this is the correct name of it) has given to promising students. I am under the impression that aid is given not only to those who have not started college, but also to those who have started and are unable to finish.

Without being presumptuous I should like to state my case: I am a Negro, twenty-seven, a veteran of the Second World War, born in Connecticut. For two-and-a-half years I went to Hillyer College in Hartford. Then suddenly I tore away from it and Hartford, and went South. A burning complex of feeling and thought pushed me, like a pistol shot, into the very bowels of the South. This may seem on the surface an irrational act, a going backwards for a Negro. But the more I think of it, the more logical it becomes. It was, as I see it now, an unconscious protest against the "intangible" segregation and the "sugar-coated" discrimination practiced in the North. In Connecticut I felt neither pleased nor angry. Evil was mixed with the good. In the South which sets the inhuman pattern I have no illusory notions about my black image in white people's minds. I know, I have found myself, kicking, squirming in an unjust white man's scheme of things. Here in the South is pure social evil which can be spotted out. I have discovered that convention, the status quo, the flywheel of custom is vicious and stabs at the very heart of a seemingly Christian nation. Here in the South I have gained a true perspective about race relations.

While at Hillyer College in Hartford, I fell under the influence of Mrs. Vachel Lindsay, the wife of the poet. She taught literature with all its overtones of economics, politics, religion, sociology, ,science,etc.

She opened up a whole new life for me; she turned the current of my life toward writing or wanting to write, to explain experience in terms of fiction. From then on I began to hunger after experience. I left Hartford, restless and frustrated, and began traveling on G.I. insurance money. I landed in New Orleans, after storing up layer upon layer of experience, and started back to school. This time at Xavier University.

It was my plan to think of teaching as a profession and to write on the side. The results of the first semester, with my mind torn between studies and writing, were just average. For the second semester, warming up, I suppressed the idea of learning to write, threw my whole force into my studies. I came out with a straight "A" average. But still I was unhappy, frustrated, dammed up. The idea of a novel, My Father's House, was taking shape and I was throwing it back into the dim regions of my subconscious. My life lost meaning, point, fire. The strong impact of the external world, the inward surge of life, flashes of insight into life, the whole feel of life sank poisonously into my soul, without my throwing it all out healthily in creative bursts. My second year at Xavier, in New Orleans, which was 1951, was a failure in that my teacher discovered that I was not putting my whole soul into learning how teach. I told her of my secret ambiton to write. I pulled out of practice teaching and felt relieved.

25-44-16

Having only a semester more on the G.I. bill, I am at a lost. I could, I think, take up the study of sociology and feel at home, because the study leads directly into the intimacies of people and their problems. But I do not have enough time on the G.I. bill to complete my study of sociology. Sociology it will be, more so than newspaper work, if I must have a vocation. While I make up my mind, February, the beginning of second semester, will be nearing.

Society forgets that writing is a vocation which requires a preparation as strenuous as that for a doctor. There are no provisions made in formal schooling for the writer-artist. Editors are so busy making money that they rarely subsidize up-and-coming writers who might in time bring in bushels of dollars. There is very little that teachers can do for a writer, because the art is self-taught.

I know very little about writing. It is most difficult. I want to shape myself into an honest, controlled writer. I want to find out how it is done. I want to lose myself in the struggle for technique, as did Richard Wright, Jack London, Joseph Conrad, working around the clock. I want to plumb the bottom of fictional art, rediscover it, find out its secrets, its effects, gather the thousand-and-one technical devices incorporating them all into my stream of creating, pressing them all into my service. In short I want to serve as apprentice to the masters and to those who are not masters, but who have something to teach. I want to observe selflessly, to re-see things, to re-think thoughts, to re-feel emotions, to get near people and things. I want to work out my own aesthetics.

25-4-17

Such are my intentions. Do you think it possible for the Foundation to help an apprenticed writer? Balzac was given a two year trial by his parents. They provided him with the barest subsistance. No one can call Balzac lazy: he out-produced all of the writers of his generation, by lashing himself with fury and will against deadlines.

The point of this letter is that writers are needed by society as much as other professional men, that writing, as an art, cannot be undertaken halfheartedly, or as an avocation. Life is short; art long. Art is a jealous god. One must approach it

as Balzac did, in a monk's robe, and with a statue of Napoleon on one's mantlepiece.

I hope you understand my intentions, what I am trying to do. I am sure with your tremendous background and understanding you can size up my situation. If the foundation could work out an arrangement, even if "that sort of thing hasn't been done before", it would mean my chance, which is the same as helping students through college.

Your truely,

Richard Sailor

address: 1823½ Governor Nicholls Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

25-44-18

January 16, 1952

Mr. Richard Sailor
1823½ Governor Nicholls Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

My dear Mr. Sailor:

I have been glad to read your letter of January 16, but I regret to say that I am in no position to be of any service.

There are in the United States today any number of foundations which could and might help you, but I am afraid few, if any, would, and personally I have no influence with them. Indeed, my commendation would hinder rather than help.

You might keep in mind the Rockefeller Foundation; the General Education Board; the Rackham Fund; the Duke Endowment; the Ford Foundation; the Guggenheim Foundation; the Hayden Foundation; the Mellon Trust; the Pew Foundation; the Marshall Field Foundation; the Southern Education Foundation; the Whitney Foundation.

I have never heard of the McCook Noyes Foundation. The addresses of these can be obtained in the World Almanac.

Frankly, I do not think that any foundation is going to help you write a novel. The way to write is to write, and while it is not certain that a good piece of literature is going to find ready sale, you certainly will have a better chance for success after having written something good than before you start it.

I wish you all success.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBDB:lh

W.E.B. Du Bois

[St John's College]

January 11, 1952

Mr. Martin A. Dyer
St. John's College
Annapolis, Maryland

Dear Mr. Dyer:

If requested by the authorities of St. John's College, I think I can arrange to come for one Sunday evening lecture some time during the spring.

I thank you for your kind letter.

Sincerely yours,

DB:lh

W.E.B. Du Bois

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE
Annapolis, Maryland

February 14, 1952

My dear Dr. DuBois,

It is the custom at St. John's College to invite outstanding men and women to speak to students, faculty and interested members of the community on some contemporary topic of political, economic or sociological nature. These meetings are very informal. They are held in the King William Room of the College Library. This affords an atmosphere conducive to discussion, which we feel to be an important part of any speaker's appearance.

We would be very pleased if you could accept an invitation to speak at one of these meetings on any Sunday evening in April. The topic could be one of your own choosing, although we would prefer to have you deal with the general racial problem in the United States. St. John's College, as you may know, is one of a relatively small number of southern colleges to have opened its doors to Negro students. The community here is therefore conscious of this great national issue and feels rather strongly on it.

Unfortunately, we are not able to pay an honorarium for these Sunday evening talks. We will, however, be glad to pay your expenses and will arrange for you to spend the night in the College's guest room.

We hope very much that it will be possible for you to be with us.

Sincerely yours,

Richard D. Weigle

Richard D. Weigle
President

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn, New York

[St Johns College]

February 29, 1952

Mr. Richard D. Weigle, President
St. John's College
Annapolis, Maryland

Dear Mr. Weigle:

Dr. Du Bois has been out of town on vacation.

As soon as he returns I will bring your letter to his attention.

Very sincerely yours,

Lillian Hyman
Secretary to Dr. Du Bois

[St. John's College]

March 10, 1952

President Richard D. Weigle
St. John's College
Annapolis, Maryland

My dear President Weigle:

I shall be glad to speak at St. John's College Sunday, April 13th on "The Present Status of the Negro Problems in the United States".

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

DB:lh
dpowa/65

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE

Annapolis, Maryland

March 13, 1952

Dear Dr. DuBois,

We are delighted that you can be with us Sunday evening, April 13. We would be very pleased to have you spend as much of the week-end as you can here at the College. There is a very pleasant guest room in the Brice House which will be at your disposal. In any event, we will certainly expect you to have supper with us Sunday evening before your talk.

As soon as your plans are definite, please let us know the hour of your arrival so that we may arrange to meet you in Baltimore and drive you to Annapolis.

With all good wishes.

Sincerely yours,

Richard D. Weigle

Richard D. Weigle
President

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
23 West 26th Street
New York 10, New York

25-25-36

[St. John's College]

April 8, 1952

President Richard D. Weigle
St. John's College
Annapolis, Maryland

My dear President Weigle:

I should be in Baltimore Saturday, April 12th, at the home of my daughter, 2417 North Pulaski Street. You can have me picked up there at any time after noon.

I shall want to return to Baltimore Monday morning.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

DB:lh
dpowa/65

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE
Annapolis, Maryland

April 18, 1952

My dear Dr. DuBois,

I want to thank you again for a most interesting talk. We were particularly happy to have you here on the campus for the week-end so that a number of the students could get acquainted with you personally.

I am enclosing a small check to cover your travel expenses.

With all good wishes.

Sincerely yours,

Richard D. Weigle
President

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
23 West 26th Street
New York 10, New York

85-25-34

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol above or preceding the address.

WESTERN UNION

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

1220

SYMBOLS

DL=Day Letter

NL=Night Letter

LT=Int'l Letter Telegram

VLT=Int'l Victory Ltr.

(107)

ipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

LONG NA279 LONG DL PD=YONKERS NY 11 335P=

=DR W E DUBOIS BIRTHDAY CLEBRATION=

HOTEL RIVERSIDE PLAZA WEST 73 ST=

1952 JUN 11 PM 5 08

=MY HEARTFELT GREETINGS TO OUR DEAR FRIEND AND GREAT LEADER

MAY HIS BIRTHDAY CLEBRATION BE THE OCCASION FOR A POWERFUL

GATHERING OF THE GROWING PEOLLE FORCES FOR PEACE. SO THAT

THE WAR PROMOTORS WILL BE HELD BACK THIS YEAR AND SO THAT

DR DUBOIS' 85TH BIRTHDAY WILL BE THE OCCASION OF A GREAT

VICTORY FOR THE PEACE FORCES IN OUR COUNTRY. HAD LOOKED

FORWARD TO THIS JOYOUS OCCASION BUT CONVALESCENCE COMES FIRST

AM RAPIDLY RECOVERING AND DR DUBOIS ILL BE BACK WITH YOU

SOON IN FIGHT FOR PEACE AND FREDO LONG LIVE TO YOU AND PEACE

IN THE WORLD=

MARCEL SCHERER NEUSTADTER HOME=

[Scherer]

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

June 20, 1952

Mr. Schuman
26 East 70
New York 21, N.Y.

Dear Sir:

Enclosed is my check for $3, for which please send me Jerome Davis' "Peace, War and You".

Very sincerely yours,

DB:lh

W.E.B. Du Bois

"I SEE" A Clarence W. Scott DESIGN 'OUT NOW"

[Scott]

3535 Ellis Ave., Chicago 15, Ill.

Feb. 3rd, -52.

"Let us Define our Terms"

Council on African Affairs Inc 53 W. 125th St. N.Y. 37, N.Y.

Dear Dr. Du Bois— typed.

First, I want to congratulate you on your march to a better tomorrow. On the other hand, I want to get some facts clear in our minds. Meaning:

Negroes must do some thinking along lines that were not absorbed in the class room. In other words: thinking beyond what he was taught.

Can any Negro who has traveled North-South, can pay tribute to the most ignominious character and act in all recorded history, is beyond me. Meaning Lincoln* - and his act.

Negroes are not, and never 've been free to do any thing. A few excerpts will prove my point. A French writer gives us the clearest facts on this.

"He had found slavery in the Constitution that he had sworn to maintain; as president, he had not the right, therefore, to touch it.

* Read his speech of Sept. 18, 1858. It is in your chapter's office

25-44-12

* But this same Constitution gave the president the right to seize the property of the enemy, and to take all measures necessary for the suppression of the Rebellion. — Edouard Laboulaye."

---"It is bootless to ask why it comes so late. It is like the old wheeze about the Harvard man (or whatever college you care to substitute): You can always tell a Harvard — but you can't tell him much."

---"Abraham Lincoln's policy of treating the "erring sisters as though they had never been away" was replaced, after his death, by the more realistic & more cruel plan of tyrannical and predatory carpet-bag government until there was no possibility of a new revolt!"---

On another sheet I shall write my conclusions from more than 15 years of historical research.

Respect.

Clarence A. Scott.

* That is where the "Agrarian Act" needed to have been invoked

Livy's History of Rome
25-44-13

"I SEE" A Clarence W. Scott DESIGN
OUT NOW

Conclusions - 1920-36.

In 5000 years of recorded events the whites have not produced one historical character, entirely independent of African thought or influence.

After we define the terms Ancient civilization, we find that no white civilization has yet been discovered.

Among the so-called savages we find that no people have yet been discovered, who did not know enough to make a sustained living: nor the women too low for the white man to cohabit with.

Finally, if we can keep the white man out of Africa and its provinces, he has not much to boast about.

They were - Arabia - Babylon - Crete (Forerunner of Greece) Persia - Rome - Spain - Elr, et al.

From -
A student of Negro History.
Clarence W. Scott.

May 7, 1952

Mr. Clarence W. Scott
3535 Ellis Avenue
Chicago, 15, Ill.

Dear Mr. Scott:

I thank you for your kind letter of February 3, and hope you are pursuing your studies.

Very sincerely yours,

DB:lh

W.E.B. Du Bois

August 5, 1952

Charles Scribner & Sons
597 Fifth Avenue
New York, N.Y.

Dear Sirs

I have the first edition of "Soviet Communism" by Sidney and Beatrice Webb.

I have just learned that a second and third edition had been printed. Could you secure one or the other for me, and at what price?

Very sincerely yours,

DB:lh

W.E.B. Du Bois

[1952?]

The Croydon
12 EAST 86TH STREET
NEW YORK 28, N.Y.
BUTTERFIELD 8-4000

13 March

Dear Dr du Bois:

When I returned to town today, I found your book. I am touched by your kindness in sending and inscribing it. You can be sure that I will read and cherish it. All my adult life I have tried to help Africans to achieve equality — which is why meeting you was a memorable occasion for me.

I wish you and your wife health and further happiness.

Gratefully

Julius Lewin

[Sigma Pi Phi]

January 7, 1952

Mr. John S. Brown, Chairman
Sigma Pi Phi Fraternity
New York

My dear John:

I have received the letter from you, Dr. Terry and Dr. Beekman of December 29.

I shall, of course, be very glad to have the committee call on me at 31 Grace Court, Brooklyn, almost any evening next week. Kindly phone me at Maine 4--2020.

However, I think I ought to say frankly that no action of Zeta Boule or of the Grand Boule will make any difference in my decision to refuse all further affiliations with this Fraternity.

The affront has been too broad and repeated for me ever to forget that at least a large minority of my own Boule repudiated me, and that the vast majority of the Boules of the whole Fraternity were silent.

Sincerely yours,

DB:lh

W. E. B. Du Bois

25-44-9

[Sigma Pi Phi]

SIGMA PI PHI FRATERNITY

GRAND BOULÉ

GEO. F. DAVID
Grapter Megistos
WILBERFORCE STATE COLLEGE
P. O. Box 31
WILBERFORCE, OHIO

Wilberforce, Ohio
January 25,1952

Dr.W.E.B.DuBois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 2, N.Y.

Dear Dr.DuBois:

Notice of your resignation from Sigma Pi Phi Fraternity was sent to me early in December. I have not considered publishing any article about you in the Boule Journal.

Sincerely,

Geo. F. David.

Geo.F.David

25-44-11

SIGMA PI PHI FRATERNITY

TAU BOULE

CLEVELAND, OHIO

DATE: JUL 8 1952

G R E E T I N G S !!

TO: ALL ARCHONS and ARCHOUSAE

Tau Boule again extends a most hearty invitation to one and all to attend the Grand Boule Convocation in Cleveland, August 13, 14, 15, 1952. Registrations are coming daily and Tau is looking forward to a record attendance.

Headquarters will be at Central High School, 2225 East 40th Street, the most modern high school building in the City. We will have ample space for registration and meeting rooms. The Opening and Memorial service will be held in the School Auditorium.

The ballroom of Cleveland's finest residential hotel, Wade Park Manor, has been obtained for the Archousae Card Party. On Thursday, the Archousae will attend a Luncheon-Fashion Show at Halle Brothers Company Lounge, with features also by Karamu House, Cleveland's nationally renowned center of the Arts. The Wednesday afternoon Acquaintance Party will be held at the headquarters.

The courtesy of the use of the Midday Club of the Chamber of Commerce has been extended to Tau for the Banquet. The men's Stag will take over the Mercury Lounge with the best of food along with the usual refreshments but with entertainment that befits the dignity of Boule members.

Happy Day Camp, the picnic site, is located in the Akron Metropolitan Park District, about 20 miles from Cleveland. A private ground has been reserved and buses have been chartered. A caterer will provide ample food appropriate for the occasion.

Our program has been planned to allow for attendance at night baseball games, August 13 and 15 - Cleveland-St Louis. This will afford an opportunity to see Simpson, Doby, Easter, Sam Jones and the ageless Satchel Paige. Reservations: $2.25 and $1.65, directly to the CLEVELAND BASEBALL COMPANY, MUNICIPAL STADIUM, Cleveland, Ohio.

Hotel information and registration forms accompany this letter. Help the committees with the preparations by returning the forms NOW.

TAU BOULE-COMMITTEE ON GRAND BOULE

N K Christopher, Chairman

Russell H Davis, Secretary

Enc.

[Sigma Pi Phi]

HOTEL RESERVATIONS

The hotels listed below will accept advance reservations for our guests. The blank below should be mailed DIRECTLY TO THE HOTEL selected.

	SINGLE	DOUBLE	TWIN-BEDS
ALLERTON HOTEL 1802 East 13th Street	$4.75 - $7.00	$7.50 - $9.00	$7.50 - $9.00
CLEVELAND HOTEL Public Square	5.50 - 10.00	8.50 - 10.50	11.00 - 16.00
HOLLENDEN HOTEL 610 Superior Avenue	4.00 - 8.00	6.00 - 10.00	8.50 - 12.00
STATLER HOTEL Euclid & 13th Street	5.50 - 8.00	8.00 - 14.00	10.00 - 15.00

	PRIVATE BATH	CONNECTING BATH	TWIN-BEDS CONNECTING BATH
CARNEGIE HOTEL 6803 Carnegie Avenue	$6.00	$4.00 - $5.00 (Room Only)	$4.50
MAJESTIC HOTEL 2291 East 55th Street	6.00	3.00 - 4.00	

(For the latter two, the rates are single or double)

25-44-23

HOTEL RESERVATION BLANK

(Mail the blank to the Hotel selected)

MANAGER _____, Cleveland, Ohio

You are requested to reserve the following accommodations during the period of the 21st Convocation of Sigma Pi Phi Fraternity, August 13, 14 and 15, 1952 or for such other period as may be indicated.

Single Room with Bath ___ Double Room with Bath ___

Twin-Bedroom with Bath ___

PRICE....$_____

Arriving August ___ at _____ A M ___ P M _____

PLEASE CONFIRM MY RESERVATION

NAME _____ ADDRESS _____

_____

REGISTRATION BLANK

(Mail to Chairman - Registration Committee)

RUSSELL H DAVIS
Registration Committee, Tau Boule
1088 Parkside Road
Cleveland 8, Ohio

I will attend the Twenty-First Grand Boule of Sigma Pi Phi at Cleveland, Ohio, August 13, 14, 15, 1952. I will be accompanied by the following members of my immediate family: Wife____ Children _____ (Number)
(Check)

NAME _____ BOULE _____

ADDRESS _____

_____

Sigma Pi Phi [Sigma Pi Phi]

Confidentially Submitted. Reply to Geo. F. David's paragraph in letter to me as follows:

"I will not print the article about Archon Du Bois because he has resigned from Sigma Pi Phi Fraternity and Zeta Boule in particular." He has written the Grand Sire Archon and the Executive Committee to that effect. I presume that you did not make a fuss over him when he seemed to be in trouble."

My Reply.

As to Archon Du Bois, I sent in the copy because his resignation was not acted on till last Friday's meeting, the 18th. Zeta regretted he found it necessary to resign and Zeta freely acknowledged its lack of Boule spirit towards him. At its December meeting Zeta voted not to accept the resignation and appointed a committee of three to confer with Archon Du Bois. This committee found that not only Zeta had been lacking in Boule spirit but Boules in other cities had shown the same discourtesy. The one exception in this respect was Epsilon of Washington, D. C. Therefore, Archon Du Bois decided he would let the resignation stand. On January 18, we accepted it "with regret."

It therefore was not a case of no fuss made over him. When a number of men of other races of the stamp of Einstein appeared in court ready to testify for Dr. Du Bois, the silence of the Boules, even to simple sympathy, was most marked. This, however, is not intended for the Journal, but is extended to you, by one who stands steadfast for the Boule spirit (Article 2 of the Constitution) and believes that Boule spirit is the most worthwhile characteristic of any organization can have and one that sets Sigma Pi Phi on a pinnacle far above all other organizations. Let's cherish it.

25-44-10

Fraternally yours,

John S. Brown

John S. Brown

Grapter.

[1952]

Deborah Simpson

I

I2 and 84

In tribute to Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois

The candles gutter on the cake
The children leaning forward
Mouth deliriously expectant "oh's "

O make a wish, O make a wish , my little birthday child,
Before you blow the candles out

The expelled breath, the flicker of the flame
And then, thin wisps of smoke

I cup the children's gusty laughter in my heart

They're out-all twelve - the candles standing in a row

What wish, what net of wishes, o my daughter,
Did you cast upon the sea of life
To catch a star?
To catch the meaning of your twelve year old desire ?

Don't tell, don't tell
It has to stay a secret now!
Don't tell
Till after it comes true

Aw heck ! That's just a lot of baby stuff
I had my birthday some six months ago
And I don't care ... I'll tell
I wished that I could be a pitcher for the Dodgers

When I grow up I want to doctor like my Dad...

I want to be a nurse ...

And I, a teacher ...

Dress designer... farmer... preacher ...

I'm going to be a pilot ... of a space ship

I want to be ...

Can I have seconds , Ma, can I have seconds on the ice cream
and the cake?

Your eyes are bigger than your stomach , little one,
Finish first what's on your plate

I want to be a sergeant in the army
Just like Joe who used to live next door
He writes to me. He's in Korea now

42-18-120

Like Joe?
Oh no! my little Butch, my son
O, not like Joe!
We haven't told you yet
But Joe is dead
The letter came this morning
And all his mother has
For nineteen years of growing
Are his last words ...

Mother, mother, I am dying
My blood is spilling
From out two holes torn in my side by shells
Mother, mother
My blood is seeping
Into the pores of a strange land
Can you save the blood
That's now escaping?
Pour it back from dirt
To closing veins?
Mother, mother
Must I die?

42-18-121

Didn't you call me
While you bore me
" Precious cargo "
Weighting down your womb?
Didn't you stretch and tear the birthing portal
Just so I might live and breath?

Nineteen years you fought to raise me
Cooked and sewed and slaved
Taught me manners, know-how
How to tell the right from wrong
Helped me learn a trade
And now - you let me die
Betrayed!

Mother, mother
Remember where I die
Remember Heartbreak Ridge!

Could you have saved me?
Marched on bleeding feet to Washington
And held the fort of Peace?

They told me that I had to fight
That I would find my enemy
I found no enemy
I found a brother
Mother, mother
I have killed my brother

He was my brother
He tilled a bit of land in North Korea
Just as once I worked our farm back home in Illinois
He used a set of tools
The same,almost, as those
With which I worked on my last job in Troy, New York ...
He was my brother!

Our flesh is mingled now
Our blood runs down together
Darkening the side of this far hill

O place us gently side by side
Cradle us with love
Mother, mother

We spoke together
Just before he died
Spoke a universal language
Of work and play and hope of home, of mother
Parent , wife and child ...

I was no murederer nor thief
Just fooled by my belief in national superiority
I, the bait, securing rich men's loans with racist hate

Remember how I die !
I die accursed ...

Mother, mother
Redeem my name from guilt and shame
Proclaim thruout the world :
My son in dying writ with blood -
Renounce the iron jaws of war
Let them crush out our lives no more
The time is now!
He calls upon you - Cease !
Rebuild the world so all may live in peace

In peace ...
Thank God
My oldest 's only twelve
The war'll long be over
Before they d draft such little ones
I will enjoy this party
I will not think of gruesome things

... I want to be a fireman, acrobat, magician
Racer in a car...
And I ... my daughter muses
Over her last few crumbs of cake...
When I grow up I want to be a very wise astronomer
I want to study light from out the stars, the nearest and most far
I want to learn what makes this world go 'round
And grow to be a scientist
So I may look thru that huge telescope on Palomar ...
I want to open wide the windows of the world

42-1B-122

And scan the universe and learn its history
But then ,
I know, I'll never get the chance...

Why not , my daughter ?
Darling, dark-haired, straight and tall and thoughtful twelve year old, my oldest child -
You'll study hard, We'll sacrifice, your father, brother, sister,
I ...

I'll never get the chance because...

What darkness steals the light
What terror strikes
What hell does spill its writhing monsters?
Becalmed, bewitched
Above the melting ice cream and the cake
The children wither
Shrivel into tentacles and claws
Clutching that life
Which may be theirs no more
Their eyes grow blind
Their flesh falls off in tattered shreds...

O Mama, mama! don't you know
I'll have no chance because
The atom bomb will get us all...

Now
In and out and roundabout
The streets and all the buildings
I run and shout and clutch the folk
Who go so calm about their business
Roundabout and in and out
I seek the people out

O, cousin, neighbor, sister , brother, friend
Who'll help me now ? Who'll save ?
My children's lives I must preserve
I must not suffer them to die

O help, O save
Lest I become
What I most fear to be
The world's most piteous thing
It is - to be a childless mother

O sister, brother , neighbor,friend...

42-18-123

A neighbor reaches out his hand
Supports me in my task
Come join, he says
Come work with us, come build
This holiest campaign
We're building now, impregnable
The children's , people's , chief defense
The American Peace Crusade

Salute the rolling tide
The vast historic space of time encompassed by my neighbor's life
Salute the years he utilized
As teacher, poet, friend ,
Historian of a grandeur of the past
Historian of a people , once enslaved
Now ferment to a rising tide of liberty
And coming self determination
Salute Du Bois , our hero
And at eighty four, a foremost soldier of the Peace

42-18-124

By

Deborah Simpson
% Flynn
38 Livingston Street
Brooklyn 2, N.Y.

June 13th 1952

Dear Dr. & Mrs. Du Bois:

When asked to work with the committee for your dinner I was overjoyed and felt deeply honored to be able to contribute to the support of two great leaders of my people. One of my great aspirations is to be a part of a successful accomplishment. You can bet June 11th will go down in my mind as one of the most important moments of my life.

Hoping you both live forever, and I know your work will never die,

Respectfully,

Frances Smith

Frances Smith
62 West 104 Street
Apt 6W
New York City

Dr. & Mrs. W. E. B. DuBois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn

25-36-4

Letter Bell
Smith [Smith] 1820 Ranch Rd.
Dec - 16 - 1952 -

Dear Dr Dr Bird, -

I have just finished re-reading your wonderful book again for the third time. I shall never be able to thank you for sending me an autographed copy. I have had it re-bound with a heavy cover. It will always be one of my most prized treasures. May your life be spared many years. You are one of the great of this world. God bless you.

I still hope to see again. Remember you are always welcome at my home. I have plenty of room and they say I am a good cook. (Smile.) Maybe I can get down to New York for a few days in '53. I hope so.

This has been a busy, busy year for me. My Music classes are very large I also have two large choruses, choirs & concert work. I am working days right now in the Post Office during X-mas

vacation.

Mr Smith's health is very poor altho he is still on his feet. My Son Bob has been here a year from California, it is so comforting to have him in the city.

The friends I made during your trial are still valuable additions to my circle. I spent a grand Saturday evening with Mr & Mrs Jim Robertson a couple of weeks ago.

Well Dr I shall close now. I wish you a joyous Holiday Season & a Happy, Happy New Year.

With Great & Sincere Admiration

Harriet Bell Smith.

35-44-7

February 8, 1952.

Mr. Rudolf A. Clemen
The Society of American Historians
36 University Place
Princeton, N. J.

Dear Mr. Clemen:

Enclosed please find $5 for my dues.

Very sincerely yours,

DB:lh
enc.

W.E.B. Du Bois

THE SOCIETY OF AMERICAN HISTORIANS, INC.
THIRTY-SIX UNIVERSITY PLACE
PRINCETON, N. J.

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JEANNETTE MIRSKY
ALLAN NEVINS

21 April, 1952

TO ALL FELLOWS OF THE SOCIETY:

Our magazine HISTORY, which has been described in previous letters to you, is now planned down to the last editorial detail, and business organization. Efforts to raise the capital necessary to put it into publication are going on actively and continuously among the many friends who have helped us thus far.

In our search for capital we have been very fortunate in arousing the interest of the Rockefeller Foundation in the general aims and programs of the Society. This month, as a result of our efforts, the Foundation has made us a grant of $10,000 to carry on a six months' survey of the extent to which historical materials are being used in the popular media—non-scholarly publications such as radio and television, moving pictures and newspapers.

Because of policy restrictions the Foundation is unable to contribute directly to the support of the magazine as such. But by this grant The Foundation has given a flattering indication of the soundness and importance of the general aims of the Society. It enables us also to keep our New York office in operation.

Your officers feel that all the Fellows of the Society should know of this grant at first-hand as evidence of the current activity of the Society.

Sincerely,

RUDOLF A. CLEMEN
Executive Vice President

April 7, 1952

Soranno Bros.
42 Henry St.
Brobklyn, N.Y.

Gentlemen:

Mrs. Du Bois has complained to you three times over the telephone about your driver spilling gasoline on our cellar floor.

I am writing you so that you will be sure to understand our complaint. This is not only a waste of gasoline, but it is a fire risk which we cannot undertake.

I therefore ask you to see to it that hereafter the tank is not filled to overflowing. If this is not attended to I shall have to take other measures.

Very sincerely yours,

DB:lh
dpowa/65

W.E.B. Du Bois

[Southern California Peace Crusade]

November 12, 1952

Mr. Peter Hyun, Exec. Secy.
Southern California Peace Crusade
326 West 3rd Street
Los Angeles, 13, California

Dear Mr. Hyun:

Mr. Abbott Simon has communicated with me, saying that you would like me and my wife, Shirley Graham, to come to California for several talks on Peace during December. As the national organization here is not at present in very good condition, I thought it would be best for me to communicate directly with you to ask what you had in mind for us to do.

Of course the trip for the two of us would be expensive. There would be the round-trip travel, and the board and lodging while we are in California. I have one engagement to speak at the church of Reverend Stephan H. Fritchman, for which he could contribute certainly $75, and perhaps $100. We would have to ask $100 for each lecture outside of that, and I understand that you had thought of one in Los Angeles and one in San Francisco.

If I came alone the lecture fee would be the same but the expense would be less. On the other hand, Shirley Graham's appeal to audiences is very great, and with the double appearance the response undoubtedly would be better, and that might compensate for the extra expense. If we could have four or five appearances the burden would be easier.

At any rate, I would be glad to hear from you directly and see just what your plans are and how far we could cooperate with you.

We both thank you for your interest.

Very sincerely yours,

DB:lh

W.E.B. Du Bois

28-30-56
10
68

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA PEACE CRUSADE

ROOM 310 • 326 WEST 3RD STREET • LOS ANGELES 13, CALIFORNIA

MUTUAL 1293

Nov. 18, 1952

Dear Dr. Du Bois,

Thank you very much for your letter of Nov.15 confirming our telephone conversation. The Los Angeles date is quite definitely set for Saturday, Feb. 14th. It will be in the form of a testimonial dinner to Miss Granham and you for your contribution to peace. In addition, we hope to hold a special reception on Thursday, Feb. 12th. This will be an informal affair, involving mainly the representatives of the Negro community to gether with some white representatives.

Aside from the general stimulus you can offer us, we hope to utilize this opportunity of your appearance here as a climax to our Negro History Week observances. In particular, we hope generate sufficient interest within the Negro community in the struggle for peace which may be projected in some concrete form. A number of Negro leadership in the community have already been contacted, and out of our exchange of ideas, we hope to develop our views more concretely. We shall certainly keep you informed.

We have a tentative understanding wi th San Francisco that the Northern California Peace Council under Mr. William Kerner, its Exec. Director, wi ll definitely sponsor a somewhat similar affair for you and Miss Graham for the week end of Feb. 21st. I have already gotten in touch with Rev. Fritchman and informed him of the change of date. We can facilitate the arrangement to speak at his church from here, if you like, and inform you of the date. In fact, we would like to know if you would have any objections to our coodinating all o f your engagements during the two-week period of your stay in California.

We shall underwrite round trip flight from New York plus $100 fee. What is not quite clear to us is whether $100 will include your engagement at Rev. Fritchman's church. Of sourse, too, we shall be responsible for your living expenses during your entire stay in California.

We shall keep in touch with you and keep you informmed of all detainls as they come up. With deep gratitude for your consent to undertake this trip West for peace,

Sincerely yours,

Peter Hyun

Peter Hyun
Exec. Sec.

[S. Calif. Peace Crusade

November 18, 1952

Mr. Peter Hyun , Exec. Secy.
Southern California Peace Crusade
326 West 3 Street
Los Angeles, 13, California

Dear Mr. Hyun:

As a postscript to my recent letter, may I say that my engagement in Boston has been put forward a week.

Therefore, while I would still prefer my first engagement in California not earlier than February 11th, nevertheless if it is important it could be put as early as February 10th.

This is simply for your information.

Very sincerely yours,

DB:lh

W.E.B. Du Bois

[S. Calif. Peace Crusade]

November 20, 1952

Mr. Peter Hyun, Exec. Secy.
Southern California Peace Crusade
326 West 3 St.
Los Angeles, 13, California

Dear Mr. Hyun:

I have your letter of November 18. It is understood that the first California date is Saturday, February 14th, and that there are practically settled now three dates: the dinner in Los Angeles, the dinner in San Francisco, and the speech at Fritchman's church.

The date of the last has not been settled on. Perhaps Mr. Fritchman could have me speak February 15th.

I understand that for each of these three dates the fee will be $100, and that in addition to this, round trip fare from New York to California will be furnished, and board and keep while we are in California, for approximately two weeks.

I shall be quite satisfied to have you take charge of the whole two weeks' trip. The informal reception on February 12th is satisfactory, and of course we will be glad to have any other engagements anywhere on the west coast.

Very sincerely yours,

DB:lh

W.E.B. Du Bois

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA PEACE CRUSADE

ROOM 310 • 326 WEST 3RD STREET • LOS ANGELES 13, CALIFORNIA

MUTUAL 1293

Dec. 4, 1952

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
New York City

Dear Dr. Du Bois,

I have purposely delayed answering your two notes so that we would have had a meeting of the arrangements committee. Following is the schedule we wish to submit to you for approval:

Los Angeles	Feb. 12 through Feb. 17	(Definite)
San Francisco	Feb. 18 through Feb. 23	(Definite)
Washington, possibly also Oregon	Feb. 24 through Feb. 26	(Under negotiation)

25-30-61

We are planning three separate affairs for you.

Friday, Feb. 13; A Testimonial Dinner to you. Its theme to be Peace and Equality.

Sunday, Feb. 15; A mass meeting in the Negro community, possibly in a large church, primarily for the benefit of the Negro people. We tentatively plan this meeting for the afternoon from 3:30 to 5:30.

Tuesday, Feb. 17; An informal reception at a private home by invitations. Shall write you later on the purpose of this reception.

In addition to the above engagements, Dr. Fritchman would like to have you as his guest speaker in the evening at 8 on Sunday, Feb. 15th. I have told him that we would write and ask you if you would accept this engagement at the church following the mass meeting scheduled in the afternoon of the same day. Please let us know, and should you decide to accept, Dr. Fritchman requests that you speak on the current African problem.

Now for Miss Shirley Graham. First of all, we trust that she would agree with us in presenting the Tesimonial Dinner to Dr. DuBois alone. We want to pay tribute not only to the person but also to the symbol of the struggle for Peace and Equality. Of course, we want Miss Graham to be willing to assume a very definite and important role in the proceedings of the Testimonial Dinner.

Moreover, we want to ask if Miss Granham would also accept a very heavy achedule of speaking engagements of her own. In fact, 5 afternoon engagements in 5 days she is here, and if agreeable a day in San Diego. We can arrange meetings especially among women of both professional and working class interests. Please let us know if she would accept such a schedule. (if not more)

On finance, it is understood that besides two-way flight fare for two persons and the living expenses for both while here, we will be responsible for $100.00 per each speaking engagement. We would also like to know what would be the consideration of fees for Miss Graham. Will forward more details as they develop.

We would also like to know whether you would prefer to stay in a hotel during your visit here, or whether living in a private home would be agreeable.

We do not yet have the details of program arrangements for San Francisco. We do know that they are projecting in the main somewhat similar program as we have done here for both Miss Graham and you. We shall, of course send you the details as soon as we receive them.

On behalf of the Los Angeles Committee, I wish to express our deep feeing of honor in having you and Miss Graham visit our city. We hope to justify our elation and gratitude with our maximum effort to make your visit a memorable one.

Sincerely yours,

Peter Hyun

Peter Hyun
Executive Director

25-30-62

[S. Calif. Peace Crusade]

December 4th, 1952

Mr. Peter Hyun
Southern California Peace Crusade
Room 310
326 West 3rd St.
Los Angeles, 13, California

Dear Mr. Hyun:

This is simply a postscript to the letters I have sent before.

Please make all financial arrangements concerning my California trip with me personally, and not through the American Peace Crusade.

Mr. Simon and Mr. Uphaus are splendid people, but the finances of the Crusade are a little mixed up now, and I want to be sure to keep my arrangements separate and straight.

I shall be glad, of course, to have you keep this note confidential.

Very sincerely yours,

DB:lh

W.E.B. Du Bois

[S. Calif. Peace Crusade]

December 12, 1952

Mr. Peter Hyun, Exec. Director
Southern California Peace Crusade
Room 310
326 West 3 St.
Los Angeles, 13, California

Dear Mr. Hyun:

I very much regret to say that we are not going to be able to get to Los Angeles in time for the dinner Friday, February 13th. I am very sorry indeed, but an engagement which was originally set for early in the month could not be set back as we had believed. I hope this will not upset your program too much.

The rest of it can go through as you planned: the mass meeting in the afternoon of February 15th, and the speech at Dr. Fritchman's church that evening; and then the reception February 17th.

Shirley Graham is willing to accept a full schedule, but I do not think she should speak more than once a day. If, of course, the testimonial dinner could be held later, Shirley will be very glad to take such part as you would wish.

Your understanding on finance is correct: the two-way flight fare for two persons, and living expenses. Also $100 for each speech that I make whether Shirley speaks at the same time or not. For separate engagements which she will fill, $50 each.

I think, all things considered, it will be preferable for us to stay in a hotel. Private homes are pleasant, but there are always certain obligations which cannot be avoided and which sometimes are onerous.

I thank you very much for your kind words, and again am very sorry about the date of the 13th.

Very sincerely yours,

DB:lh

W.E.B. Du Bois

P.S. If the dinner were held the 14th it is barely possible we might get there, but I would prefer not to try unless it was of greatest importance to hold this dinner before the mass meeting.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA PEACE CRUSADE

ROOM 310 • 326 WEST 3RD STREET • LOS ANGELES 13, CALIFORNIA

MUTUAL 1293

12-16-52

Dr.W.E.B.DuBois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 2, N.Y.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I wish to confirm our telephone conversation and submit the following schedule for your final approval.

February 15	Sunday afternoon	Mass Meeting
February 15	Sunday 8 P.M.	Dr.Fritchman's Church
February 17	Tuesday Evening	Reception (Negro community)
February 18	Wednesday evening	Reception (White Community)
February 20	Friday evening	Testimonial Dinner

85-30-59

I wish to call your attention to the change in engagements in the above schedule. First, the additional date of February 18 for a reception. This request was made by the Arts, Sciences and Professions Council for the purpose of a gathering of the cultural and professional people of the white community. In view of the reception in the Negro community the evening before, this will be subject to your approval. I wish to assure you that there is a great need for such a gathering under your guidance.

The second item in the schedule is the change of date for the testimonial dinner from the 13th to the 20th. This dinner will be the major function we are organizing for your visit. This will be the last engagement in Los Angeles before your departure for San Francisco.

The schedule in Northern California will begin on February 21st through the 26th. We are still negotiating with Oregon and Washington to have you appear during the weekend of February 27 through March 1st. You should be through to return East by March 2nd.

The details on finances and living arrangements will be taken care of as you suggest. However, I am writing to Miss Shirley Graham separately regarding details of the arrangements for her engagements.

Sincerely yours,

Peter Hyun

Peter Hyun
Executive Director

PH:BSS

[S. Calif. Peace Crusade]

December 18, 1952

Mr. Peter Hyun, Executive Director
Southern California Peace Crusade
326 West 3rd St., Room 310
Los Angeles, 13, California

Dear Mr. Hyun:

I have your letter of December 16.

The schedule is satisfactory to me, and Shirley will write you on her own account.

By the way, Shirley asks if you know that she is my wife. I tried to reassure her and said that you did.

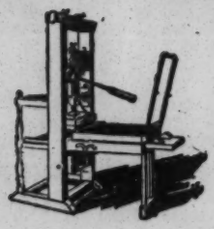
The schedule for northern California February 21st to 26th is all right, and we shall be glad to go to Oregon and Washington if it is possible.

Thank you very much for your interest.

Very sincerely yours,

DB:lh

W. E. B. Du Bois



Council on African affairs

The Southern Publishing Company, Ltd.

Printing, Gift Novelties, Greeting Cards, Monogrammed Stationery, Match Books & Napkins

PRINTING & PURCHASING DEPT.
TELEPHONE AMHERST 3335

314 SOUTH ROCHEBLAVE STREET
NEW ORLEANS 19, LOUISIANA

May 17, 1952

My Dear Miss Hyman:

The Initiating Sponsors seem to be in need of an "Official Printer." The return address on the envelope you sent to me does not seem appropriate. I have a heavy schedule, but I would like to go on record as having offered them 5,000 printed envelopes as per enclosed sample, F.O.B. New Orleans, at cost price. See enclosed statement from printing supply house.

If this offer is acceptable, I can get the envelopes, send you a proof of the work, then go ahead and print them. The Initiating Sponsors would then pay for the cost of the envelopes, plus the postage. The check can be mailed out when the work is received.

Would suggest that the following persons be placed on your mailing list:

Russell S. Caughman (student)
Dillard University
New Orleans, Louisiana

Daniel C. Thompson
Social Science Department
Dillard University
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dr. Andrew J. Young
2224 Cleveland Avenue
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dr. Benjamin Quarles
211 Elm Street
Washington 1, D. C.

Mrs. Elvira Knight
308 East 42nd Street
Chicago, Illinois

Mrs. Camille Shepard Brow
570 Iberville Street
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Emanuel B. Christian
1565 West Sonora Street
Stockton, California

Mrs. Ethel Holmes Jackson
1812 North Miro Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

E. F. Christian
534 Spring Road
Vallejo, California

Octave C. Lilly
3rd Vice-President
Peoples Life Insurance Co.
901 North Calliborne Avenue

85-23-7

We do not.
WAH.

Please do not take time to answer this, unless you wish to accept the offer.

Wishing you great success, and my warmest and sincerest regards to Doctor DuBois.

Sincerely,

Marcus B. Christian

Marcus B. Christian
1438 St. Maurice Ave.
New Orleans, Louisiana

USSR

[Sovetskaja Rossija]

To the Readers of Sovetskaja Rossija:

The Colored Peoples of the World -- Black, Brown, Yellow and Tawny, so far as they are coming to know present world conditions, are realizing that the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics is the nation which is shielding them from domination and colonial subservience by Western Europe and North America. The advance of the Soviet Union in Industry and Science; the superiority of their system of education and their military power which assures them peace for increasing freedom of literature and art, assures the colored world of autonomy and independence in the face of European and American race prejudice and exploitation. As a representative of one branch of the Negro race who is denied a passport and cannot therefor greet you in person, allow me by letter to wish you a merry Christmas and Happy New Year and to thank you for section 25 of your great Constitution.

W. E. Burghardt Du Bois

(Ph.D., Harvard; Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science: Member of the National Institute of Arts and Letters; World Peace Prizeman, 1952)

January 31, 1952

Proprietor
The Stanley Theatre
Times Sq. & 42 St.
New York 18, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

I think your current film illustrating the Second Peace Conference at Warsaw is one of the finest films that I ever saw.

It should be made compulsory for all members of Congress at least.

Very sincerely yours,

DB:lh

W. E. B. Du Bois

KYRLE ELKIN
265 CANAL STREET
NEW YORK 13, N.Y.

October 22, 1952

Mr. Boris Steinberg
~~West Weed Street~~
~~Chicago, Illinois~~ ~~131~~ 131 S. Deerfield Park Dr
Highland Park, Ill.

Dear Boris:

42-12-11

Those of us who have been close to Dr. W.E.B. DuBois during the past few years have long cherished the idea of creating a DuBois Foundation. It was our hope not only to underwrite the many projects on which he is now working, but also to put back into print all the many fine books he has written, almost all of which are now completely unavailable.

Now at last we are going forward. To finance the initial phase of this undertaking, we are printing a special edition of Dr. DuBois' latest book In Battle for Peace. This special edition, limited to 200 copies, will be beautifully bound on fine paper, numbered and autographed. It will contain an appreciation and evaluation of Dr. DuBois' long career by the noted scholar, Dr. Herbert Aptheker. Langston Hughes has contributed a special article. There will be many fine photographs of Dr. and Mrs. DuBois and their associates. In addition, there will be included the complete text of the famous speech made on the occasion of his 83rd birthday dinner, in which Dr. DuBois reviewed his lifelong struggle against war.

I have no doubt that this beautiful book will be a collectors item of inestimable value. The price to the charter members of the Foundation will be $25.00 per copy.

We plan to launch the Foundation at a special affair on November 20th, the details of which will be sent to you shortly.

I know that you will want to join me in making this Foundation a reality. Please send me your check for your copy of this book so that the printing can go forward without delay.

Sincerely,

Kyrle
KYRLE ELKIN

Dear Kyrle - would like copy of book, but do not wish to be part of foundation -
Best Regards —— Boris

March 10, 1952

Mr. Alfred Stern
Kitchawan Road
Ridgefield, Conn.

Dear Martha and Alfred:

Shirley and I have just returned from three weeks in the Virgin Islands.

We had a beautiful rest, and spoke often of you both. I hope we shall see you soon.

Very sincerely yours,

DB:lh
dpowa/65

W. E. B. Du Bois

vibrant and abiding Love for people. And he too like so many others sacrificed a life of "success" and material satisfactions for his principles. I loved him with all my heart - he was my dearest, most intimate friend. I wonder when the ache will stop.

Love to you always, dear and compassionate friend,

Martha (Stern)

[Stern] Oct 14. 52
Ridgefield

Dearest W.E.B.

Thanks so much for your warm and compassionate note. It was a terrible shock to us as we didn't know Bill had anything serious until 6 weeks before he died (Medicine is so ignorant and atom bombs are more important of course than cures for cancer.

What is so desolating to me is that my whole family has been wiped out and I alone remain... Bill was a gentle, courageous and open hearted man with a genius for friendship and a

25 Hy 3

31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 2, New York
November 10, 1952

42-1c-3

My dear Attorney Stewart,

Friday evening I ran into Mrs. Pauline Tayler at an Embassy Reception in Washington. Almost immediately she told me that you were anxious to secure a copy of my husband's latest book IN BATTLE FOR PEACE, but that you did not want the paper back edition. I knew from my husband that you had presented him to Youngstown many years ago, that you were an independent thinker and sincerely interested in educational and cultural advancement. For these reasons I now write to tell you something which is important along this line.

For a long time there has been talk of the need for the republication of many of W.E.B. Du Bois' books. Most of the earlier ones are out of print, yet the de[redacted] great. A small and very exclusive edition of his BLACK RECONSTRUCTION sold out [redacted] no advertisement for nine dollars a copy. There is also the matter of preserving and perpetuating his library - perhaps the best o[redacted] kind in America. Such ideas are frequently talked about for years and nothing done. In this case a small group has constituted itself an Initiating Committee for forming a large committee of persons all over the country which will set up a Du Bois Foundation which will make possible the spreading and preserving of Dr. Du Bois' i[redacted] contribution to human development.

We have hit upon a simple Introductory Idea: have ordered two hundred copies of IN BATTLE FOR PEACE in a de luxe edition. These books will be beautifully bound and autographed, will contain an introduction written by one of the country's leading (white) scholars, a poetic piece by Langston Hughes, pictures and other material not in the popular edition. [redacted] be numbered. We offer this book for twenty-five dollars to persons [redacted] like to become members of the Du Bois Foundation Committee. The full committee of two hundred persons will elect from their number trustees or directors who will go about the legal setting up of the Foundation.

Because of your long friendship for Dr. Du Bois I do invite you to come in with us. This is wholly a matter for the advancement of learning and culture - has nothing to do with politics or any controversal propoganda. The books will be ready about November 15th. On November 20th we hope to make some formal announcement with an informal reception. I should be delighted if you could be here with us at that time. We are asking for the twenty-five dollar subscriptions in advance since we do not want to start our project in debt even to the printers. I send this letter in Mrs. Taylor's care. She promises to get it to you immediately.

With kindest regards, I am

Sincerely,

(Mrs. W.E.B. Du Bois)

Pauline Ingler
313 Chicago Ave
Youngstown, Ohio

25-25-88

You are cordially invited to a

TRIBUTE AND RECEPTION

in honor of

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois

Historian, Champion of Human Rights, Peace Advocate

Sunday afternoon, May 18, 1952 at 3:00 o'clock

St. Cyprian's Episcopal Church Hall
(Walpole and Tremont Streets)

Refreshments

Entertainment

Sponsors:
Mrs. Maud Trotter Steward
Mrs. Josephine Taylor
Dr. R. A. Simmons

There will be no
admission charges

32

[Stoetzer]

14 Ghent Ave
Burlington. Ont.
Canada.
May 12th. 53.

Dear Dr. Du Bois,

I am one of the nearly eight thousand people who attended the Peace meeting at which you were to speak yesterday.

Please be assured there was an outpouring of indignation and sadness, with regard to the ~~appalling~~ treatment meted out to you and

25-31-55

You are truly many best hope

God Bless you!

With warm regard

Sincerely

(Mrs) Ivy Stoetzer

your wife at Malton airport on Friday..

I am ashamed and alarmed for Canada!

The ovation given at every mention of your name, and especially when your recording was played, I hope will be some small consolation to you ... it was inspiring and heart warming..

We saw through tears..

Through the hopeless fog and despair of the day, men like you and Dr. Endicott shine like beacon lights.

Long may you continue to light the way!

Elkin

March 24, 1952

Mr. Joseph Strick
68 West 11th Street
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Strick:

I am writing you at the suggestion of Mr. Hugh DeLacy in regard to the Strick Foundation.

You are no doubt familiar with the work of Dr. W. E. B. Dubois. Many of his friends and associates have long wanted to create a Dubois Foundation which will as its first task re-print all of the works of Dr. Dubois, since many of them are no longer available. We expect to form in the near future a non-profit corporation for this purpose.

Mr. DeLacy suggested that the Strick Foundation might be willing to make a contribution for such a worthy enterprise. I would appreciate an opportunity to discuss this with you in person at your earliest convenience.

Very truly yours,

Elkin

KE:sm

25-24-19

Jan. 3, 1952

Mr. Bernard Kesselman
Teachers Union
206 West 15 St.
New York 11, N. Y.

My dear Mr. Kesselman:

I wonder if you could not find in the enclosed speech which I made at Community Church, Boston, November 11, something that you can reprint in your supplement.

If you can, you are welcome to make any selection.

Very sincerely yours,

DB:lh
enc.

W.E.B. Du Bois

Letters

Teachers Union

LOCAL 555, UPW 206 WEST 15th STREET, NEW YORK 11, N. Y. WATKINS 4-5524

Established 1916

President: Abraham Lederman; Legislative Representative: Rose V. Russell; Treasurer: James Nack; Secretary: Lucille Spence

Vice-Presidents

Mildred Garvin, Elementary Schools; Clara Rieber, Junior High Schools; Eugene Jackson, High Schools; Irving Glucksman, Vocational High Schools; Vera Shlakman, Colleges; Adele Lithauer, Private Schools; Samuel Wallach, Organization; Samuel C. Greenfield, Vice-President-at-Large

ofn 5

January 28, 1952

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn, New York

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

Each year at our annual Educational Conference the Teachers Union presents an award for Distinguished Service in the Cause of Education for Peace and Freedom. I have the honor to inform you that you have been selected as this year's recipient of the award. The presentation will be made at the luncheon session of our Sixteenth Annual Conference on April 5th at the Hotel Commodore. I am enclosing a copy of last year's program to give you an idea of the nature of our conferences.

Among those who have received the award in past years have been Franz Boas, George Washington Carver, Harlow Shapley, and Albert Einstein.

To us, as teachers engaged in the daily task of developing the spirit of free inquiry in the children we teach, one of the most frightening aspects of the current hysteria is the widespread attempt to destroy freedom of ideas and expression. Your lifelong devotion to the cause of civil rights, and particularly your magnificent fight to win the right to speak for peace, have given renewed courage to teachers as well as to all others who strive for peace and freedom. Presenting this award to you is, then, simply some small measure of recognition and appreciation for your courage and contributions in the battle to preserve freedom in our schools and country, and to prevent the holocaust of a Third World War.

We look forward to seeing you on April 5th. We know that your message on the occasion of your acceptance of the award will represent a further contribution to the struggle for peace and freedom, will serve as a further inspiration to our members and guests, and will mean much for the success of our conference. We hope to hear from you soon that you can be with us on April 5, so that we can go ahead with the necessary arrangements with regard to printing, publicity, and other aspects of our program.

Sincerely yours,

Abraham Lederman

Abraham Lederman, President

AL:jb
65/dpowa
enc.

25-25-41

January 31, 1952

Mr. Abraham Lederman, President
Teachers Union
206 West 15 Street
New York 11, N. Y.

My dear Mr. Lederman:

I deeply appreciate your letter of January 28 and the award there announced.

I shall be glad to be present at the luncheon session April 5 at the Hotel Commodore. I imagine you will expect not more than fifteen minutes on such an occasion, but I shall be glad to hear from you concerning that.

Very truly yours,

DB:lh

W.E.B. Du Bois

Teachers Union

LOCAL 555, UPW — 206 WEST 15th STREET, NEW YORK 11, N. Y. — WATKINS 4-5524

Established 1916

President: Abraham Lederman; *Legislative Representative:* Rose V. Russell; *Treasurer:* James Nack; *Secretary:* Lucille Spence

Vice-Presidents

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March 21, 1952

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn, N. Y.

25-25-40

Dear Dr. DuBois:

The luncheon session of the Teachers Union Educational Conference on April 5th, at which you will receive our Annual Award, begins at 1:00 P.M. We hope that Mrs. DuBois will accompany you and that both of you can arrange to be with us at the pre-luncheon reception which will take place in Parlor F of the Hotel Commodore at 12:30 P.M. We would appreciate it if you would let us know on the enclosed card whether Mrs. DuBois will come, since we must make the necessary seating arrangements.

Since the afternoon session includes not only the presentation of the award and your acceptance, but also addresses by Mr. I. F. Stone and Dr. Robert Morss Lovett, we are asking you to limit yourself to fifteen minutes.

If you can manage it conveniently, we would appreciate a copy of your speech, or excerpts from it, several days before the Conference, for publicity purposes.

We are proud that you will be our award recipient. We look forward to seeing you on April 5th.

Sincerely yours,

Leona Abrams

Leona Abrams, Chairman
Educational Conference Committee

LA:ry
65/dpowa

[Teachers' Union]

"the times

"THE TIMES DEMAND A RENAISSANCE IN FREEDOM OF THOUGHT AN

demand a

FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION. A RENAISSANCE THAT WILL BE THE

renaissance

FORCE THAT THREATENS TO REVITALIZE THE SUPREME COURT

in freedom--"

FROM A MILLER O. DOUGLAS, N. Y. TIMES, JANUARY 13, 19

SIXTEENTH ANNUAL EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE
OF THE TEACHERS UNION • LOCAL 555 • UPW
HOTEL COMMODORE • LEXINGTON AVENUE AT 42nd STREET
SATURDAY • APRIL 5, 1952

16th ANNUAL EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE

For the sixteenth successive year the Teachers Union brings together at its Annual Educational Conference some two thousand teachers, parents, and leaders of labor and community organizations. They will meet to exchange ideas and to plan the next steps in the fight to restore a decent, democratic system of education for our children — a fight urgently needed in "times which demand a renaissance in freedom."

EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE COMMITTEE

Leona Abrams, Chairman

●

This Conference is the product of the cooperative efforts of many Union members. The following Teachers Union committees and their representatives were especially active in conference preparations:

Academic Freedom Committee ..... Cyril Graze

Arrangements Committee ..... Mona Finkelstein, Rose Riegger, Ella Ratner, Mildred Garvin

Educational Policies Committee ..... Harold G. King, Emma Schweppe

Educational Exhibits ..... Eugenie Mirelowitz, Bernard Kassoy

Harlem Committee ..... Bernard Kesselman

Organizing Committee ..... Samuel Wallach

Peace Committee ..... Helen Schmitt

CONFERENCE PROGRAM

FORUMS: 10:00 A.M.-12 M.

EXHIBIT: Educational Materials — The Teachers Union in Action

LUNCHEON: 1:00 P.M. — Grand Ballroom

Chairman

MR. ABRAHAM LEDERMAN
President, Teachers Union

The Teachers Union Award

to

DR. W. E. B. DU BOIS

for distinguished Service

in the Cause of Education

for Peace and Freedom

Presentation by:

MRS. ROSE RUSSELL
Legislative Representative, Teachers Union

Addresses by:

DR. ROBERT MORSS LOVETT
former Governor, Virgin Islands

MR. I. F. STONE
Author, Columnist

Forum I

BEHIND THE "ENEMIES OF EDUCATION"

Combatting Clerical and Big Business Controls

"Sometimes he dresses in the fancy uniforms of that super-patriotism of which truly patriotic groups have long since learned to beware. Sometimes this enemy drapes himself in the mantle of religious orthodoxy . . . This is the same enemy who . . . opposed bitterly and uncompromisingly every real improvement in American public education for three generations."

Dr. Harold Benjamin, Dean of Education,
University of Maryland

". . . public education today is in grave danger from the encroachments of sectarian, religious interests . . . (from) deliberate efforts of religious organizations to undermine the integrity of its instruction and its unique educational function in a democracy . . ."

Dr. V. T. Thayer, visiting Professor of Education,
University of Virginia

"The fear of literacy — a fear that no one in this country would dare to express or cite as a basis for opposing universal education for our children — has reappeared in the new guise of fear of non-conformity."

Mrs. Justine Wise Polier
Justice, Domestic Relations Court of New York City

Problems for Discussion

- Who are the real enemies of public education? How do they exert their influence?
- What is the purpose of their drive against the public schools?
- Under what guise do these enemies operate in New York City?
- How can we save free public education?

Speakers

MR. FRANCIS P. JENNINGS
President, Philadelphia Teachers Union,
Local 556, United Public Workers

MR. WILLIAM RODGERS
Vice-Chairman, Metropolitan Committee for Religious Unity

MR. ISADORE RUBIN
Editor, "Teacher News"

Chairman

MISS DOROTHY BLOCH
Teacher for fifteen years

Parlor A — Forum begins promptly at 10:00 A.M.

Forum II

EQUAL RIGHTS FOR MINORITIES— or Loss of Rights for All

"We want our children trained as intelligent human beings should be, and we will fight for all time against any proposal to educate black boys and girls simply as servants and underlings... They have a right to know, to think, to aspire."

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, 1906

"Children growing up in Harlem reflect the serious consequences of deprivation... (their) lives... echo the tension of their overworked, underpaid, hard-pressed parents... their neglect by the community... a cynical and prejudiced school attitude often sensed in Harlem that "children aren't going to learn anyway!"

Harlem Project Report 1949

Problems for Discussion

- How does second-class citizenship for minority groups affect the rights and education of all the people?
- What is the relation between the neglect of Negro and Puerto Rican children in New York City and attacks on minority groups throughout the country?
- Why have the recommendations made in the Harlem Project Report (1949) and the Report of the Mayor's Advisory Committee on Puerto Rican Affairs in New York City (1951) been ignored?
- In what ways would the employment of Negro teachers throughout the city have a desirable effect upon the education of all the children?

Speakers

MR. WILLIAM R. HOOD
Recording Sec'y, Local 600, United Automobile Workers, C.I.O.
Chairman, National Negro Labor Council

REV. HERMINIO PEREZ
First Spanish Presbyterian Church, New York City

MR. NORMAN LONDON
Teacher, P.S. 127, Queens
Author, "Bias and Prejudice in Text Books"

MRS. MILDRED GARVIN
Remedial Language Teacher; Vice-President, Teachers Union

Chairman

MRS. MILDRED FLACKS
Teacher in Bedford-Stuyvesant for 20 years
Vice-President, Bedford-Stuyvesant Neighborhood Council

Parlors B, C — Forum begins promptly at 10:00 a.m.

Forum III

CONFORMISTS, INFORMERS — or Free Teachers?

"Do you know the following people . . ."
"Did you ever recommend the reading of these books . . ."
"Have you discussed foreign policy during the past two years?"

Some of the questions asked of teachers by order of Superintendent Wm. Jansen, 1951-1952.

". . . the whole spirit of free American education will be subverted unless teachers are free to think for themselves. Loyalty, or lack of loyalty, will express itself in behaviour."

Dr. Finis E. Engelman
State Commissioner of Education for Connecticut, Jan., 1952

Problems for Discussion

- What is the purpose — what the effects — of the Feinberg Law?
- How has the "dragnet widened" in the New York City schools?
- Can teaching be free under *any* system of political tests?
- How can the tide be turned to bring about a "renaissance in freedom of thought and freedom of expression?"

Speakers

MR. OSMOND K. FRAENKEL
Member of the Board of Directors, American Civil Liberties Union
Vice-president, National Lawyers Guild

DR. RALPH GUNDLACH
Psychologist, former professor at the University of Washington

MR. CYRIL GRAZE
Chairman, Academic Freedom Committee, Teachers Union

Chairman

MRS. CELIA LEWIS ZITRON
Former Secretary, Teachers Union
Chairman, Academic Freedom Committee, Teachers Union, 1935-41

East Ballroom — Forum begins promptly at 10:00 a.m.

Forum IV

YOUTH

Trained Robots or Adventurous Thinkers?

"The continued threat of war requires a basic psychological reorientation for the American people as a whole . . . If the schools develop programs that contribute to the nation's needs in this time of crisis . . . then education can command the support it will deserve as an instrument of national policy."

"American Education and International Tensions"
National Education Association Report — June, 1949
signed by Dr. Wm. Jansen, Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower and others

"What happens under this (Feinberg) law is typical of what happens in a police state . . . Fear stalks the classroom. The teacher is no longer a stimulant to adventurous thinking; she becomes instead a pipeline for safe and sound information . . . A school system producing students trained as robots threatens to rob a generation of the versatility that has been perhaps our greatest distinction."

Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas
Dissent on the Feinberg Law, March 3, 1952

Problems for Discussion

- What happens to youth if schools and colleges are made an "instrument of national policy?"
- To what extent has the New York City school system already become such an "instrument?"
- How can we counteract the conditioning of young minds to violence, hatred, and "inevitable war" — not only in the schools, but in films, comics, radio and TV?
- What is the relation between military budgets and deteriorating schools?

Speakers

MR. LESTER COLE
Screen Writer, one of the Hollywood Ten

MRS. SYBIL HOLMES
President, Parent Teachers Ass'n, P.S. 41, Brooklyn, 1949-51

DR. CORLISS LAMONT
Educator, author of "The Independent Mind"

Chairman

MR. IRVING ADLER
Chairman, Mathematics Department, Textile High School
Chairman, Legislative Committee, Teachers Union

West Ballroom — Forum begins promptly at 10:00 a.m.

IT'S TIME TO REREAD

SEARCHLIGHT

by DAVID ALISON

An Exposé of the New York City Schools

Teachers Union Publications

Teacher News — A Weekly Newspaper

Keep Freedom in the Schools

Survey on Employment of Negro Teachers

Bias and Prejudice in Textbooks

What Kind of Schools for Your Child?

Teachers Fight for Freedom

Test of a Teacher

Academic Freedom Redefined

Pension Primer

The School Salary Crisis

Teachers Bulletin —
Published by National Teachers Division, UPW

The Teachers Union carries on a year-round program of discussion and action on the many issues that affect teachers, pupils, and the schools generally. The program is carried on through meetings, forums, conferences, petitions, preparation of briefs, appearances before official bodies, public campaigns and publications. The Union's activities during this past critical year have added new pages to the proud tradition established during the thirty-six years of its existence. We invite you to join the Teachers Union — to become an active participant in the fight for a decent, democratic system of public education, one in which teachers and students can function in an atmosphere free from fear and hysteria. Applications can be obtained at today's Conference or at the Union office.

ABRAHAM LEDERMAN,
President

TEACHERS UNION

Local 555, United Public Workers of America

206 WEST 15 STREET WA 4-5524

Award Given To Dr. Dubois

TEACHER'S UNION CONFERENCE at the Commodore Hotel last Saturday, was highlighted by the presentation of the 1952 Award to Dr. W. E. B. DuBois (left) from Mrs. Rose V. Russell, legislative representative and Abraham Lederman, president of the Teacher's Union. (Age photo by Lewis).

• THE NEW YORK AGE, Saturday, April 12, 1952

42-1c-21

George White's 'Scandal'

"I like to get paid like anybody else when I finish a job," George White, a floor finisher, told police in attempting to explain why he shot Leonard Morgan, 39, Sunday night in the latter's home at 835 Stebbins Ave., Bronx.

White was arrested a few hours later by police and arraigned in Bronx Felony Court. At Lincoln Hospital, doctors said that Morgan was in fair condition late Monday.

GOT A COLD
TAKE
666
for fast symptomatic RELIEF
at BUSCHS
Save $16.10

The YO

By

On Easter Sunday morn
Doyle, Barbara Sordna, Joan
to lead the parade on Fift
against new clothes, but wh
stuffed animal?

Velma Boston will tr
New Jersey on Easter. T
really gets around—She ju
here from North Caroli
week. Velma and broth
went to Radio City Mo
wish (and Martha
dream) is for a li

October 16, 1952

Teachers Union
206 West 15 Street
New York 11, N.Y.

Dear Sir:

I understand that you grant 25% discount on books purchased from you. If so, will you kindly send me the following list, with bill:

Bolahun: An African Adventure, by Werner Junge. G. P. Putnam's Sons 1952

Daughter of Confucius: A Personal History. By Wong Su-Ling and Earl Herbert Cressy. Farrar, Straus & Young 1952

History of Nigeria by Sir Alan Burns, published by George Allen and Unwin, Ltd. Great Britain

Land in Bloom by Safonof

The Peoples and Policies of South Africa by Leo Marquard. Oxford University Press.

The Choice Before South Africa, by E. S. Sachs. Philosophical Library

Chinese Communism and the Rise of Mao, by Benjamin I. Schwartz. Harvard University Press

State's Laws on Race and Color, compiled by Pauli Murray (Women's Division of Christian Service).

Very sincerely yours,

DB:lh

W.E.B. Du Bois

December 8, 1952

Teachers Union
206 West 15 St.
New York 11, N.Y.

Dear Sir:

Please send me, with bill, the following books:

Barbary Hoard by John Appleby (Coward-McCann)

Catch a Tiger by Owen Cameron (Simon & Schuster)

The Key to Nicholas Street by Stanley Ellin (Simon & Schuster)

The Long Green by Bart Spicer (Dodd, Mead)

The Daughter of Time by Josephine Tey (Macmillan)

Very sincerely yours,

DB:lh

W.E.B. Du Bois

December 11, 1952

Book-Buying Service
Teachers Union
206 West 15 St.
New York City

Dear Sir:

Please send me the following book with bill:

Makarenko: "Road to Life"

Very sincerely yours,

W.E.B. Du Bois
per Lillian Hyman, Secretary

Teachers Union

LOCAL 555, UPW — 206 WEST 15th STREET, NEW YORK 11, N. Y. — WATKINS 4-5524

Established 1916

President: Abraham Lederman; *Legislative Representative:* Rose V. Russell; *Treasurer:* James Nack; *Secretary:* Celia Lewis Zitron

Vice-Presidents

Mildred Garvin, *Elementary Schools;* Clara Rieber, *Junior High Schools;* Eugene Jackson, *High Schools;* Irving Glucksman, *Vocational High Schools;* Vera Shlakman, *Colleges;* Adele Lithauer, *Private Schools;* Samuel Wallach, *Organization;* Samuel C. Greenfield, *Vice-President-at-Large*

December 13, 1952

Dr. William E. B. DuBois
23 West 26th Street
New York City

Dear Dr. DuBois,

In celebration of Negro History Week the Harlem Committee of the Teachers Union is preparing its annual supplement to our weekly publication, Teacher News.

This year our central theme for the supplement will be Africa: the struggle for liberation and the contributions of the African people to world civilization.

Your leadership in spreading understanding and knowledge about Africa would make it most appropriate if we could publish a statement from you in the supplement. May we count on you for such a short statement on the significance of Africa in the world today and the importance of understnading its background.

Our supplement will go to press in the early part of January.

Thank you for your kind consideration.

Yours very truly,

Bernard R. Kesselman

Bernard R. Kesselman,
Harlem Committee

Teachers Union

LOCAL 555, UPW — 206 WEST 15th STREET, NEW YORK 11, N. Y. — WATKINS 4-5524

Established 1916

President: Abraham Lederman; Legislative Representative: Rose V. Russell; Treasurer: James Nack; Secretary: Lucille Spence

Vice-Presidents

Mildred Garvin, Elementary Schools; Morris Seltzer, Junior High Schools; Eugene Jackson, High Schools; Irving Glucksman, Vocational High Schools; Vera Shlakman, Colleges; Adele Lithauer, Private Schools; Samuel Wallach, Organization; Samuel C. Greenfield, Vice-President-at-Large

December 24, 1952

25-47.12

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn, N. Y.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I know you will find the enclosed copy of Teachers of the World very interesting, particularly the double page spread (pages 6 and 7) on conditions in French Africa, the double page spread on pages 12 and 13 on control of education by American big business, and the Teachers Union award to you at our Annual Educational Conference (page 3).

The publication appears also in French and, I am informed, some portions of it, at times and on an experimental basis, in Spanish and German. Russian and Chinese language journals frequently republish some of the articles.

Let me take this opportunity to wish you and Shirley a happy and bright New Year.

Most cordially yours,

Rose Russell

Rose V. Russell
Legislative Representative

RVR:rs
65/dpowa

[Thomas]

204 E. 18th St.
New York 3, N.Y.
Sept 20, 1952

25-47-5

Dear Dr. Du Bois,

I am visiting with Rachel for a few days, so taking this opportunity to write you — about something I do not like to tell you. Ethel Duncan died July 29th. Rachel and I nursed her through cancer from March on. Fortunately, as Ethel became weak and mostly bedfast (she was at home except for April and May here with Rachel) we found therapies that avoided pain without dope, so we count

the experience a spiritual one. This does not do too much to allay the grief of these present days, of course, yet we are thankful for the kind of experience it was, since it had to be.

Thus you understand why we have been completely out of touch with you.

I suppose you'll be seeing or speaking on the phone to Rachel sometime. She too sends her greetings to you and Mrs. Du Bois

Sincerely,
Margaret Thomas

2025 W Fieldler Avenue
Baltimore 16, Maryland
November 25, 1952

25-4375

Dear W. E. B. DuBois,

It was most kind of you to send me a copy of your latest book, "In Battle for Peace," which I read with intense interest.

As I read it, I was reminded of him who was unjustly accused and brought before

Pontius Pilate. He, too, was trying to help others. I am quite sure that he heard the prayers of all of your friends - asking for your acquittal. Yet, I must say - that I don't know - whether all my prayers reached heaven because of my anger towards Mr. Boggs!!?*

Thanks you again and again for the books.

Please give my kind regards to Mrs. DuBois.

With love,

Dorothy Thompson

J M Thompson Stanton, Minnesota.
Feb 8 - 1952

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
31 Grace court,
Brooklyn - N.Y.

Dear Sir. I enclose with this a typed paper which I have already sent to several individuals; having finally secured your address, I am sending one to you. I had previously sent it to Stringfellow Barr - now on the faculty of the University of Virginia and Mr. Gerald Bailey - a member of the British Quaker mission that visited the Soviet Union. Mr. C.C. Dancer - of the Foundation for World Govt. - Charlottesville Va. also has a copy as has Alvaro Del Vayo.

I hope that you will study this proposal in all earnestness and seriousness. I do not need to remind you how much unemployment there was among the negroes during the great depression, or tell you that a real peace would bring mass unemployment in this country. It really is no wonder that Vyshinsky laughed when Acheson brought forward his disarmament proposal. Any thoughtful person should realize that no government of this country could really sincerely consider disarming unless it had very large scale, carefully planned proposals ready as an alternate way of providing employment. Disarmament and the end of all war production would bring unemployment to many millions; a condition not to be cured by any small boondoggling projects. My proposal, however, would be big enough to meet the situation and I have seen no other one that would.

Now, when bitterness and tensions seem to hover over the world like an electric storm and sometimes one feels that wars might break out all over like pustules on a small-pox patient; now certainly no sane concrete plan for building good will among peoples should be lightly dismissed.

This treatment of Africa is something absolutely different from the old imperialist way. Formerly whites, when they went into Africa, have grabbed the best, most productive land and pushed the native

back into the hills and bush - or else used him a cheap labor. I suggest that they go into Africa with our best modern techniques, take desert or semi-desert land and develop it into rich productive land. That surely no one can object to on either moral or practical grounds.

And see what it could accomplish! In America, whites who hate the Negro and whites who like and respect him could co-operate in building a new homeland in Africa for the negro people. East and West Germany, - now so bitterly antagonistic - could work together as an unarmed Nation in developing new territory. Britain, now facing bankruptcy and despair, could end the expense of armaments and, in developing a new section of land, find a new era of hope and freedom.

The U.S.S.R. when she once realizes that we have practical plans for peace, will cease being so suspicious and earnestly co-operate in plans for relieving tensions and bringing general disarmament.

As a leader of your people I hope you will support this plan and encourage others to support it, realizing that it is proposed not at all in the spirit of a Rankin but is made in all goodwill and in the firm and earnest hope that it may be a major factor in bringing about a truly peaceful and co-operative world.

You at least will not be dismayed by the fact that the development of North Africa would necessitate a cost of practical socialism. People cannot be sent individually to develop a bare land. In any event it would be most unfair for early arrivals to have an advantage over late comers. The State could keep title to the land and make the first developments. Deep wells would have to be ~~bought in~~ drilled and wind-electric equipment brought in; docks + a few key roads built; seeds, fertilizer and agricultural machinery for experimental farms imported. From the first experimental farms cultivation would spread further and further, aided by careful planning of agricultural experts and taking especial care to avoid erosion - especially wind erosion. Individuals going there could pool their capital and start some industrial co-operatives. The United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization could give technical advice for the whole area.

According to some predictions a business crash and panic - with wide repercussions - is to be expected soon. Then - and perhaps only then - this proposal would be favorably considered. It is not possible to over-emphasize the importance of this idea.

(over)

Perhaps you will consult with Stringfellow Barr, whose writings have impressed me and many intellectuals in this country.

The Progressive Party has announced that they will screen places on the ballot for a possible Peace candidate. Lets make this candidate a winning candidate on a "Peace and reclamation" program. I believe it could be done.

Sincerely yours.
Mrs. J. M. Thompson
Stanton.
Minn.

Telephone is 964 J.4 Northfield
Minnesota.

[Thompson]

Stanton, Minnesota
March 3 - 52

Mr. W. E. B. DuBois:

Dear Sir:

I feel compelled to write and add a brief post-script to the letter and manuscript which I recently sent you - regarding the development of north africa.

According to a brief article in the last New Republic (March 3) a new method of de-salting ocean water so that it can be used for irrigation, has been discovered. This method uses no heat, no chemicals - but just electricity and can give practically unlimited quantities of fresh water at a cost of only 10¢ to 20¢ a thousand gallons.

25-43-34

My proposal, which would put great seas of ocean water away into the center of the north african desert, would thus make it possible to irrigate large areas - wherever the land was best - and land in this area can produce 2 or 3 crops a year. The rest of the land - full of the worst desert sand storms would probably produce one crop by dry land farming - or be used for grazing as America's South west is.

As for the needed electricity - to what better use could we put atomic power?

There must come a break in present tensions if world civilization is to survive. It looks to me that the Chinese may be avoiding a truce in Korea for fear - if that came - we would remove our airforce and navy and use them in support of Chiang in a landing on the South China coast.

May God give us courage to do something.

Sincerely yours

Mrs. J. M. Thompson

Stanton, Minnesota -
May 22 - 1952

[Thompson]

Dr. W. E. B Du Bois:
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn, N.Y.

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

I have been disappointed to hear no word from you regarding my proposal to reclaim the Sahara desert area - which I sent you some time ago. I quite well realize how difficult it would be to get any publicity for the idea in this country. Certainly our press and radio would pay no attention to a "peace" idea proposed by plain people like you and me. That is one reason why I sent a copy of my proposal to Mr. Gerald Bailey - member of the British Quaker mission to Moscow, hoping that he might bring out the idea in Britain where press suppression is not so great as here. However I do not even know Mr. Bailey's address. I wrote him through the intermediary of "The Nation".

25-43-14

Time is growing short and this idea must be given a chance. There is no chance for peace except by finding a constructive peace-time proposal on a vast scale - to take the place of the war production which is holding up our economy.

Would you please write Mr. Bailey and ask him to take the idea up with Nye Bevan? If Mr. Bevan put forth this idea it could no longer be hidden under a bushel. It would gain wide publicity and would be immediately taken up by Moscow and Eastern Germany. I feel certain that the German people would quickly accept the idea as a relief from the terrible spectre of Civil war which faces them. I just heard over the radio mention of possible Civil War in Italy too. The constructive proposal which I suggest would end this danger of civil war - and international war.

It is true that Mr. Bevan has expressed bitter dislike and distrust of the Soviet Union but my paper gave specific requirements for inspection to make certain that that the Soviets were not armed while we disarmed. Some one who distrusts the Soviet Union would be an excellent man to see that this is carried out.

As a socialist Mr. Bevan would be inclined to favor a plan for peaceful socialist construction to take the place of an armaments buildup as the chief support of their economy. I have not had an opportunity to read Mr. Bevan's new book - but according to book reviews it is intelligent and moderate. Surely he would like this proposal for peace "in place of fear."

Another man that I would like to have Mr. Bailey consult is Howard K. Smith - chief correspondent for C.B.S. in Britain. Mr. Smith has a keen intellect and would quickly see the value of this idea as a support to western economies - in place of war production. Mr. Smith is something of an expert in matters of publicity and would surely do everything possible to secure attention.

The need is urgent and surely action must be taken soon. Our "Peace + Construction" candidate would be William O. Douglas - I hope. Douglas has recognized the need of an Asian revolution and has said we must side with the people not with the Landlords. He is also for civil liberties and political freedom and against the dark pall of fear which hangs over this country. For his country I feel sure he would accept leadership in a campaign for peaceful construction with peace and good will among nations. We should as he suggests, propose the idea of the "power of righteousness" in place of the idea of the "righteousness of power."

Please, oh please do not let this matter pass without attention!

And please let me hear from you. It is very hard waiting and waiting, not knowing if my idea is getting anywhere.

Most sincerely yours

Mrs. J. M. Thompson

25-43-15

P.S. Another person I should like to have consulted on this matter is Raymond Robbins.

June 20, 1952

Mrs. J. M. Thompson
Stanton, Minnesota

Dear Mrs. Thompson:

I have been too busy to keep up with my correspondence during the last year.

The proposal to flood the Sahara is an old one which has been before the French government and other organizations since the latter part of the 19th century. It would, of course, be an excellent idea, and might transform the whole history of Africa.. But I see no way at present of inducing the French government or anyone else to take this matter up.

Very sincerely yours,

DB:lh

W.E.B. Du Bois

S-43-5

[Thompson]

Stanton, Minnesota
June 25 - 1952.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois:

Dear Sir: I cannot believe that you have read carefully all of my proposal regarding the reclamation of North africa or you would not dismiss it so casually.

I know, of course, that the flooding of north african desert areas has been suggested before - but modern conditions are quite different and technical knowledge of methods to be used in reclaiming desert lands ~~is~~ much more advanced. It has recently been demonstrated that electricity can be used to economically de-salt ocean water for irrigation purposes, so that we now know areas of the best land in central north africa could be irrigated if necessary.

The heart of my proposal concerns Germany. As I understand the present situation in Germany the mass of workers oppose the idea of rearmament and want no more war. At the same time they are overcrowded - almost desperate - and see no positive way out of their present difficulties. My proposal would give the German people new hope, new positive goals inasmuch as they would be freely assigned a large new area of North africa to develop and make fertile - on condition that they were totally unarmed. (Certainly neither Britain or America - or Russia would agree to Germany going into North Africa as an armed nation!) The German people, possessed of a new constructive hope + plans, would utterly refuse to furnish divisions for a western army. Since our military have repeatedly stated that we could not "defend" Europe without German divisions our whole plan for a European army would fall flat and Russia, not feeling herself threatened with immediate attack could start disarming

25-43-11

An article in the last "Nation" states that the ratification of the Bonn military pact would end the hope of peace, so we must act quickly to give the German people an incentive to resist re-arming.

Whatever the present French govt. would or would not do, new elections are coming up in the not distant future. The French people fear to see Germany rearmed. Surely you would not tell me that they would refuse to give up huge desert areas to be divided among west European countries for reclamation - in return for having both Germany and Russia disarm!

Under the impetus of this idea I believe that Nye Bevan could come to power in Britain and it is my hope that William O. Douglas might lead a third party in this country under the slogan of reclamation and disarmament.

This is after all not so wild a dream. Victor Hugo wrote long ago. "Mightier than an army with banners - is the power of an idea whose time has arrived.

Please, Please, give further careful study to my proposal. Also please consult Rr. Stringfellow Barr of the U. of Virginia. also Alvaro del Vayo.

Sincerely yours.

Mrs. J. M. Thompson

25-43-12

June 27, 1952

Mrs. J. M. Thompson
Stanton
Minnesota

Dear Mrs. Thompson:

I had forgotten about the German aspect of your proposal. I do not like it at all.

It is quite true that the Sahara could be rescued much more easily today than ever before, with our new technique.

It is also true that the larger part of the Sahara a thousand years ago was inhabited by civilized blacks, afterward driven out by war and desiccation.

If now the fertility could be restored, it ought to be settled by the black and brown peoples of North Africa, and not by Europeans.

Very sincerely yours,

DB:lh

W.E.B. Du Bois

25-43-10

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois. [Thompson] Stanton, Minnesota
July 1 - 1952

Dear Sir: I do not believe that you fully understand my plan for the development of North africa. I am glad that you concede that the productiveness and fertility of much of the area could be restored.

North Africa is a vast area, comparable in size to the entire area of the United States. Restoring it would be an extremely expensive task - only to be accomplished by cooperation among nations. We must return to Willkie's conception of "One world." There would be the canals to the sea to let the ocean into the inland seas; the "wadis" or river beds could no doubt be dammed in places to form fresh water lakes that could be used in summer for irrigation. Even now there is considerable rainfall in the area during the winter months but the water runs off from the hard untilled soil and is wasted. Quantities of tractors and farm machinery would be needed to loosen the soil so it would absorb water, fertilizers + buildings would be necessary. All this would entail vast expenditures; certainly it would be completely ~~unreal~~ unrealistic to expect America or European countries to go to all this expense and effort unless they were to receive some direct benefit themselves.

I would think that the area should be divided under the supervision and jurisdiction of the Security council of the U.N. Certain limited areas would be assigned to European countries for development but there would still be great areas left for the native black and brown people, which - with loans from the United Nations and technical advice from the United Nations F.A.O. they could develop for themselves. Land should be assigned so that all native peoples would have free access to the new inland seas and through the canals to the ocean.

25-43-16

Do you not see that this would be of immense value to the native black and brown peoples – even though they lose a portion of their land? Covering the great salt desert areas of the land with ocean water would end – or at least ameliorate, the terrible desert sand storms and hot winds. Any successful afforestation efforts would benefit them also and if the best hydro-electric locations are assigned to any of the white European countries they could be required to share the electricity.

I am not German and certainly never had any sympathy for the Nazis – but the German people are human beings too, and if they are willing to turn their efforts to peaceful construction they should be welcomed into a peaceful world. Our militarists and big business planners would have West Germany solve her unemployment problem by building armies and turning out armaments. I suggest that she solve her problem by building excavators, tractors, farm machinery, windmills for producing electricity, boats and dredges and well-digging equipment and all the things she would need for developing a new land area. If the German people once catch a vision of a future like this they will refuse to be re-militarized and thus save world peace.

My great concern is for world peace and for Co-operation among nations. I thought that was your great concern too! With such a plan I believe we could elect William O. Douglas President of the United States and thus end the present oppressive, witch-hunting era here.

TO solve present difficulties the people of the world need a new vision of the future – a definite, desirable goal to aim toward and this goal must be peaceful construction instead of world wide destruction as our present leaders plan. It is still time, as the Bible says: "Where there is no vision, the people perish".

Sincerely yours Mrs. J. M. Thompson.

25-43-17

August 4, 1952

Mrs. J. M. Thompson
Stanton
Minnesota

Dear Mrs. Thompson:

What you say has much truth, but first I cannot see any clear path to get this costly undertaking done, and I am still not willing to encourage more Europeans to enter Africa until the Africans get some small chance to stand on their own feet.

Very sincerely yours,

DB:lh

W.E.B. Du Bois

25-43-18

Box 476
Langston, Oklahoma
July 24, 1952

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 2, New York

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

My adviser who is Dr. B. B. Chapman has written me that you would be willing to write the foreword to my thesis The History of Langston, Oklahoma: 1890-1950. Hence I am sending my thesis to you, and, indeed, I shall appreciate your judgment very much. However, if it is impractical for you to write a foreword, then I would appreciate a statement concerning the thesis.

Since my thesis will be the subject of a public examination, my adviser and I feel that your foreword will be very helpful in our program. To me, it will mean a lot, because I plan to do post-graduate work in American History from 1865 to the Present.

Dr. Du Bois, during the past spring, I read your book Black Reconstruction with pleasure, and it is, in my estimation, one of the outstanding books dealing with the Civil War period. I thank you very much for your consideration of my thesis, and, if possible, you might send it to me express collect.

Truly yours,
Arthur L. Tolson
Arthur L. Tolson

25-27-3

Tolson

[Tolson], [1952]

The thesis of Arthur Lincoln Tolson on "History of Langston, Oklahoma, 1890-1950" is a careful study, done with care and wide research. When we have such a broad and ~~more~~ complete factual bases of history covering the facts of Negro life in America the real interpretation of the full significance of the impact of Africa on America can begin. Meantime too much cannot be expected of the pioneers in research. In this thesis for instance, amid the documents, dates and figures, one misses the human element - - the play of emotion, ambition and conflict; and particularly the bitter racial prejudices which the history of the Negro in Oklahoma has involved. But that revelation and interpretation must inevitably await greater maturity of judgment and wider knowledge of the multitudinous kinds of facts which elude counting and documentation. Meantime young scholars like Tolson are paving the necessary paths to such comprehensive history.

a5-27-4

Box 476
Langston, Oklahoma
September 8, 1952

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 2, New York

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

Indeed, I was very glad to get the foreword from you, and I like it very much. Please do let me apologize for answering you at such a late date for other matters have detained me. However, I do want you to know that I keep close in touch with your work through reading the National Guardian each week. My father whom you may know is Mr. Melvin B. Tolson, author of Rendezvous With America, and I have studied under Dr. Oliver C. Cox, author of Caste, Class and Race. Finally, Dr. Du Bois, I appreciate very much your writing the foreword to my thesis.

Very truly yours,

Arthur L. Tolson

Arthur L. Tolson

25-27-2

T O W N and V I L L A G E C O U N C I L

For P E A C E F U L A L T E R N A T I V E S

c/o Philip German
620 East 20th Street
New York City, New York

·25-46·26

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn, New York

Dear Dr. DuBois:

As you can see from the above, we are a group of neighbors in the Stuyvesant Town area who have worked together for the past two years in the cause of peace, and we would now like to call upon you as a great leader in the Peace Movement to help us in this work.

Together with all of the lower East side groups, we are planning for a large mass meeting during the month of February. At that meeting, we hope to move to action many more people in the community who, by then, will have had the opportunity of experiencing a Republican brand of "peace". We also intend to bring out the role of the Negro people as fighters for peace, particularly since that is around the time of Negro History Week.

We feel that your leadership and presence will bring our community out and inspire our neighbors to participate in the fight for Peace. Won't you therefore give us just a little of your very valuable time in this all-important cause?

I would greatly appreciate your prompt reply so that we may plan accordingly. Thank you.

Yours in Peace,

Philip German

Philip German, Chrm
T&V Council

12/2/52
PG:ab

December 5, 1952

Mr. Philip German
620 East 20 St.
New York City, N.Y.

Dear Mr. German:

I regret to say that during the month of February our time is almost completely taken by lectures in Boston, the middle west, and California.

I am sorry not to be able to serve you.

Very sincerely yours,

DB:lh

W.E.B. Du Bois

January 7, 1952

Mr. George A. Towns
594 University Pl., N.W.
Atlanta, Ga.

My dear Towns and all the Family:

We appreciate your kind letter of November 21.

The struggle took nearly a year of my life, but naturally we are happy and uplifted over the result.

My best love to your wife and Grace, and of course to you.

Sincerely,

DB:lh

W.E.B. Du Bois

[Towns]

594 UNIVERSITY PLACE, N. W.

ATLANTA. GEORGIA

December 7, 1952.

Dear Dr. Du Bois,

We have read and reread your book, "Struggle for Freedom", trying to find something that would pass for a decent explanation — to say nothing of reason — for the pure, unadulterated meanness that you and others were called upon to endure. I wrote to express my sympathy for you in your heroic stand, but I felt then, as I feel now, the inadequacy of my words, and all the more, because they could not be bolstered with cash which has its own impressive language.

I felt very much relieved when I received your book, because I felt that you did understand I was unable to render the help I desired to give.

25-25-4

594 UNIVERSITY PLACE, N. W.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA

My whole family join me in thanking you for sending us a copy of "Struggle for Freedom". I was glad that you did not number me among the "brothers" who gave you their cold shoulders. You were called upon "to walk a lonesome valley by yourself," and you had the stoutheartedness to stand up under pressure. Those who know you best were not surprised at your courage.

With love and good wishes from all of us to all of you, I am

Yours sincerely,

G. A. Towns

25-25-5

December 11, 1952

Mr. George A. Towns
594 University Place N.W.
Atlanta, Ga.

My dear Towns:

Thank you so much for your kind letter of December 7th, and accept greetings from me and Shirley.

I appreciate your sympathy, which we needed much more than money, and it was an interesting and decisive victory. Greet Mrs. Towns and your eldest daughter. I have not heard of her lately, and wondering what she is up to just now.

You will be glad to know that the first edition of 10,000 copies of my book is entirely exhausted, and the second edition will be on hand very soon.

We are going to California next month to lecture on Peace, and will take in Chicago and Detroit on the way.

We seem to be headed straight for a Third World War, but there is still hope.

Yours with love and good wishes to yourself and family,

DB:lh

W.E.B. Du Bois

25-25-3

Anniversary Thoughts

1902 1952

GEORGE AND NELLIE TOWNS

The good fight that we fought for fifty years,
Has left no scars on body or on mind,
Or other bitter memories behind,
But joys fulfilled that far outnumber tears.
Departing youth took with it all the fears
That hamper health with happiness combined;
The precious friendships that our hearts enshrined
Time cannot change, as life still more endears.

Right onward down our chosen way we go,
Unhurried, moving calmly in content,
We walk together till we hear the call,
The frost upon our heads becoming snow;
And mindful of all blessings Heaven sent,
As evening's peaceful, quiet shadows fall.

PHONE KEYSTONE 2006

"SQUARE DEALING" — OUR MOTTO

W. F. TURNER
REAL ESTATE BROKER
SPECIALIST IN HOMES, SALES AND RENTALS
2603 WELTON STREET
DENVER, COLO.

September 29th, 1952.

Dr. W.E.B.DuBOis
#3I Grace Court,
Brooklyn 2, N.Y.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

The Story of My 83rd Birthday that you sent me received with much gratitude and thanks to you for thinking of me in sending it. may I assure that I shall take very much pleasure in reading the book, because I know that it will be interesting indeed.

For one I do think that you have lived a very usefull life and that you have rendered a great service to our race and country. God has blessed and allowed you to see some of the fruits of your labor. Dont give up your efforts for peace. The world needs peace and not strife. I feel that you are one to help bring it about. I have not forgot the very fine meeting that we held for you here in Denver at the New Hope Baptist Church in honor of you and for you and your cause. May you live long with the satisfaction that you have done your very best that you could for your race and country. With best wishes for you and Mrs. Du Bois,

I remain your friend,

W. F. Turner

W.F.Turner.

[U.S.S.R.]

The Ambassador
of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
and Madame Panyushkin
request the pleasure of the company of
Dr. and Mrs. W. E. B. Dubois
at Cocktail party
on Monday, June 9, 1952
at 5 p.m. o'clock
~~at the Embassy~~
~~at~~ 680 Park Ave. New York, N.Y.

~~R.s.v.p.~~

45-37-33

[U.S.S.R., Embassy]

Sept. 17, 1952

Second Secretary Makaroff
Soviet Embassy
Washington, D.C.

My dear Mr. Makaroff:

I am sending you herewith a copy of my last book.

I want very much that this book should be known and read in Russia. Anything you can do to help in this matter will be appreciated.

Mrs. Du Bois and I join in best regards.

Very sincerely yours,

DB:lh

W.E.B. Du Bois

[U.S.S.R - Embassy]

EMBASSY OF THE
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS
WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

Mr. W.E.B. Du Bois
23 West 26th St.,
New York 10, N.Y.

September 23, 1952

Dear Sir:

85-37-34

We acknowledge with thanks the receipt of your letter of September 17, 1952 and a copy of your last book.

At the first opportunity your book will be forwarded to the USSR Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries.

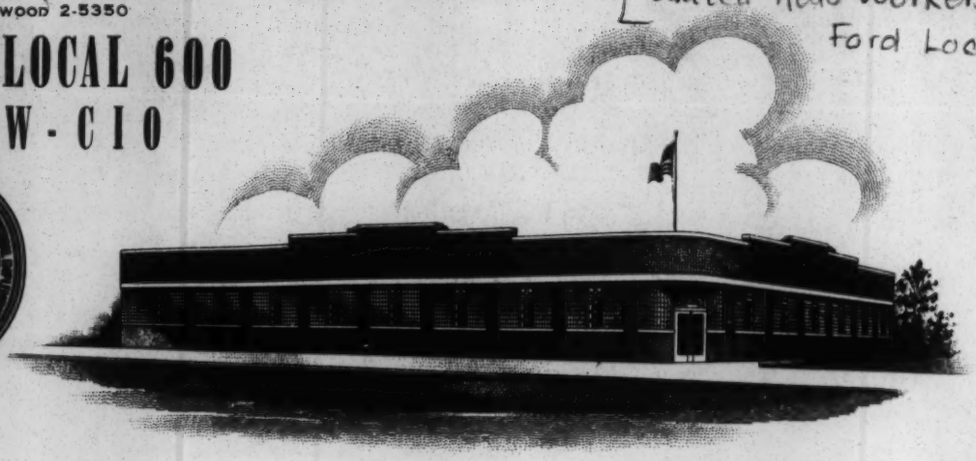
Sincerely yours,

G. Olifirenko,
Second Secretary

PHONE: VINEWOOD 2-5350

FORD LOCAL 600
UAW-CIO

[United Auto Workers - Ford Local 600]



CARL STELLATO
PRESIDENT

PAT RICE
VICE-PRESIDENT

WILLIAM R. HOOD
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W. G. GRANT
FINANCIAL SECRETARY

ANDY DEWAR
TRUSTEE

CLARENCE SAUNDERS
TRUSTEE

GEORGE LAMARQUE
TRUSTEE

JOE RIVERS
SERGEANT-AT-ARMS

JOHN SANCHEZ
GUIDE

10550 DIX AVENUE — DEARBORN, MICHIGAN

December 2, 1952

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn, New York

Dear Sir:

25-30-30

The Fair Practices Department of Ford Local #600, UAW-CIO, is sponsoring a banquet during Negro History Week. We are looking forward to this being an annual affair of the department, therefore we are eager and anxious to see it get started on the right level and tone.

Its purpose will be to each year in the future honor the person or persons that we in Local #600 feel has made a contribution in the preceding year or years to the pages of Negro history. It may be presumptious and brash on our part to feel that we can say who has made such a contribution, but in Local #600, we have a reputation for being both presumptious and brash so there is no point in our not living up to our reputation.

Our first banquet is scheduled for Friday, February 13, 1953, in the India Room of the Detroit-Leland Hotel in downtown Detroit.

We in Local #600 have a very high regard for the contributions that you have made in the struggle for Negro Liberation throughout the world. Enclosed you will find a copy of the report that the General Council of Local #600, which is the highest legislative and policy making body of our Union, adopted prior to your going on trail along with the Peace Information Center. We feel that this report which was adopted with only two dissenting votes out of two hundred and eight members of the council says in no uncertain terms just how we feel about Dr. DuBois.

We are suggesting the following for your consideration hoping that you will accept our offer to be our guest on the date above.

1. An honorarium of two hundred dollars ($200.00).

2. Travel expenses paid round-trip to Detroit from New York, New York.

3. Travel expenses paid round-trip to Detroit from New York, New York, for your wife.

4. Payment of hotel accomodations and meals for Friday, February 13, 1952, at the Gotham Hotel.

5. We would like to place on display and for sale any or all of your written works that are now being published and sold. Proceeds to go to yourself.

6. We would like for you to speak on the question of "Negro History and the Fight For Freedom of the Negro People". We feel that this is a rather broad subject and that you should feel free to develop it in the manner you feel best. This is merely a suggestion that we offer for your consideration.

Enclosed is a return addressed envelope; we would like for you to give this matter your earliest possible consideration. In answering this letter we would appreciate any changes in the above that you do not agree with. Further, we would like to have you check the transportation cost and notify us when this would have to be forwarded to you. We will assume responsibility for hotel accomodations on this end.

25-30-31

Looking forward to your early attention to this matter, I am

Fraternally,

James Watts
FEPC Director
FORD LOCAL #600, UAW-CIO

JW:nj
Liu-72:cio
Enclosure (1)

[United Auto Workers-
Ford Local 600]

Dec. 6, 1952

Dear Mr. Watts

We have your letter of December 2, and accept your kind invitation. However we have one request: will you if any way possible, hold the dinner on February 12 or 11 or even the 10th. The reason for this request is that we must speak in Los Angeles the 14th. If the weather permits we can make this schedule. But this is a close connection and would tire us if made. If connection should not be possible, we would disappoint a group who are making the California trip possible. I know that change of dates at this season will be difficult if not impossible: but please do your best, and if no change can be made, please work out for us the best schedule to Los Angeles possible, leaving leaway for weather and other accidents

It is also possible that the date on the 13th will necessitate a trip to Chicago earlier in the month from New York and return to Detroit. Therefor it will be more equitable to accept your financial arrangents instead of those outlined in my letter to you: viz., an honorarium of $200; round trip air travel New York to Detroit and return; for both me and Mrs. Du Bois; hotel accomodations for both for one day.

We appreciate your interest and good words.

Very sincerely,

P.S. I will write later as to books and forwarding of travel cost.

25-30-33

SALUTE TO SOUTH AFRICA

Sunday, November 30, 1952 3 P.M.

At Rockland Palace

Sponsored by the United Citizens' Committee for Solidarity With

South African Resistance

53 West 125th Street New York 27, N. Y.

The entire Harlem Community - churches, civic, fraternal, professional, labor and other organizations - and all friends of African Freedom and American Democracy are invited to join in a SALUTE TO SOUTH AFRICA on Sunday, November 30, 1952.

Africa today is breaking the chains of colonial and white supremacy domination. In all sections of the contintent alien overlordship is being challenged. The African peoples' struggle for freedom is directly linked with the struggle of black Americans for full democratic rights. Those who profit from the exploitation and oppression of darker peoples strive to keep them all in subjection everywhere.

The most vicious and blatant form of racist oppression is today being practiced in the Union of South Africa under the Malan government. In a desperate movement to save themselves from complete fascist enslavement, the non-white peoples of South Africa, led by the African National Congress representing nearly nine million Africans, have jointly undertaken a Campaign of Defiance of Unjust Laws.

Since the start of the Campaign on June 26, 1952, approximately six thousand African and other non-white men and women have deliberately violated the various laws which degrade and enslave them - and have been sent to jail. Despite the wholesale arrest of the peoples' leaders and increasing government persecution, the Campaign is continuing and spreading.

In the current United Nations General Assembly the racist program of the Malan Government is under attack as a threat to world peace. From all over Africa, from Asia and the Middle East, and from democratic-spirited organizations in Europe have come expressions of support for the South African peoples' heroic struggle.

AMERICA, TOO--AND ESPECIALLY BLACK AMERICA--MUST RAISE ITS VOICE.

It is for this purpose that individual citizens and representatives of several organizations have agreed to jointly sponsor a great mass rally on November 30 to be called a SALUTE TO SOUTH AFRICA. The object of the rally will be to place on record the fact that we fully endorse and support the Campaign of Defiance of Unjust Laws in South Africa and all other struggles of the peoples of Africa for democratic rights and self-government.

The sponsors of the SALUTE TO SOUTH AFRICA propose that the proceeds of the rally be used to give direct assistance to the South African peoples' struggle and to further the work of rallying the American people in support of the Africans' fight for freedom.

We invite your participation in the work of the Committee and your support for the November 30 rally.

* * * * * *

For additional information contact Miss Edith Roberts, 53 West 125th St. LE 4-8456

United Committee
of Jewish Societies and Landsmanshaft Federations

225 WEST 34th STREET • SUITE 1008 • NEW YORK 1, N. Y. • TELEPHONE: BRYANT 9-9733

January 31, 1952

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
23 West 26th St.
New York, N.Y.

25-46-1

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

We have the honor to extend a cordial invitation to you to address the Conference against renazification and negotiations by some Jewish leaders with the Neo-nazi Adenauer government in Germany, which will take place, on Thursday, February 7, 1952, 7 P.M. at the Hotel Diplomat, 108 West 43 St. N.Y.C.

Your outstanding and courageous leadership in behalf of justice and peace, has been the beacon of light and encouragement to the thousands and tens of thousands of members of our Organization who have lost millions of their kin in the nazi concentration camps, gas-chambers and crematories of Treblinka, Dachau Maidanek etc.

We are very much disturbed by the fact that many of those nazis who are responsible for the murder of millions of Jews and other Nationalities are again in power and in the leadership of the Bonn government and , which creates the greatest danger for world peace and security.

The Conference of February 7th is of the greatest significance to voice the opininon of hundreds of delegates from many organizations against this danger.

We consider it a great privilage to have you address this Conference and we are sure that your message will add a great deal of clarity and prestige to the deliberations of the Conference.

Awaiting your favorable reply,

Respectfully Yours,

United Committee of Jewish Societies & L.F.

Rabbi Abraham J. Bick
Simon Federman — Co-Chairmen

Abraham Jenofsky, Executive Director

AFFILIATED ORGANIZATIONS: American Federation For Polish Jews, Union of American Jews of Ukrainian Descent, Inc., American Jewish Committee of Byelorussian Descent, American Council For Warsaw Jews, Riga-Dvinsk Relief Society, Progressive Committee Workmen's Circle, De Velt Association, Inc., Bronx Cultural Center, and others.

UNITED ELECTRICAL, RADIO & MACHINE WORKERS OF AMERICA
UE LOCAL 768
1036 [redacted] WEST THIRD STREET
DAYTON [redacted] OHIO
MICHIGAN 5261

October 21, 1952

65-37-32

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
c/o Progressive Party
~~25 West 46 Street~~ returned - wrong address
New York, N. Y.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

On behalf of our Strike Committee and our membership, we wish to thank you and Mrs. DuBois for participating in our victory celebration while you were in Dayton ten days ago. We appreciated very much the opportunity it gave us to meet you both.

We had sent you an invitation in advance to the Hotel Hollenden in Cleveland, which was returned to us in this morning's mail. I am sorry that you did not receive word from us in advance of the luncheon, because we had wanted to inform you not only of the issues in the strike, but also of the character of our Union membership.

We hope we will have another opportunity soon to meet you and Mrs. DuBois again, and hope it will not be too long before you are again in Dayton.

Cordially yours,

Preston Mack

Preston Mack
President

PM h
dpowa

[United Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers of Amer.]

UE LEGISLATIVE and POLITICAL ACTION BULLETIN

UNITED ELECTRICAL, RADIO AND MACHINE WORKERS OF AMERICA (UE)

International Office
11 East 51 St., New York 22, N. Y.

Washington Office
1000 Eleventh St., N. W., Washington 1, D. C.

No. 10 - December 5, 1952

WALTER-McCARRAN IMMIGRATION ACT - A NEW ATTACK ON FOREIGN-BORN AND TRADE UNIONS

The Walter-McCarran Immigration Act passed over President Truman's veto on June 27, 1952, goes into effect Christmas eve December 24, 1952. While pulling together all Federal laws on Naturalization, Immigration and Deportation, this law actually gravely undermines the rights of all foreign born residents in the United States regardless of whether or not they are citizens, sets up racist and reactionary immigration limitations, and creates a powerful weapon of intimidation against the labor movement and the people generally.

The Walter-McCarran Act is opposed by broad groups of labor, church, civil liberties and nationality organizations. Of it, the New York Times has said:

> "The (Walter) McCarran anti-immigration bill is full of hatreds, fears and prejudices that have no proper place in American legislation."

This Act has been called by President Truman, "repressive and inhumane"; by the Catholic Archbishop of Boston, the Most Reverend Richard J. Cushing as "Lamentable... cannot be defended without recourse to the discredited and un-Christian tenet of racism."; by President Goldstein of the American Jewish Congress, "viciously racist and discriminatory"; and by the American Committee For The Protection of the Foreign Born a law stripping "the non-citizen of all rights and relegating the naturalized citizen to a political pawn, whose citizenship could be recognized or taken away at the whim and fancy of petty governmental officials."

This Legislative Bulletin aims to furnish all UE Locals and leaders with the facts needed to fight this anti-foreign born, anti-labor legislation by:

1. Providing maximum protection, information and guidance to all UE foreign born workers and their families.
2. Mobilizing support in the UE, in the rest of the labor movement, and in our communities for the repeal of the Walter-McCarran Act.

Enclosed with this Legislative Bulletin are the following:

1. Summary analysis of the provisions of the Walter-McCarran Act.
2. Brief description of the legislative history of the Act.
3. A list of the Senators and Congressmen who voted to uphold President Truman's veto of this Act.
4. A list of major organizations opposed to the Walter-McCarran Act.
5. Typical statements of individuals and organizations opposing the Walter-McCarran Act.

ACTION TO BE TAKEN:

1. In each UE Local, the Officers and Executive Board should assume responsibility for making sure that UE members are serviced by the Union insofar as the Walter-McCarran Act is concerned. Either a Special Foreign Born Committee should be set up, or the Legislative-Public Affairs Committee should handle this matter. The UE Local Committee should become fully acquainted with all of the attached information on the Walter-McCarran Act and should be prepared to answer general questions and give guidance to all UE members and their families.

2. Arrange with a sympathetic and cooperative lawyer to be fully informed on the Walter-McCarran Law and available on a reasonable basis for legal assistance and advice when necessary.

3. Inform all UE members of the dangers of the Walter-McCarran Act (a national leaflet is being prepared for this purpose) and inform them of the advisory services available to the Local Union.

4. Establish a definite time and place for UE members affected by this Law to come to the Union for advice and assistance.

5. Arrange contacts with foreign born leaders in the UE and in the communities, advising them of the UE services that are available and asking their assistance.

6. Take steps to mobilize the broadest support amongst our membership and in the community in specific cases to protect the foreign born from the Walter-McCarran Act and to mobilize for its full repeal, demanding that Congressmen and Senators support this fight.

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*
* NOTICE: The mailing of this Legislative Bulletin is limited *
* in many Locals by the fact that the International Union has *
* not yet received the names and addresses of all members of *
* the Local's Legislative Committee. Since more Legislative *
* Bulletins are coming, check at once to see that this infor- *
* mation has been furnished the International Union. *
*
* *

RN:lmp
dpo

[United Electrical, ''''']

SOME SELECTED STATEMENTS OF ORGANIZATIONS AND INDIVIDUALS

OPPOSING THE WALTER-McCARRAN IMMIGRATION ACT

President Truman - Veto Message, June 25, 1952

"Indeed, the bill, taking all its provisions together, would be a step backward not a step forward...."

* * * *

"This most desirable provision [ending purely racial bars to naturalization] comes before me embedded in a mass of legislation which would perpetuate injustices of long standing against many other nations of the world...and intensify the repressive and inhumane aspects of our immigration procedures....

"The bill would continue practically without change the national origins quota system....Such a concept is utterly unworthy of our traditions and our ideals. It violates the great political doctrine of the Declaration of Independence that 'all men are created equal.' It denies the humanitarian creed inscribed beneath the Statue of Liberty proclaiming to all nations, 'Give me your tired, your poor, your huddled masses yearning to breathe free.'"

* * * *

"The bill would make it even more difficult to enter our country.... Admission to our citizenship would be made more difficult; expulsion from our citizenship would be made easier. Certain rights of native born, first generation Americans would be limited....

"Some of the new grounds of deportation which the bill would provide are unnecessarily severe. Defects and mistakes in admission would serve to deport at any time because of the bill's elimination, retroactively as well as prospectively, of the present humane provision barring deportations on such grounds 5 years after entry....

"I am asked to approve the reenactment of highly objectionable provisions now contained in the Internal Security Act of 1950—a measure passed over my veto shortly after the invasion of South Korea. Some of these provisions would empower the Attorney General to deport any alien who has engaged or has had a purpose to engage in activities 'prejudicial to the public interest' or 'subversive to the national security.' No standards or definitions are provided to guide discretion in the exercise of powers so sweeping. To punish undefined 'activities' departs from traditional American insistence on established standards of guilt. To punish an undefined 'purpose' is thought control.

"These provisions are worse than the infamous Alien Act of 1798.... Such powers are inconsistent with our democratic ideals.

"Native-born American citizens who are dual nationals would be subjected to loss of citizenship on grounds not applicable to other native-born American citizens. This distinction is a slap at millions of Americans whose fathers were of alien birth...."

* * * *

Senator John Kennedy (D. Mass.) - October 2, 1952

"This bill is un-American and discriminatory."

U. S. Representative to United Nations, former Senator Henry Cabot Lodge (R. Mass.) - October 2, 1952

"No concept has fastened into our immigration laws such a vicious and odious fallacy that the peoples of Southern Europe are somehow inferior to their neighbors."

The Most Reverend Richard J. Cushing
Catholic Archbishop of Boston - October 2, 1952

"The Walter-McCarran Law is 'lamentable because it openly and avowedly was designed to virtually exclude people from Southern and Eastern Europe...and cannot be defended without recourse to the discredited and un-Christian tenet of racism."

Governor Theodore R. McKeldin, Jr. (R. Md.) - October 2, 1952

"The unnecessarily restrictive immigration law opening the way to harsh treatment of aliens, goes much farther than necessary for the protection of the national interest. It has all but wiped out our humane ideal of America as a haven for the oppressed. This is a defeat in our long struggle for democracy."

(Governor McKeldin nominated General Eisenhower at the Republican National Convention in Chicago)

Reverend James E. Boren, Minneapolis, Minn., for Minnesota Council of Churches

The McCarran-Walter Law "makes for injustice which may have an adverse effect on our foreign policies as well as our domestic policies."

Reverend Francis J. Curtin, Director of the St. Paul Archdiocesan Resettlement Committee

"The displaced persons' program in this area has been set back by the new measure."

Rabbi Gunther Plaut of the Minnesota Jewish Council

The Walter-McCarran Act "incorporates into law the horrible myths of race supremacy and race superiority."

Dr. Israel Goldstein, President, American Jewish Congress

"Those who were responsible for the enactment of this viciously racist and discriminatory law [Walter-McCarran Act] were fully mindful of the law's intentions, and they cannot now hope to avoid accountability by open and public repudiation of their earlier stand."

John Cashmore, Brooklyn Borough President - October 8, 1952

"Walter-McCarran Law 'could entirely wreck the structure...of our basic civil liberties' and will undoubtedly undermine and probably destroy our international position as a spokesman for democratic principles.

"I propose a complete revision of our immigration laws and a refutation of the Nazi doctrine that immigrants from the so-called non-Nordic countries are inferior to others.

The Walter-McCarran Act "Establishes many forms of racial discrimination against Negroes and Orientals and denies essential rights to aliens and to naturalized American citizens." It is "Hateful and un-American and should be repealed."

Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society (HIAS) - November 6, 1952

The Society termed the national origins quota system of the Walter-McCarran Law as "Anachronistic, fallacious and vicious and cannot be defended except upon the fully discredited theory of racism.... It flies in the face of the fundamental principle that an individual is to be judged only upon his own personal merit and not upon the color of his skin or the place of his birth.

The McCarran-Walter Act discrimination "between native-born citizens and naturalized citizens creates a second-class citizenship contrary to every principle of equality before the law. A law such as the Walter-McCarran Act could not be amended and must be repealed."

Vannevar Bush, World War II Director of the Office of Scientific Research and Development; President, Carnegie Institute - October 29, 1952

Mr. Bush pleaded that the Immigration Law be relaxed to permit the entry of top rank scientists either as delegates to Conferences or as immigrants.

Italian-American Labor Council Inc.

"We are, in all candor, distressed and disturbed by the ominous rise in recent years of a wave of intolerance and discrimination which has found its expression in the McCarran [Walter] Act with its unfair and wholly biased immigration quotas which insult and tend to degrade huge sections of our population."

Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists

A group of eminent U. S. scientists in October, 1952 issue of the Bulletin of Atomic Scientists asserted that the McCarran-Walter Act is isolating U. S. science from vital European ideas and knowledge. It is also, they claim, antagonizing Europe's intellectuals and giving propaganda ammunition to Europe's Communists.

Harold C. Urey, Nobel Prize Winner

> "The difficulties in securing visas for foreign scientists... threaten to make all satisfactory contact between American and European scientists impossible in the near future."

Dr. Edward A. Shills, Professor of Social Science at the University of Chicago and Consultant to the Air Force's Ultra-Secret Rand Corp.

> "A very large number of distinguished European scientists, almost all of them anti-Communist and deeply devoted to the freedom in which scientific truth is sought and discovered have been frustrated in their efforts to come to the United States to share their knowledge with their American colleagues. [sometimes] Their application for visas have been finally granted but only after delays so long that the scientific meetings to which they were invited had taken place."

Harry N. Rosenfield, Federal Displaced Persons Commissioner

> The Walter-McCarran Law is "America's Neurenburg Law."
>
> He opposed any attempt "To draw the iron curtain tighter by making it easier to keep people out and to deport people who are already here."

Senator Herman Welker (R. Idaho) - May 19, 1952

> The McCarran Bill apparently would permit the deportation of an alien merely for "Running [through] a stop sign...or some very trivial misdemeanor."

American Committee For the Protection of the Foreign Born - June 5, 1952

> "The McCarran-Walter Bill would strip the non-citizen of all rights and relegate the naturalized citizen to a political pawn, whose citizenship could be recognized or taken away at the whim and fancy of petty governmental officials.
>
> "Are paraded to the American public as legislation which codifies all existing immigration laws and removes racial provision therein, the legislation would not only maintain racist characteristics but extend them.

"The McCarran-Walter Bill scorn the Constitutional guarantees accorded the foreign born within this country and moreover, would turn governmental agencies abroad into witch-hunting instruments concerned with the screening of past, present or future thoughts of visa applicants."

Washington Post, Editorial entitled "Exclusion Bill" - June 16, 1952

"Despite the superficial tidying up done in conference, the McCarran-Walter Bill codifying and revising the country's immigration naturalization statutes remains a profoundly disappointing and dangerous measure....It retains and intensifies the underlying exclusionist philosophy which characterized the Immigration Act of 1924. Moreover it authorizes harsh and summary proceedings in the treatment of aliens--proceedings altogether inconsistent with American institutions. In general the Bill is no better, and in some respects it is worse than existing law. We urge the President to veto it.

"As we see it there are three major defects in the McCarran-Walter Bill. First of all it transforms naturalization into an uncertain and inferior class of citizenship....Second, the bill would in some instances harshly limit the discretion of the Attorney General to temper justice and with mercy in dealing with aliens and in other instances would put into his hands--or into the hands of counsels and immigration officers arbitrary power to exclude or deport aliens, with inadequate opportunities for appeal to the courts....Finally, the bill is animated by xenophobia. It treats immigration as an evil and a liability rather than as an asset and a source of strength."

Editorial from the Michigan Catholic Opposing Walter-McCarran Bill

"In recent years Pope Pius has stressed the idea that all of us are children of our Heavenly Father. He has pointed out the Universality of our Church, the Universality of its charity and its concern for all mankind. To set an example, the Pope's charitable organizations have helped Catholics, Protestants, Jews, Moslems and Pagans, regardless of their race, nationality and the color of their skin."

Americans For Democratic Action (ADA) - June 19, 1952

The Walter-McCarran Bill "raises new barriers to immigration, legalizes discrimination against certain national and racial groups, imposes second-class citizenship on naturalized persons by depriving them of their legal and procedural protection afforded other citizens."

New York Times, Editorial entitled "A Wise Veto" - June 26, 1952

"The McCarran anti-immigration Bill, full of hatreds, fears and prejudices that have no proper place in American legislation, richly deserves the veto that President Truman courageously has given it....It is, in short, racist, restrictionist and reactionary."

Article in Journal Herald, Dayton, Ohio - Tuesday, October 7, 1952

"McCarran Act is Called Unfair by Catholic, Rabbi and Dean."

"A Roman-Catholic Churchman, a Rabbi and a university Dean today attacked the McCarran-Walter Immigration Act at a hearing before a Presidential Commission. Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver and Monsignor Frederick B. Mohan, both of Cleveland, asserted the Act was unfair to Central and Southern Europeans seeking refuge in the United States....Rabbi Silver said the Act's concept of national origin is all wrong. It is based on the superiority of the Nordic race, the same doctrine used by the Nazis. Monsignor Mohan said he'll favor junking the national origin's rule in the Act and letting in more Central and Southern Europeans. Dean Carl Wittke of Western Reserve University's Graduate School said the national origin's rule was absurd."

Mutual Security Director Averell Harriman

The Walter-McCarran Law represents a "'Reckless and isolationis' attitude inconsistent with our democratic ideals and a positive hinderance in our efforts to give moral leadership to the freer world."

The Reverend Walter W. Van Kirk for the National Council of Churches of Christ

"The law placed in the Statute Books in the last session of Congress is an afront to the conscience of the American people."

The Reverend Robert E. Van Duesen, Washington Secretary of the National Lutheran Council

"The McCarran-Walter Act went further than any previous law in listing grounds for exclusion, deportation and denaturalization."

Louis L. Jaffee, Chairman of the Immigration Committee of the American Bar Association

"Procedurally the McCarran-Walter Act 'bristles with hostility to aliens....it is a bachanalia of meaness.'"

American Veterans Committee
Order Sons of Italy in America
National Association for the Advancement of Colored People
Czechoslovak National Council
Polish Legion of American Veterans, U.S.A.
Chinese-American Citizens National Association
Lithuanian American Congress
United Service for New Americans
Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society
National Community Relations Advisory Council — In a joint letter to Washington Post, Washington, D.C., Apr.10,1952

"It creates new, unnecessary barriers to immigration, broadens the grounds for deportation, and harshly restricts the present authority of the Attorney General to suspend deportation in serious hardship cases.

"Beyond that, the bill proposes to reenact our present, essentially racist immigration law. That law, enacted in 1924, when the Ku Klux Klan was at its height, was specifically designed to cut down Catholic and Jewish immigration from southern and eastern Europe.

"While continuing these discriminatory features of the present law, the McCarran-Walter bill also hits at the immigration of Negroes from the West Indies, and at Orientals, who, though they would be allowed insignificant quotas, would be singled out for especially discriminatory and degrading treatment.

"The bill...makes racial ancestry a decisive factor in determining admissibility."

Philip Murray, late President of CIO - October 30, 1952

"We believe that the naturalized citizen should have the same rights and be treated the same way as native-born citizens. We adamantly oppose the conception that naturalized citizens are second-class citizens and that their rights are less than those of native-born citizens."

Nathan Cowan, CIO Legislative Director - June 16, 1952

"An administration hostile to labor could easily use these vastly expanded powers to punish or intimidate labor union members or labor union leaders of foreign birth even though they are naturalized citizens. It is a fact that much more limited powers under the present law have been used for that purpose.

"The power to denaturalize for new technical grounds and to deport for reasons which need only exist in the mind of the Attorney General or one of his many assistants could, in the wrong hands, also be used as a club against sponsors of progressive legislation."

Senator Pastore (D. Rhode Island) - May 14, 1952

"The proposed legislation...is based upon the premise that immigration is a liability rather than an asset to the United States.

"...Senate bill 2550 is built up in an atmosphere and spirit of hostility and rancor. It seems to be a spite piece of legislation more than anything else.

"I resent such a proposed law as this. If I seem to feel strongly on this subject, there is a reason for it. So long as I have breath in my body, and a voice, I shall rise to resist it."

Adolph J. Sabath, late Democratic Congressman from Illinois - May 9, 1952

"...the bill reverses the humane policy that we have followed and is basically un-American."

Senator Blair Moody (D. Mich.) - May 15, 1952

"This bill would endanger the very principles of justice and democracy which have made this country great."

Senator Hubert Humphrey (D. Minn.) - May 15, 1952

"I say to my fellow Americans it is about time we repudiated this fascistic nonsense, this false philosophy. The blood theory does not belong in this country. This kind of discrimination is foreign to everything for which America stands....it is inexcusable for the Congress of the United States to legislate it and make it a public law."

Senator Estes Kefauver (D. Tenn.) - May 16, 1952

"I do not know of any bill which would do more to inspire bigotry."

Rep. Emanuel Celler (D. N.Y.) - April 23, 1952

"If you are going to define to me what is 'American,' and you define it properly, national origins as embodied in the immigration fabric is unAmerican.

"So we do continue racial discrimination when it comes to the denizens and the natives of those colonial possessions (Pacific Islands and colonial possesion in the Caribbean area, like Jamaica, Trinidad and Guadeloupe). I believe it (Jamaican exclusion) was done deliberately to discriminate."

Rep. Hugh J. Addonizio (D. N.J.) - April 23, 1952

"...it represents a repudiation of some of the most basic and time-tried principles underlying the American idea.

"The underlying assumption of the legislation seems to be that every would-be immigrant is a suspicious character who is to be admitted, if at all, by sufferance and who is to remain subject at all times to instant apprehension and deportation."

Rep. Peter Rodino (D. N.J.)

"I think it is time to call the principle (quotas based on national origin) for what it is—an attempt to set out a theory of racial superiority."

Rep. Louis B. Heller (D. N.Y.) - April 23, 1952

"Surely no one who has read it can deny that the bill proposes... to write into basic legislation the most discriminatory and restrictive immigration policy this country has ever known.

"I am opposed to this bill because I am convinced that it not only contains unduly restrictive immigration and naturalization policies, but also because it contains major threats to our civil liberties, our foreign policy and our way of life.

"It would grant to immigration officials unprecedented powers for search, seizure, and deportation of aliens in this country. To me, these are police-state methods."

Executive Director Arthur Greenleigh, United Service for New Americans

"It would, in effect, limit almost all future immigration to the U. S. to migrants of—and I quote from the bills—'high education, technical training, specialized experience or exceptional ability' —and to close relatives of American citizens. It would bar migrants who are either skilled or unskilled laborers unless it can be clearly demonstrated that the labor market situation requires their admittance."

Donald Montgomery, UAW-CIO Washington Representative, speaking for Walter Reuther - October 28, 1952

"We...reject as un-American the present codification of our immigration and naturalization laws known as Public Law 414."

Senator William Benton (D. Conn.) - May 14, 1952

"They [provisions of Walter-McCarran bills] would erect an iron curtain around the United States—an iron curtain of arbitrary standards which would mark us for the rest of the world as a nation which declines to practice the principles which we preach."

Senate Minority Report on Walter-McCarran Bill - March 13, 1952
Signed by Senators Kefauver (D. Tenn.), Magnuson (D. Wash.), Kilgore (D. W.Va.), Langer (R. N.Dakota)

"Instead of strengthening our national security and demonstrating to the world through our immigration laws that we believe in the democracy which we preach, the proposed measure would exclude many aliens who would be staunch defenders of our American way of life, would invoke a racially discriminatory 'ancestry' test for the issuance of quota visas, would violate sound principles of administrative procedure,...and finally would attempt to protect this country from subversives and other undesirable persons by techniques which themselves are closely akin to totalitarianism."

Senator Herbert H. Lehman (D. N.Y.)

"The bi-partisanship of reaction has produced the McCarran-Walter Immigration Law and the Taft-Hartley Labor Law."

He attacked "The inequities and iniquities" of the McCarran-Walter Law's penalties against naturalized citizens and said "I think it is intolerable that naturalized citizens should be subjected to a different sort of laws and penalties than native-born citizens" and pointed out that the law "makes an alien subject to deportation for acts which when committed...were not grounds for either exclusion or deportation."

"It's an anti-immigration, anti-alien bill....It frames into law unAmerican concepts of second-class citizenship, drawing deeper the distinction between native-born and naturalized citizens and transforming the grant of citizenship into a temporary license."

"...the McCarran bill perpetuates and extends every discriminatory and fraudulent device in the present law for cutting down on immigration...."

Dwight D. Eisenhower - Speech at Bridgeport, Conn., October 20, 1952

"We must have decency and fairness among all our citizens. We must repeal, for example, the unfair provisions of the McCarran [Walter] Act."

Excerpts from Resolution No. 21 - Immigration Policy
adopted at CIO CONVENTION, December 1, 1952

"...During the last two years the immigration and naturalization laws have been extensively amended by Congress. Unfortunately, the revisions passed over President Truman's veto, constitute, as a whole, an even less liberal immigration policy than the prior laws. In addition they make second class citizens of all naturalized citizens and deny to aliens resident in this country the fair protection of our laws."

* * * *

"The Constitution contemplates that once immigrants are naturalized and admitted to the rights and duties of American citizenship, they shall stand on the same footing as natural born citizens, save only as regards eligibility for the Presidency. But the McCarran-Walter Act makes second class citizens out of all naturalized citizens by subjecting them to denaturalization on various grounds such as contempt of Congress.

"The new legislation also greatly expands the grounds for deportation for aliens who are residents here but have not yet become naturalized. Many of these new grounds for deportation are, contrary to every principle of justice, made retroactive so that persons can now be deported for conduct which was perfectly legal when undertaken."

* * * *

"This restrictive immigration policy and this virulently anti-foreign legislation comes at a peculiarly inapposite time...."

* * * *

"NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED:

"1. The CIO urges that the McCarran-Walter Act be repealed and replaced by a new policy on immigration and naturalization which will be consistent with 20th century conditions and ideals...."

dpcwa
12/5/52

[United Electrical, ' ' ' ' ,]

LIST OF SOME OF THE ORGANIZATIONS OPPOSING WALTER-McCARRAN ACT

(Opposition indicated either by Official Organizational Statements, or Statements of Official Leaders of the Organizations)

L A B O R

United Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers of America (UE)
Congress of Industrial Organizations
American Federation of Labor
United Automobile Workers of America (CIO)
International Association of Machinists (AFL)
Negro Labor Committee
United Hat, Cap and Millinery International Union (AFL)
International Handbag, Luggage, Belt & Novelty Workers Union (AFL)
International Ladies Garment Workers Union (AFL)
Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union of America (CIO)
International Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union
International Union of Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers
Jewish Labor Council
Italian-American Labor Council Inc.

C H U R C H

National Council of Churches of Christ
National Catholic Welfare Conference
Minnesota Council of Churches
St. Paul Archdiocesan Resettlement Committee
National Catholic Welfare Association
Massachusetts Congregational Conference
National Lutheran Council
Universalist Church of America
Union of American Hebrew Congregations
Cleveland Baptist Association
Metropolitan Church Federation of Greater St. Louis
The Synagogue Council of America
Indiana Council of Churches
Union of American Hebrew Congregations
Lutheran Resettlement Service
Protestant Council of the City of New York (Bklyn. Div.)

V E T E R A N

Jewish War Veterans
American Veterans Committee
National Community Relations Advisory Council of the Polish Legion of American Veterans of U. S. A.
The American Hellenic Veterans Association

N A T I O N A L I T Y G R O U P S

Minnesota Jewish Council
American Jewish Committee
Mizrochi Women's Organization of America
Hebrew Sheltering and Immigration Aid Society (H.I.A.S.)
Anti-Defamation League of B'nai Brith
National Council of Jewish Women

Order of the Sons of Italy in America
American Jewish Congress
Italo-American Immigration Commission
Czechoslovak National Council
National Council of Jewish Women
Puerto Rican Spanish Organizations
Chinese American Citizens National Association
Hungarian American Clubs
American Hungarian Federation
Lithuanian American Council
Ukranian American Congress
Lithuanian Information Center
Polish Immigration Committee
American Fund for Czechoslovak Refugees Inc.
American National Committee to Aid Homeless Armenians
United Lithuanian Relief Fund of America

EDUCATIONAL, PROFESSIONAL & CULTURAL

American Bar Association
International Social Service Inc.
Association of Immigration and Nationality Lawyers
American Association for the Advancement of Science
American Council of Learned Societies
National Science Foundation
American Civil Liberties Union
National Community Relations Advisory Council
National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (N.A.A.C.P.)
The Common Council for American Unity
Young Women's Christian Association (Y.W.C.A.)
American Academy of Arts and Sciences

MISCELLANEOUS

American Committee For the Protection of the Foreign Born
Americans For Democratic Action
New York Post
New York Times
United Service for New Americans
Society of Friends
Order of Ahepa, Peter L. Bell, Supreme President
Cosmopolitan Club, Denver, Colorado
Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company
American Labor Party
Liberal Party
United States Committee for the Care of European Children, Inc.

[United Electrical ...]

CONGRESSMEN AND SENATORS WHO OPPOSED WALTER-McCARRAN IMMIGRATION BILL PASSAGE IN 82nd CONGRESS

The following Congressmen and Senators voted to uphold President Truman's veto of the Walter-McCarran Immigration Bill. This veto was overridden in the House of Representatives on June 26th by a vote of 278 to 113 and in the Senate on the following day by a vote of 56 to 27.

HOUSE

DEMOCRATS

Victor L. Anfuso (N.Y.)
William A. Barrett (Pa.)
John A. Blatnik (Minn.)
Richard Bolling (Mo.)
Vera Buchanan (Pa.)
Charles A. Buckley (N.Y.)
Clarence Cannon (Mo.)
Emanuel Celler (N.Y.)
Earl Chudoff (Pa.)
Gary L. Clemente (N.Y.)
Robert Crosser (Ohio)
William L. Dawson (Ill.)
James J. Delaney (N.Y.)
Winfield K. Denton (Ind.)
John D. Dingell (Mich.)
Isidore Dollinger (N.Y.)
Harold D. Donahue (Mass.)
James G. Donovan (N.Y.)
Clyde Doyle (Calif.)
Herman P. Eberharter (Pa.)
Clair Engle (Calif.)
Michael A. Feighan (Ohio)
Sidney A. Fine (N.Y.)
Daniel J. Flood (Pa.)
John E. Fogarty (R.I.)
Aime J. Forand (R.I.)
Foster Furcolo (Mass.)
Edward A. Garmatz (Md.)
Thomas S. Gordon (Ill.)
William T. Granahan (Pa.)
William J. Green, Jr. (Pa.)
Edward J. Hart (N.J.)
Franck R. Havenner (Calif.)
Wayne L. Hays (Ohio)
James J. Heffernan (N.Y.)
Louis B. Heller (N.Y.)
Chet Holifield (Calif.)
Charles R. Howell (N.J.)
Leonard Irving (Mo.)
Henry M. Jackson (Wash.)
Frank M. Karsten (Mo.)
Augustine B. Kelley (Pa.)
Edna F. Kelly (N.Y.
John F. Kennedy (Mass.)
Eugene J. Keogh (N.Y.)
John H. Kerr (N.C.)
Cecil R. King (Calif.)
Michael J. Kirwan (Ohio)
Arthur G. Klein (N.Y.)
John C. Kluczynski (Ill.)
Thomas J. Lane (Mass.)
John Lesinski, Jr. (Mich)
Eugene J. McCarthy (Minn)
John W. McCormack (Mass.)
Chris. C. McGrath (N.Y.)
John A. McGuire (Conn.)
Clinton D. McKinnon (Calif)
T. M. Machrowicz (Mich.)
Peter F. Mack, Jr. (Ill.)
Ray J. Madden (Ind.)
Clare Magee (Mo.)
George P. Miller (Calif.)
Hugh B. Mitchell (Wash.)
Thomas E. Morgan (Pa.)
James H. Morrison (La.)
Morgan M. Moulder (Mo.)
Abraham J. Multer (N.Y.)
James D. Murphy (N.Y.)
Thomas J. O'Brien (Ill.)
George D. O'Brien (Mich.)
Leo W. O'Brien (N.Y.)
Harry P. O'Neill (Pa.)
Donald L. O'Toole (N.Y.)
Philip J. Philbin (Mass.)
Melvin Price (Ill.)
Louis C. Rabaut (Mich.)
George M. Rhodes (Pa.)
A. A. Ribicoff (Conn.)
Peter W. Rodino, Jr. (N.J.)
Byron G. Rogers (Colo.)
John J. Rooney (N.Y.)
Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr. (N.Y.)
John F. Shelley (Calif.)
Alfred D. Sieminski (N.J.)
Brent Spence (Ky.)
Harley O. Staggers (W. Va.)
Roy W. Wier (Minn.)
Sidney R. Yates (Ill.)
Samuel W. Yorty (Calif.)
Clement J. Zablocki (Wisc.)

REPUBLICANS

Wm. H. Ayres (Ohio)
Claude I. Bakewell (Mo.)
Gordon Canfield (N.J.)
Clifford P. Case (N.J.)
James G. Fulton (Pa.)
Edwin A. Hall (N.Y.)
T. Millet Hand (N.J.)
Christian A. Herter (Mass.)
John W. Heselton (Mass.)
Jacob K. Javits (N.Y.)
Robert W. Kean (N.J.)
Kenneth B. Keating (N.Y.)
Charles J. Kersten (Wisc.)
Albert P. Morano (Conn.)
Frank C. Osmers, Jr. (N.J.)
Harold C. Ostertag (N.Y.)
James T. Patterson (Conn.)
Edmund P. Radwan (N.Y.)
Robert Tripp Ross (N.Y.)
Antoni N. Sadlak (Conn.)
Hugh D. Scott, Jr. (Pa.)
Horace Seely-Brown, Jr. (Conn.
Dean P. Taylor (N.Y.)

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Paired in support of Veto:
Elizabeth Kee (D. W. Va.)
Hugh J. Addonizio (D. N.J.)
Wayne N. Aspinall (D. Colo)

SENATE

DEMOCRATS

William Benton (Conn.)
Paul H. Douglas (Ill.)
Guy M. Gillette (Iowa)
Theodore Francis Green (R.Is.)
Thomas C. Hennings, Jr. (Mo.)
Lister Hill (Alabama)
Hubert H. Humphrey (Minn.)
Lester C. Hunt (Wyoming)
Harley M. Kilgore (W. Va.)
Herbert H. Lehman (N.Y.)
Warren G. Magnuson (Wash.)
Blair Moody (Mich.)
James E. Murray (Mont.)
Matthew M. Neely (W. Va.)
Joseph C. O'Mahoney (Wyoming)
John O. Pastore (R. Is.)
John J. Sparkman (Alabama)
Thomas R. Underwood (Ky.)

REPUBLICANS

George D. Aiken (Vt.)
James H. Duff (Pa.)
Robt. C. Hendrickson (N.J.)
Irving Ives (N.Y.)
Wayne Morse (Oregon)
Leverett Saltonstall (Mass.)
Fred A. Seaton (Neb.)
H. Alexander Smith (N.J.)

35-40-45

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Not voting but announced as Paired in support of Veto:

Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr. (Mass.)

Not voting or Paired but announced as supporting the Veto:

Charles W. Tobey (R. New Hampshire)
Dennis Chavez (D. New Mexico)
Estes Kefauver (D. Tenn.)

[United Elect., Radio, & Mach. Workers of Amer.]

SUMMARY — LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

WALTER-McCARRAN IMMIGRATION AND NATIONALITY ACT OF 1952

Public Law 414 - 66 Statute 163

The Walter-McCarran Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952 is a joint product of Congressman Francis Walter (D. Pa.) and Senator Pat McCarran (D. Nev.), of the House and Senate Judiciary Committees, and of course, of the House and Senate. The Bill was originally passed in the House under the sponsorship of Congressman Walters, the ranking Democrat on the Judiciary Committee. The House Judiciary Committee Chairman Emanuel Celler (D. N.Y.) strongly opposed the Walter Bill in his own Committee and introduced his own alternative Bill. It is important to recognize that the correct designation of the Act is Walter-McCarran Act and not the McCarran Act to avoid confusion with the McCarran Subversive Activities Control Act of 1950.

1947, 1948, 1949	In 1947 the Senate adopted Resolution 137 authorizing study of Immigration and Naturalization Laws. This "study" continued through 1947, 1948 and 1949.
1950	Senate Sub-Committee issued Senate Report 1515, a comprehensive and detailed report on the Immigration and Naturalization system.
April 20, 1950 & January 29, 1951	(S 3455) and its revision bill (S 716) introduced by Senator Pat McCarran (D. Nev.).
February 5, 1951	(HR 2379) companion bill to McCarran's (S 716) introduced by Congressman Francis Walter (D. Pa.).
March 6-21 & April 9, 1951	Joint hearings before the Sub-Committees of the Senate and House Judiciary Committees on (S 716, HR 2379 and HR 2186 [introduced Feb. 22, 1951 by Congressman Celler D. N.Y.]).
August 27, 1951	(S 2055) a revision of (S 716) and (HR 2379) introduced by Senator McCarran (D. Nev.).
October 9, 1951	(HR 5678) a substitute for (HR 2379) was introduced by Congressman Francis Walter (D. Pa.) referred to Judiciary Committee.
January 29, 1952	(S 2550) introduced by Senator Pat McCarran (D. Nev.) and placed on the Senate calendar. (Senate Report 1137, Part I) (S 2550 revised S 2055 and was a companion bill to Walter's HR 5678).
February 14, 1952	(HR 5678) reported from House Committee without Amendment (House Report 1365).
March 12, 1952	(S 2842) liberal substitute bill introduced by Senators Humphrey, Lehman and 12 other Senators.
March 13, 1952	Minority report opposing McCarran Bill filed by Senators Kefauver, Kilgore, Langer and Magnuson (S Report 1137, Part II).

Apr. 23, 24, 25, 1952	(HR 5678) reported out of House Rules Committee and made a special order of business with 3 hours general debate and 5 minutes on each amendment permitted. (HR 5678) debated, amended, passed the House. A motion to re-commit was defeated on a non-roll call division vote with 62 to 195. Passed on a non-roll call division vote 206 to 68.
May 7-22, 1952	(S 2550) debated, amended and passed in the Senate on a voice vote.
June 9-10, 1952	Report of Joint Senate-House Conference Committee reported to House and passed on a non-roll call division vote 203 to 53, after a motion to re-commit was defeated on a voice vote.
June 11, 1952	Joint Senate-House Conference Report submitted to Senate and passed on a voice vote.
June 25, 1952	President Truman vetoed the Bill (House Document 520).
June 26, 1952	House overrides the veto by a vote of 278 to 113.
June 27, 1952	Senate overrides the veto by a vote of 57 to 26.

55-43-43

[United Electrical, Radio, & Machine Workers of Amer.]

SUMMARY ANALYSIS OF WALTER-McCARRAN

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION ACT OF 1952

The following analysis must be considered a very summary and preliminary description of the provisions of the Walter-McCarran Immigration and Naturalization Act of 1952. This Act revises and combines all past Naturalization, Immigration and Deportation Laws. It is 302 pages long. A brief and initial summary cannot hope to catch all the implications of this legislation. Furthermore, much of its meaning will rest upon the interpretation yet to be made by the Courts and by the Executive branch of the Government. An important part of the Act depends for full application upon the final determination of the repressive, "subversive" listings of the McCarran Subversive Activities Control Act of 1950.

The Walter-McCarran Act includes repressive and discriminatory insertions on practically every page and as the Hebrew Immigration Aid Society (HIAS) has just well stated in its important Brief on this law, such a measure "cannot be amended and must be repealed."

The following analysis does not follow the arrangement of the Act itself, although the citation of the sections of the law concerned are indicated.

WHAT THE WALTER-McCARRAN ACT MEANS TO YOU:

IF YOU ARE AN ALIEN RESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES:

Deportation — There is a general extension of the existing grounds for deportation. In addition, political grounds for deportation are spelled out, which in effect, authorize the deportation of any alien the government claims to have engaged in so-called "left wing" political activity or to hold so-called "left wing" political views. The definition of what is "left wing" or "subversive" is extremely broad and vague and includes in addition to membership or affiliation with the Communist Party, membership or affiliation with any groups who will be required to register under the sweeping thought control terms of the McCarran Subversive Activities Control Act of 1950.

As President Truman's veto message stated:

> "Some of these provisions would empower the Attorney General to deport any alien who was engaged or has had a purpose to engage in activities 'prejudicial to the public interest' or 'subversive to the National security.'
>
> "No standards or definitions are provided to guide discretion in the exercise of powers so sweeping. To punish undefined 'activities' departs from the traditional American insistence on established standards of guilt. To punish an undefined 'purpose' is thought control."

More specifically, deportation [8 U.S.C. 241] is provided for any alien who:

1. Is a member or affiliate of any organization required to register under the 1950 McCarran Law. — [(a) (6) (E)].

2. Supports or holds membership in an organization that advocates: — [(a) (6)].

   a) Opposition to organized Government. — [(a) (6) (B)].
   b) Economic Governmental doctrines of World Communism. — [(a) (6) (D)].
   c) Overthrow of U.S. Government by force and violence. — [(a) (6) (F)].

3. Members of the Communist Party or of any totalitarian group. — [(a) (6) (C)].

4. Writing, publishing or circulating proscribed doctrines of force and violence or membership in organizations that do so. — [(a) (6) (G)].

5. "Is engaged or at any time after entry has engaged or at any time after entry has had a purpose to engage" in activities prejudicial to U.S. welfare and security. — [(a) (7)].

Further, the Attorney General can deport any one if he decides that the alien "has been or may hereafter be convicted of any violation or conspiracy to violate" the statutes dealing with interference with foreign relations, neutrality or foreign commerce of the United States, espionage, the manufacture of munitions in war time, etc. — [(a) (17)].

In effect the Attorney General can deport any alien he so desires on the vaguest grounds of political and thought control discrimination.

Bail and Concentration Camp Provisions - [8 U.S.C. 242] — An alien against whom deportation proceedings are pending can be held without bail and without any effective appeal to a court for this denial. Furthermore, the law provides that for six months after the decision, the person to be deported can be detained and thereafter shall be "subjected to supervision under regulations prescribed by the Attorney General." These provisions mean that both before and after decisions, aliens whose deportations are in process, can be held for an indefinite period in prison or in concentration camps.

Technically the law does provide for bail and court review, but these provisions are in effect revoked by the following:

a) Granting of bail initially depends upon "the discretion of the Attorney General."

b) Even after bail has been granted the Attorney General "in his discretion" can revoke such bail.

c) Court review on the bail question is limited only to "a conclusive showing in habeas corpus proceedings, that the Attorney General is not proceeding with such reasonable dispatch as may be warranted by the particular facts and circumstances." This provision, instead of providing review, actually prevents review of the discretionary denial of bail by the Attorney General.

Becoming a Naturalized Citizen — In general, except for political associations and views, the new law does not change the terms of eligibility for aliens to become naturalized citizens. Actually, there is an improvement, in that the filing of a declaration of intention to become a citizen of the United States (commonly known as first paper) is no longer required. [Section 334 (f)]. This means that the two-year period between the filing of the declaration of intention, and a petition for naturalization, is no longer required. All applicants for citizenship will apply immediately for a petition for naturalization, once they have fulfilled five years' residence in the United States and the other requirements.

The political restrictions on naturalization are essentially the same as those already described as grounds for deportation [Section 313]. Obviously, an alien who is in danger of deportation cannot expect to be naturalized. So all the deportation provisions apply with even greater strictness with regard to naturalization.

There are apparently contradictory provisions in the naturalization section which limit the refusal of naturalization to aliens who belong to organizations listed under the McCarran Act, <u>at the time they were registered</u> [Sec.313(a)] and on the other hand to applications for naturalization "who at any time within a period of ten years immediately preceding the filing of a petition for naturalization...is or has been found to be within any of the" classes enumerated as grounds for refusal of naturalization [Section 313 (c)]. These grounds include not only the McCarran list organizations but all of the other political restrictions. While the McCarran Subversive Activities Control Act of 1950 has not been fully applied and its list of proscribed organizations not completed, the fact is that membership or affiliation with any of the organizations listed by the Attorney General as "subversive" are being used now as grounds to deny naturalization applications.

<u>Registration Requirements</u> - [Sections 261-266] — Under the Walter-McCarran Law and the Alien Registration Act of 1940, all non-citizens, 14 years and over, must register and be fingerprinted. Each alien resident, 18 years and older, must carry at all times on his person, his certificate of alien registration which will be issued to him. Failure to comply can result in a $100 fine or 30 days in prison.

During January of each year all non-citizens must furnish the Attorney General with their current address and at any other time, within 10 days of changing address, they must give the Attorney General, in writing, the new address [Section 265]. Failure to register and be fingerprinted is punished by

a fine of $1,000 and/or 6 months in prison, any non-citizen who fails to notify the Attorney General of a current change of address can be fined $200 and/or jail for 30 days [Section 266], and finally any non-citizen who fails to give written notice of change of address, can be taken into custody and deported [Sec. 266 (b)].

Notice Especially - Of Immediate Importance —

1) After December 24, all non-citizens in the United States must have on their person at all times an Alien Registration Receipt Card, which is proof of the fact that the non-citizen has been registered and fingerprinted in accordance with law.

If the non-citizen has lost his Alien Registration Receipt Card, he should apply at the local office of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, advising them that he has lost his card and wishes a new Card. At this time, there is a charge of $1.00 for replacing an Alien Registration Receipt Card that has been lost. After December 24th, the charge for replacing an Alien Registration Receipt Card that has been lost will be five dollars ($5.00).

2) After December 24, any non-citizen who moves must notify the Attorney General of a change of address within ten (10) days of such change of address. Special forms for this purpose are available at all local post offices.

3) During the month of January 1953, all non-citizens must notify the Attorney General of their current address on special forms which will be available at all post offices.

Failure to comply with any one of the above new provisions of the Walter-McCarran Law can result in jail sentences ranging from three to six months, fines, and possible deportation.

IF YOU ARE A FOREIGN-BORN, NATURALIZED CITIZEN: [Section 340]

In the most dangerous new provisions of the Walter-McCarran Law, the way is opened wide for the Government to denaturalize citizens. This section of the law applies to all naturalized citizens who have been granted citizenship at any time in the United States.

Grounds for Revocation of Naturalization — The main opening for denaturalization is on the ground of "concealment of a material fact or by willful misrepresentation" [Sec. 340 (a)]. Under this provision the potentiality exists for the Attorney General to assert, very much at his discretion, that a naturalized

citizen actually was a vaguely defined radical, left-winger or "subversive" when he was naturalized and that this involves the "concealment of a material fact or willful misrepresentation," which constitute grounds for revocation of citizenship.

In addition the following grounds for revocation of citizenship are provided:

a) Refusal to testify before a Congressional committee, within 10 years of the grant of citizenship, concerning subversive activities for which the naturalized citizen was convicted of contempt. [Section 340 (a)].

b) For persons naturalized after December 24, 1952, joining or affiliating within five years after naturalization, an organization that was proscribed (i.e. listed under the McCarran Act or the Attorney General, as subversive) at the time of naturalization. It is assumed that such a membership shows that the individual concerned was not really attached to the Constitution.

c) In addition, grounds for deportation are setting up foreign residence in any foreign country within five years of the grant of citizenship, or conviction for actual fraudulent unlawful procurement of citizenship.

This section of the Walter-McCarran Act puts naturalized citizens into a definite status of second-class citizens, as if they were "on parole." It opens the way for taking citizenship away from naturalized citizens, and thereafter, deporting such a denaturalized citizen, depending upon the discretion of Government officials.

IF YOU ARE A "DERIVATIVE CITIZEN": [Section 340 (e)(f)]:

A derivative citizen is the term used to describe the wife who derives her citizenship from the naturalization of her husband, and the minor child who derives citizenship from a naturalized parent.

Cancellation of the husband's citizenship does not affect the wife's or child's derivative citizenship rights or privileges, if the cancellation order is made after December 24, 1952 and the action against her husband was brought under the old law [8 U.S.C. 738] for illegal procurement and not actual fraud.

Derivative citizenship and the right to such citizenship in the naturalization of a parent or spouse is lost where the citizenship of such parent or spouse is cancelled under the Walter-McCarran Law for:

> Membership after naturalization in a politically proscribed organization, or establishing a foreign residence, or dishonorable discharge from the U. S. Army.

Derivative citizenship and the rights of such citizenship from the naturalization of a parent or spouse, is lost where the citizenship of such parent or spouse is cancelled because of:

> "concealment of a material fact or wilfull misrepresentation" regardless of whether or not the person having derivative citizenship, is in the United States. [Section 340 (f)].

IF YOU OR YOUR FAMILY ARE INTERESTED IN A FOREIGNER'S IMMIGRATING TO THE UNITED STATES:

Limits on Numbers of Immigrants -- In general the Walter-McCarran Act continues the quota restrictions already in effect on the number of immigrants, permitting approximately 154,000 immigrants each year. These continued quota restrictions are based on a racist theory discriminating against colored people, Asiatics generally, and immigrants from Southern and Eastern Europe (Spain, Italy, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Rumania, Hungary, etc.) A special anti-Negro provision is aimed at immigration from Jamaica. While for the first time Asiatics are given a minimum quota and their absolute exclusion is lifted, in fact the continued gross discrimination against Asiatic immigration really underlines and restates the racist provisions of the Asiatic exclusion immigration policy.

Specifically the annual quota for any quota areas is set at one-sixth of one percent of the number of persons in the United States in 1920 from that area. A minimum limit of 100 from each area is set. The Walter-McCarran Law provides the following preferences within the quota system:

> 50 percent of the quota for persons with skills or education, especially beneficial to the United States.

30 percent of the quota to immigrants who are parents of citizens.

20 percent to spouses or children of alien residents in the U. S.

Anything remaining in the quota over the above preferences goes to the general public, but with a 25 percent preference in this residue to brothers, sisters, sons or daughters of U. S. citizens.

Limitations on Who Can Enter the United States — The exclusion as immigrants of the familiar classes of mental defects, narcotic addicts, those with contagious diseases, physical defects, criminals, etc. are continued very much as in previous law but with some tightened restrictions.

The Walter-McCarran Law gives the Attorney General or the Consular officer a virtually blank check to exclude immigrants from the United States, as is shown by the following provisions:

1. The Attorney General or Consular officer can exclude any alien concerning whom there is "reason to believe seeks to enter the U. S....to engage in activities which would be prejudicial to the public interest, or endanger the welfare, safety, or security of the U. S." [Sec.212(a)(27)]

2. The Attorney General or Consular officer can exclude any alien allegedly having proscribed "left wing" or radical political beliefs or records of political activity. It is significant that the law excludes any one "affiliated" with the Communist Party but does not exclude Nazis, Fascists, or Farlangists; it has already been announced that 4,000 Nazis who had been turned down under previous immigration law will be permitted to enter the United States under the new provisions of the Walter-McCarran Act. In effect the law excludes any one with a record of anti-fascist views and activity and permits the free entry of fascists. [Sec. 212(a)(28)].

3. Aliens are refused entry if the Consular officer or the Attorney General "has reasonable ground to believe probably would, after entry" engage in any illegal activities relating to espionage, sabotage, public disorder, etc., engage in any activity "a purpose of which is the opposition to, or the control or overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence"; or would join or affiliate or participate in the activities of any organization registered or required to be registered under the McCarran Subversive Activities Control Act of 1950.

In addition, the Attorney General is given some discretion to soften the prohibitions of the law with regard to entry of immigrants. Also, it is provided that the President of the United States may by his own executive proclamation for such a period as he deems necessary, suspend the entry of all aliens or of any aliens in any particular class, or may impose on the entry of aliens any restrictions that he deems appropriate.

* * * * * *

In conclusion it must be said again that the foregoing is a summary and initial analysis of the 302 page Walter-McCarran Act. Much further study is required and much more experience is necessary before the full implications of the content of the Act can be fully and correctly described.

One point deserves special emphasis: Throughout the Act it is to be noted there is a tremendous power given to the Attorney General and the Immigration officials of the U. S. This means a great discretionary power in the hands of individuals. This is very bad since it means almost unlimited scope for arbitrary and reactionary discrimination in the application of the law. At the same time this very discretionary executive authority creates a possibility and, indeed, the necessity for a day to day fight by the people, not only for the full repeal of the Walter-McCarran Act but to keep the discretionary provisions of the law from being used in their full anti-democratic, reactionary and anti-labor potential against the foreign born and the democratic rights and traditions of our country.

dpowa
12/5/52

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UNITED NATIONS ASSOCIATION OF JAMAICA

ASSOCIATE MEMBER, WORLD FEDERATION OF UNITED NATIONS ASSOCIATIONS.

PRESIDENT: Capt. J. L. Varma, J. P.
VICE-PRESIDENT: Mr. Odel Fleming.
GENERAL SECRETARY: Mr. Karl Heath, M. A.

8, DEANERY AVENUE,
VINEYARD TOWN P.O.,
JAMAICA, E.W.I.
TEL. 34244.

National Committee to Defend Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois 12 Feb., 1952
and Associates in the Peace Information Center
16-18 W 29th St New York City, U.S.A

Dear Friends,

Please do not treat this letter as a circular. You are on our list of organisations and individuals working for Peace. We have a QUESTION and a PROPOSITION for you in this New Year - 1952.

Our QUESTION is this: "ARE YOU SATISFIED WITH THE PROGRESS OF YOUR WORK FOR PEACE?" There is grim talk today about plans for War in 1953. Are you confident that your efforts can mobilize an effective force for Peace in 1952? The need is to engineer an irresistible impact of public opinion upon the statesmen and politicians who are preparing for or muddling into War. A mere intensification of routine activities, such as lectures, demonstrations, leaflets and lobbying, is NOT enough, especially when these activities remain unco-ordinated.

Our PROPOSITION is this. We urge all Peace Organisations to UNITE their efforts this year behind a single novel campaign - a WORLD PEACE REFERENDUM. The issues of War and Peace must be submitted to the People's Vote. In elections these issues are obscured by party loyalties, personalities of candidates, internal questions and all the thousand complications of electioneering. Threatened with the worst catastrophe in human history, the People have not yet had the opportunity to express their will. In a Referendum the issues of War and Peace can be isolated and presented squarely without distortion or obfuscation. The Will of the People can be made known to those who claim to act in the people's name.

PLEASE REPLY TO THIS LETTER WITHOUT DELAY. The replies we receive will indicate the degree of co-ordination which can be achieved. Later we will circulate a list of all organisations willing to participate.

TIME IS RUNNING SHORT. Here is OUR suggestion for radical action to cut through the present tangle of world diplomacy. If you have a better suggestion, let us have it. Dr. Ralph Bunche of the United Nations declared last year - "All the nations must mobilize their people for peace as they would for war, by welding into an irresistible force the will that there shall be peace". 1952 may well be the fatal year in which we must accomplish this or perish.

Yours sincerely,
Karl Heath
General Secretary U.N.A.J.

UNITED NATIONS ASSOCIATION OF JAMAICA

ASSOCIATE MEMBER. WORLD FEDERATION OF UNITED NATIONS ASSOCIATIONS.

PRESIDENT: Capt. J. L. Varma, J. P.
VICE-PRESIDENT: Mr. Odel Fleming.
GENERAL SECRETARY: Mr. Karl Heath, M. A.

8, DEANERY AVENUE,
VINEYARD TOWN P.O.,
JAMAICA, B.W.I.
TEL. 34244.

7th Feb. 1952

N. E. B. Du Bois

23 W. 26 st.

New York 10, N.Y. U.S.A.

Dear Friends,

Please do not treat this letter as a circular. You are on our list of organisations and individuals working for Peace. We have a QUESTION and a PROPOSITION for you in this New Year - 1952.

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Yours sincerely,

Karl Heath

General Secretary U.N.A.J.

[U.N. Ass'n of Jamaica]

March 10, 1952

Mr. Karl Heath, General Secretary
U.N.A.J.
8 Deanery Avenue
Vineyard Town P.O.
Jamaica, B.W.I.

Dear Mr. Heath:

I answer to your circular letter of February 7, may I say that I am interested in all efforts to establish Peace on Earth.

I doubt if these efforts have necessarily to be united into one organization, or combine, but that is of minor importance.

Very sincerely yours,

DB:lh
dpowa/65

W.E.B. Du Bois

[U.N. Ass.'n of Jamaica]

May 8, 1952

Mr. Karl Heath, General Secretary U.N.A.J.
8, Deanery Avenue
Vineyard Town P.O.
Jamaica, B.W.I.

Dear Mr. Heath:

Last February I received your circular letter concerning your work.

It was too late for us to take any action for the new year 1952, but we are certainly in agreement with you in being dissatisfied with the progress of the work for Peace.

Our organization is the American Peace Crusade, and the address is 125 West 72 Street, New York 23, N.Y.

Very sincerely yours,

DB:lh

W.E.B. Du Bois

VOTE FOR PEACE

IN THE WORLD

Peace Referendum

SPONSORED BY THE UNITED NATIONS ASSOCIATION OF JAMAICA, BRITISH WEST INDIES.

A Call To All Organizations For

NO LONGER will the people of the world sit and wait for war to come and destroy their lives.

NO LONGER will we hope against hope — waiting for the statesmen and diplomats to straighten out the tangle of world affairs....

IN THIS YEAR 1952, THE PEOPLE OF THE WORLD MUST VOTE FOR PEACE! THE MEN AND WOMEN WHO WILL OTHERWISE SUFFER AND DIE IN WAR MUST **SETTLE** INTERNATIONAL ISSUES BY MAJORITY VOTE IN A **WORLD PEACE REFERENDUM.**

NEVER BEFORE in history has a world vote been taken! The **World Peace Referendum** will be the first international democratic mandate ever issued. In the face of threatened atomic destruction, a world-wide vote for peace will be more powerful than the Hydrogen Bomb. Its impact upon the statesmen and foreign policy of all nations will bring about an atmosphere of peace in which international disputes can be settled by brains instead of blood.

THE REFERENDUM ROAD TO PEACE IS THE WAY TO STOP WAR! MANY PROMINENT PEOPLE HAVE ALREADY WRITTEN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ASSOCIATION OF JAMAICA, B.W.I., IN FAVOUR OF THE REFERENDUM IDEA.

MRS. ELEANOR ROOSEVELT, American delegate to the United Nations, is interested in the plan and has sent her comments on the referendum questions.

THE FOLLOWING HAVE GONE ON RECORD IN SUPPORT OF THE PLAN:

LORD JOHN BOYD ORR,
World's leading Nutrition Expert.

DR. WOU SAOFONG,
International Labour Office.

JAMES F. WALKER,
Society of Friends, U.S.A.

JOHN STEAD,
Leading British Methodist.

PROFESSOR J. D. BERNAL,
Noted British physicist and expert onexplosives.

For A World Peace Referendum

THE **UNITED NATIONS ASSOCIATIONS** of six nations, three on each side of the "Iron Curtain", have ENDORSED the PLAN: INDIA, ISRAEL, JAMAICA, and HUNGARY, POLAND, CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

YOUR ORGANISATION CAN PARTICIPATE IN THE PEACE REFERENDUM. WRITE TO:

UNITED NATIONS ASSOCIATION OF JAMAICA,
8 DEANERY AVENUE, VINEYARD TOWN,
JAMAICA, BRITISH WEST INDIES.

WRITE TO TELL US WHAT DISTRICT YOUR ORGANISATION CAN COVER IN A PEACE BALLOT. (REMEMBER THAT THERE MUST BE THE MOST CAREFUL TABULATION OF VOTES, "YES", "NO", "UNCERTAIN" AND NON-VOTERS).

— this is the proposed list of Ballot questions (subject to change at your request).

(1) SHOULD YOUR NATION SETTLE INTERNATIONAL DISPUTES BY PEACEFUL NEGOTIATION?
YES ( ), NO ( ).

(2) DO YOU FAVOUR WORLD-WIDE REDUCTION OF ARMAMENTS WITH INTERNATIONAL INSPECTION? YES ( ), NO ( ).

(3) SHALL ATOMIC WEAPONS BE SCRAPPED AND OUTLAWED BY WORLD-WIDE AGREEMENT?
YES ( ), NO ( ).

(4) SHOULD THE PRESENT PEKING GOVERNMENT BE REPRESENTED IN THE U.N.?
YES ( ), NO ( ).

The Big Powers are **working on schedule** for world war in 1953.
READ OUR SCHEDULE OF ACTION FOR PEACE IN 1952.

ANSWER THIS CALL TO ACTION

To defeat war plans for 1953 here is the Peace Referendum schedule for 1952:

JANUARY TO MARCH 1952 — MAILING OF THIS CALL TO ACTION TO PEACE GROUPS AND OTHER VOLUNTARY ORGANISATIONS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

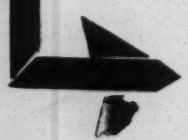
APRIL TO JUNE 1952 — COMPILATION OF WRITTEN REPLIES AND CABLES INDICATING THE AREA TO BE COVERED IN THE WORLD REFERENDUM. CO-ORDINATION OF ACTIVITIES OF ALL PARTICIPATING ORGANISATIONS

JULY TO SEPTEMBER 1952 — EDUCATIONAL CAMPAIGN THROUGH PRESS, RADIO, TELEVISION, LEAFLETS, LECTURES AND SAMPLE BALLOTS — TO INFORM THE WORLD ELECTORATE ON THE ISSUES INVOLVED.

OCTOBER TO CHRISTMAS DAY, 1952.

BALLOTING TO TAKE PLACE ALL OVER THE WORLD, TO DISCOVER THE WILL OF THE WORLD'S PEOPLE ON THE MAJOR ISSUES WHICH MIGHT OTHERWISE LEAD TO WAR. ORGANISATIONS CONDUCTING THE POLL TO CABLE REFERENDUM RESULTS TO UNITED NATIONS ASSOCIATION OF JAMAICA FOR WORLD-WIDE TABULATION AND PUBLICATION.

THIS WILL BE AN ELECTION FOR PEACE. WHAT GOVERNMENT WILL DARE TO LEAD ITS PEOPLE INTO A WAR AGAINST WHICH THEY HAVE REGISTERED THEIR SOVEREIGN VOTE?



Write to U.N.A. Jamaica, 8 Deanery Avenue, Vineyard Town, Jamaica, B.W.I. without delay. If you can afford it, and also if you can't, send us a contribution to assist this campaign.

Printed by The City Printery Ltd., 67 Slipe Road, Cross Roads P.O., Ja., B.W.I.

32.26.7

UNITED NATIONS ASSOCIATION OF JAMAICA

General Secretary:
KARL HEATH, M.A.
July, 1952.

8 Deanery Avenue,
Vineyard Town,
Jamaica, B.W.I.

REFERENDUM BULLETIN No. 2

- Listed inside are the organisations and individuals who have expressed interest in or support for our Referendum proposal.
- Please try to arrange Co-ordination in your own country. We will be unable to handle Co-ordination except on the international level.
- Write to the other addresses listed.
- Arrange discussions and conferences to plan balloting procedure and the questions to be asked.
- Our draft questions on the first folder were only suggestions. Specific questions are better than general ones.
  Examples:

  Are you in favour of .....
  All-round reduction of armaments with international inspection.
  Outlawing of Atomic Bombs and all weapons of Mass Destruction.
  A Peace Conference of all the Great Powers.
  Recognition of Peking China and its admission into the U.N.

- Some correspondents have suggested that our Referendum Plan duplicates Peace Petition efforts. Our answer is twofold.
  (1) Most Peace Petitions are prejudiced by originating in Eastern Europe. This Association is NEUTRAL, neither pro-Soviet nor anti-Soviet, neither pro-American nor anti-American. We want the preservation of peace and the creation of international friendship between East and West. We do not NOT believe that the differences between East and West are sufficient to justify the mass slaughter and destruction of war.

  (2) Petitions are one-sided. They indicate only the numbers supporting a proposition, not those who oppose it. A Referendum tabulates those in favour, those against, and may also include those "undecided."
- Urge your local United Nations Association branches to endorse the resolution printed on the back page of this folder, sending their endorsements to the National Headquarters and also to us. Urge them to pledge participation in a Peace Referendum.
- It is now time to secure widespread Press and Radio publicity for the Referendum plan.
- Please do not ask us for large quantities of our literature. Our funds are too limited for large-scale printing. You may reprint, in whole or in part, this folder and any other literature you have received from us.
- Please keep us informed of your progress.

THE FOLLOWING ORGANISATIONS AND INDIVIDUALS HAVE EXPRESSED SUPPORT FOR OR INTEREST IN THE WORLD PEACE REFERENDUM:—

U.S.A.

MARY E. CASSILL,
Orient, Iowa, R.R. No. 2.

GLADYS GREENE,
2169 Balsam Avenue,
West Los Angeles 25,
California.

DR. GERTRUDE BUSSEY,
5412 Purlington Way,
Baltimore, Maryland.

The U.S. Legislative Secy., W.I.L.P.F.,
MRS. ANNALEE STEWART,
1734 "F" Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C.

The Administrative Secretary, W.I.L.P.F.,
MRS. MILDRED SCOTT,
Olinsted,
2006 Walnut Street,
Philadelphia 3,
Pennsylvania.

MRS. ELSIE PICON,
President, U.S.A. Section, W.I.L.P.F.,
2281 West Grand Blvd.,
Detroit, Michigan.

JOSEPH R. KARSNER,
Office of the Secretary,
Consultative Peace Council,
304 Orch Street,
Philadelphia, Pa.

MORRIS YANOFF,
1060 W. Balmoral,
Chicago 40, Ill.

ILLINOIS COMMITTEE FOR PEACEFUL ALTERNATIVES,
30 North Dearborn Street,
Chicago 2, Illinois.

HOLLAND ROBERTS,
American Russian Institute,
101 Post Street,
San Francisco 8.

ALFRED W. PARKER,
609 Santa Ray Ave.,
Oakland 10, California.

GEORGE M. HOUSER,
Christian Youth Conference On War,
513 West 166th St.,
New York 32, New York.

CAREY McWILLIAMS,
Associate Editor, The "Nation",
20 Vesey St., New York 7, N.Y.
SONIA KAPLAN, Emma Lazarus Club,
821 Meridan Ave., Miami Beach, Fla.

ELEANOR ROOSEVELT,
Val-Kill Cottage,
Hyde Park, Dutchess County,
New York.

JAMES F. WALKER,
Executive Secretary,
Friends World Committee,
20 South Twelfth Street,
Philadelphia 7, Pa.

JULIAN M. BARCLAY,
215 E. 3rd St.,
East Liverpool, Ohio.

AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE CTTE.,
Des Moines Regional Office,
1116 East University Avenue,
Des Moines 16, Iowa.

MRS. V. J. BRYANT,
Palo Alto Peace Club,
815 Middlefield Rd.,
Palo Alto, California.

GUY T. GEBHARDT,
Executive Secretary,
Institute of International Relations,
West Central Area Office of American Friends Service Committee,
2623 University,
Wichita 12, Kansas.

BASIL MADDY,
2812 East 23rd Street,
Oakland, California.

W. E. B. DuBOIS,
23 West 26th St.,
New York 10, N.Y.

CHARLOTTE CLUTE,
Rochester Branch, W.I.L.P.F.,
300 Alexander St.,
Rochester, N.Y.

SYLVIA SLOAN,
Box 198,
West Gloria, Flat Head County,
Montana.

RICHARD M. FAGLEY,
Commission of the Churches on International Affairs,
297 Fourth Ave.,
New York 10, N.Y.

JEROME DAVIS,
Promoting Enduring Peace,
489 Ocean Avenue,
West Haven, Connecticut.

EDWIN A. SANDERS,
American Friends Service Committee,
Pacific Southwest Regional Office,
Post Office. Box 966-M.,
Pasadena 20, California.
MRS. F. B. RIGGS,
422 N. Alta Ave.,
Whittier, Calif.

MRS. ADELAIDE W. BORDEWICK,
274 Weston Road,
Wellesley, Mass.

J. MARTIN ENGLAND,
Director, The Church Peace Mission,
252 Fulton Street,
Brooklyn, 1, New York.

LOUIS H. PINK,
Chairman, Citizens' Conference on International Economic Union,
80 Lexington Ave., New York 16, N.Y.

APOSTLE JAMES E. YATES,
2964 Newton Ave.,
San Diego, California.

REV. KENNETH RIPLEY FORBES,
The Episcopal League of Social Action,
135 West Upsal St., Philadelphia 19.

E. C. BACKUS,
Editor, "The Way of Peace",
Drennen, W. Virginia.

MAUDE RIDENOUR,
Flathead Women for Peace,
Flathead County,
Montana.

JOHN J. KLEIN,
Star Route,
Tionesta, Pa.

RAY C. ROBERTS,
Seattle Emergency Peace Assembly,
4033 University Way,
Seattle 5, Washington,

MRS. MARY G. CARY,
Curator, Swarthmore College Peace Collection,
Swarthmore, Pennsylvania.

OSCAR DUKE,
Pine River, Minnesota.

HAROLD CHANCE,
American Friends Service Committee,
Twenty South Twelfth Street,
Philadelphia 7, Penn.

ANDREW J. POHLMAN,
310 Shirley St.,
Fort Atkinson, Wis.

LEON STRAUS,
Joint Board Fur Dressers & Dyers' Union,
245 Seventh Ave., New York 1, N.Y.

RUBY G. HECK,
Morrowville, Kansas.

CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE,
405 West 117th Street,
New York 27, N.Y.

MARY PHILLIPS,
Lemont, Ill.

ALBERT BOFMAN,
U.S. Committee Against Militarization,
6329 South May Street,
Chicago 21, Illinois.

CHARLES E. BENNETT,
Congress of the United States,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, Jr.,
Congress of the United States,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

SENATOR ESTES KEFAUVER,
United States Senate,
Committee on the Judiciary.

●

UNITED KINGDOM

Mr. and Mrs. G. T. Heath,
27 Westcliffe St., Lincoln.

A. W. HAYCOCK,
33 Verulam Road,
St. Albans, Herts.

THE VERY REVEREND THE DEAN OF CANTERBURY,
Hewlett Johnson,
The Deanery, Canterbury.

OLIVE MURPHY,
Oak House,
4a The Ridgeway,
Golders Green, London.

GORDON SCHAFFER,
Assistant Editor, "Reynolds News",
Pioneer House, Wicklow Street,
London, W.C. 1.

C. W. JUDD,
Secretary, United Nations Association of Great Britain and Northern Ireland,
25 Charles Street, London, W. 1.

CAMPBELL WILKIE,
12 Baldric Road,
Glasgow, W. 3.

G. I. BENNETT,
259 Broad Lane,
Bramley,
Leeds, Yorks.

OSWELL BLAKESTON,
49 Fellows Road,
London, N.W. 3.

GUY A. ALDRED,
The Strickland Press,
104 George Street,
Glasgow, C. 1.

PERCY W. BARTLETT,
International Fellowship of Reconciliation,
38 Gordon Square,
London, W.C. 1.

WALTER JAMES CLAYFIELD,
B.M./O. UR. PLAN,
London, W.C. 1.
REV. H. J. DALE,
The Manse,
Maulden, Bedford.

E. C. WILLIMENT,
"Hejmo", Swanley, Kent.

PAT SLOAN,
General Secretary,
British Soviet Friendship Society,
36 Spencer Street, London, E.C. 1.

MRS. OLIVE M. JACKSON,
26 Mulgrave Road,
Roe Green,
Worsley, N. Manchester.

MR. A. WRIGHTSON,
334 Worsley Rd.,
Swinton, N. Manchester.

H. PENFOLD,
Crusade for World Government,
20 Buckingham Street, London, W.C. 2.

LORD JOHN BOYD ORR,
Newton of Stracathro,
Brechin, Angus,
Scotland.

PROFESSOR J. D. BERNAL,
21 Torrington Square,
London, W.C. 1.

THE DUKE OF BEDFORD,
Crowkolt, Woburn,
Bletchley, Buchs.

COMMISSION OF THE CHURCHES ON INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS,
20 Balcombe St.,
Dorset Square, London, N.W. 1.

ALAN W. de RUSETT,
c/o Mr. J. McBeath,
44 West Church Street, Buckie,
Banffshire, Scotland.

W. HARVEY MOORE, K.C.,
International Law Association,
3 Paper Buildings,
The Temple, London, E.C. 4.

MRS. PROSSER,
6 South View Drive,
W. Worthing, Sussex.

R. S. NEHRA, Esq., B.A. President,
The League of Coloured Peoples,
21 Strutton Ground,
London, S.W. 1.

JOHN A. STEAD,
(John A. Stead & Co. Ltd.),
(Past Vice-Pres. Methodist Conference),
Manor Works, Sheffield 2.

JOHN ST. JOHN,
Authors' World Peace Appeal,
50 Old Brompton Road, London.

●

CANADA

HERB D. CLARK,
P.O. Box 650,
Vancouver, B.C.

VANCOUVER COUNCIL OF SOCIAL ENGINEERING,
5516 Maple Street,
Vancouver 13, Canada.

DOROTHY MORRISON, Sec.,
Regina Peace Council,
2067 Rose St.,
Regina, Sast.

W. C. STEPHENS,
Executive Secretary-Treasurer,
United Nations Association in Canada,
Vancouver Branch,

Aldine House, 1300 Robson Street,
Vancouver 5, B.C.

WILLIAM MITCHELL,
89 South Holdom Ave.,
Vancouver, B.C.

MRS. SHEILA YOUNG,
Women's International League for Peace and Freedom,
606 East Osbourne Road,
North Vancouver,
B.C., Canada.

●

OTHER COUNTRIES

E. DEHN,
Arenprisvej, 29,
Gentofte, Denmark.

LEAGUE OF WOMEN FOR LIBERTY & PEACE,
Danish Sect. Kobmagerg,
69 Copenhagen, Denmark.

ALBRIG MERE KRIG,
Lysgard ved Silkeborg,
Denmark.

DANSK FREDS-FORENING OF FORENING FOR UN,
St. Kongensg,
40 Copenhagen, Denmark.

KRISTLIGHT FREDS-FORBUND,
Aboulevard 18,
Copenhagen, Denmark.

J. C. FOMOLISS,
Devonshire Hill Hotel, Randbouk,
Capetown, Union of South Africa.

UMBERTO MORRA, Director,
Italian United Nations Association,
Roma Palazzeto Di Venezia,
Via S. Marco 3.

ALAIN STUCHLY-LUCHS,
Osterreichische Liga,
Fur Die Vereintennationen,
(Austrian United Nations Association)
Wien, 1, Bosendorferstrasse 9,
Austria.

DANIEL SHER,
Secretary-General, IAUN,
Israel Association for the United Nations,
Jerusalem,
1, Ben-Yehuda St., Rooms 52, 53.

ALENA CEPKOVA, Secretary,
Czechoslovak Society for International Relations (Czech U.N.A.),
Praha, III Vlasska 9,
Czechoslovakia.

ALLAN CHRISTENSEN,
Danish United Nations Association,
Kobenhavn K.,
Vendersgade 294, Denmark.

GERTRUDE BAER,
Women's International League for Peace and Freedom,
International Headquarters,
12 Rue du Vieux-College, Geneva,
Switzerland.

EDGAR GEVAERT,
Parlement,
Revue Internationale,
Laethem St. Martin,
Belgium.

JOE NORDMANN,
International Association of Democratic Lawyers,
70 Avenue Legrand, Bruxelles,
Belgium.

RECTOR VERA ROBERT-AKESSON,
Central Jukhuset, Medic. Ard.,
10, Rum 8, or
Liedmansvaegen 7,
Vaesteras, Sweden.

DR. WOU SAOFONG,
International Labour Office,
Geneva, Switzerland.

INDIAN FEDERATION OF UNITED NATIONS ASSOCIATIONS,
Imperial Hotel, Room 232,
New Delhi, India.

●

STOP PRESS

(Additional Addresses)

LA VOIE de la PAIX,
Auberville-Sur-Mer,
Calvados, France.

FORENING FOR FORENEDE NATIONER
(Danish United Nations Association),
St. Kongensgade 60, Copenhagen, Denmark.

AUSTRALIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE UNITED NATIONS,
29, Bligh Street, Sydney, N.S.W.,
Australia.

NEW YORK VETERANS FOR PEACE,
257, Seventh Avenue,
New York 1, N.Y., U.S.A.

AMERICAN RALLY,
11086 Woodward Avenue,
Detroit 3, Michigan, U.S.A.

UNIVERSAL BROTHERHOOD FEDERATION,
16 Buxton Drive, New Malden,
Surrey, England.

DIRECTOR, COMMISSION OF THE CHURCHES ON INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS, 297 Fourth Avenue,
New York 10, N.Y., U.S.A.

British Section, WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE FOR PEACE AND FREEDOM,
Flat 16, 144 Southampton Row,
London W.C. 1, England.

NO CONSCRIPTION CAMPAIGN,
67, Buckley Street, Essendon,
Victoria, Australia.

FEDERAL UNION,
20 Buckingham Street,
London W.C. 2, England.

EAST & WEST FRIENDSHIP COUNCIL,
101, Gower Street, London W.C. 1, England.

FRIENDS WORLD COMMITTEE CONSULTATION, Friends House,
Euston Road, London, N.W. 1, England.

The following resolution has been submitted for consideration by the Seventh Plenary Assembly of the world Federation of United Nations to be held in Geneva in September 1952.

We urge all United Nations Associations to support it.

RESOLUTION

WHEREAS: Dr. Ralph Bunche of the United Nations has declared:
"All the nations must mobilize their people for peace, as they would for war, by welding into an irresistible force the will that there shall be peace, and

WHEREAS: the late Franklin D. Roosevelt stated:
"The democratic form of government, is after, all, merely government through public opinion. And those upon whom responsibility for the administration of government depends need constantly to be informed concerning the opinions of the citizens whom they represent." and

WHEREAS: a clear expression of opinion upon the major questions of international policy obtained from a large number of the world's people would guide and powerfully reinforce statesmen and governments in their work for peace, and

WHEREAS: in the expression of public opinion through normal elections the problems of world peace are frequently obscured by party loyalties, personalities of candidates, internal problems and other complications, and

WHEREAS: the Referendum is a high form of democratic expression in which the vital issues of peace and war can be submitted squarely to the direct vote of the people, and

WHEREAS: United Nations Associations should above all be actively concerned with the preservation of peace, and

WHEREAS: during the years 1934 and 1935 the League of Nations Union in the United Kingdom organised and conducted a Peace Ballot among eleven million voters with such great effect that all major political parties were obliged to declare their support for a Collective Peace system,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED:

that the World Federation of United Nations Associations shall call upon its member organisations to study the possibilities of conducting ballots within their respective territories, either with the support of their governments, or with the support of other non-governmental organisations, as part of a World Peace Referendum, in which the questions to be asked shall be decided by the World Federation at a meeting of the General Council or the Plenary Assembly.

[UNITED NEGRO ASSEMBLAGE]

Henry

January 17, 1952

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I received your criticism on my pamphlet "Blueprint for Negro Oppression". I greatly appreciate your having taken the time and trouble to criticize the work. Your remarks have proven of substantial aid to me in my effort to prepare the "Blueprint" for publication.

However, I must confess to my disappointment at having received from you no specific comment on the soundness of my approach to Negro oppression in America. I should have valued such comment highly, not merely for the personal edification which I could have derived from it but for the good which such comment could conceivably have worked upon the orientation of a movement (the United Negro Assemblage) which we trust shall soon play a decisive role in world events.

I must apologize for the typographical errors which occur particularly in section I and II of the "Blueprint". These are the result of having had a public stenographer hurriedly type the manuscript in order that I might bring it to you in New York the night that I did.

Those illogicalities and errors in english, such as the one to which you alluded specifically in your letter, and which must certainly offend the literary ear of the true scholar, have been corrected insofar as I was able to identify them.

As for the term "Blueprint" as I have repeatedly used it in the work, little change has been made. I admit that

it sometimes requires quite a stretch of the imagination to conceive of a blueprint performing all that the blueprint in my work performs, however I can not help but feel that such a stretch of the imagination is fairly well justified once all of the factors concerned are considered.

It was perhaps a serious oversight on my part to have neglected to include section titles in the copy of the Blueprint forwarded to you. These would have left far less doubt concerning the purpose of the work.

Section I is entitled "The General Character of Negro Oppression in America".

Section II is entitled "The Genesis of Negro Oppression in America".

Section III is entitled "The Role of the Stereotype".

Section IV is entitled "The Blueprint for Negro Oppression in Daily Life".

Section V is entitled "The Solution".

The "Blueprint" is written for the Negro people at large. It is written to inform them: to reveal and explain the true machinations of Negro oppression in America. It is written to inspire them: to engender self-respect (without chauvainism) and the determination to work actively for the better world. It is written, lastly, to outline the "path to freedom" as we of U.N.A. now see it.

The "Blueprint" is, then, a work of propaganda. It is not intended as a work of science. It makes no pretense of contributing anything new to our knowledge of the outline of world history or the true historic role of black folk. (Indeed, who shall add more to what DuBois and Herskovits

have already given us in this? The job now is one of specifics and details, and the "Blueprint" makes no attempt at this.)

I am aware that in writing section II of the "Blueprint" I have often trampled in leaden boots where the true social scientist would have tread in silken slippers. I have sometimes quoted reasonable conjecture as if it were truth, and opinion as if it were fact. I think there is little humility in the work. I think there is rank audacity, perhaps, throughout it.

In a sense, all of this must be offensive to the true scholar. I must, then, beseech your toleration of one who is not really a true scholar, though he would be. I must seek your patience for a work which was written more to ignite curiosity than to strictly inform; more to inspire self-respect than to eloquently argue; more to orient a movement and free a people than to offer the world pure literature.

If, after this, the work yet seems lacking in merit and failing of purpose in your eyesight, there would be grounds enough for my starting anew.

Again, thank you for your criticism.

Respectfully yours,

Richard B. Henry

35-43-21

Philadelphia, Pa,
November 29, 1952

Dear Dr. DuBois:

My wife and I wish to thank Mrs. DuBois and you for the gracious hospitality you extended us on that execrable Thursday evening a week ago. We found your warmth particularly gratifying after a rather trying trip from Philadelphia.

The date for the mass rally, concerning which I spoke to you briefly, has been tentatively set for Sunday, January 28th, 1953, 2 P.M.; the place --- either Reynold's Hall or St. Paul's Baptist Church. However, we will most willingly endeavor to alter these arangements should they in anyway prove unsatisfactory to you.

25-30-57

As to the length of your address, we should like to leave that matter to your own judgement since you yourself must certainly be the better judge of how best to deliver the message of pertinence.

However, it may help you to know that the rally is intended to last no longer than three hours and that its major purposes are: (1) to officially present the UNITED NEGRO ASSEMBLAGE, Inc. (our organization) to the public; (2) to explain the work which we (U.N.A.) are doing to break the pattern of job discrimination in Philadelphia and what we intend to do; and (3) to inspire a broad popular support, particularly among Negroes, behind our efforts to compell revision of Pennsylvania's public school history curricula. We should like you to treat with this last mentioned matter.

Popular support behind this program has the highest possible premium with us since success may very likely come to pivot upon the effectiveness or ineffectiveness of strikes and demonstrations organized at the student, teacher and parent level, independently and jointly. The Negro must be awakened and we intend to start awakening him at the mass rally.

We of U.N.A.'s board and membership concur in the feeling that no man could so make our people proud of their past, confident in their future and anxious over the teaching of hate and falsehood at public expense, as the author of such works as Black Folk Then And Now, Dusk of Dawn and the World and Africa.

Above even the good which we can presently accomplish on other fronts (such as the employment front), we consider our program aimed at public education to be of the greatest importance. We do not underestimate the enmity of attempting to destroy institutionalized calumny in America --- we anticipate great travail and sacrifice --- but we contemplate no failure. We shall win.

It is our greatest hope that arrangements of date and place and detail satisfactory to you may be quickly made. We hope too to hear from you directly concerning your fee in order that this matter might also receive proper and prompt attention.

It will be an extreme pleasure to see you again --- as I hope I shall in the near future --- and my wife and I wish you and Mrs. DuBois the best of health.

Yours very respectfully,

Richard B. Henry

Richard B. Henry
3545 N. Carlisle St.
Philadelphia 40, Pa.

25-30-58

P.S.

It was most kind of you to consent to read and comment on my manuscript, Blueprint for Negro Oppression. The Blueprint is a five-part work, and I deeply regret not having had the last three parts in a typed form suitable for your perusal at the time of my visit. However, I shall endeavor to have these parts in the mail by the end of the week, hoping that this will be no great imposition on you. I should like for you to read the work in its entirety. Part II is to be published by us shortly as a separate pamphlet for distribution to High school and college students.

December 8, 1952

Mr. Richard B. Henry
3545 N. Carlisle St.
Philadelphia, [illegible], Pa.

25-30-59

Dear Mr. Henry:

I have your letter of November 29. I am glad you enjoyed your visit.

I shall be glad to speak for you January 28th. My fee is $100. If you think that your organization can offer this, please let me know at your earliest convenience.

I usually talk about one-half hour, which I find is as long as an audience can listen to a closely reasoned exposition.

I could speak on "Job Discrimination" or on "History in the Public Schools", but not on both in one lecture.

I shall be glad to hear from you.

Very sincerely yours,

DB:lh

W.E.B. Du Bois

UNITED NEGRO ASSEMBLAGE

NATIONAL OFFICE
Executive Correspondence

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(Treasury)
MITCHELL WILLIAMS
(Chaplain Services)
CHARLENA WILSON
(Membership Procurement)
WALTER M. WILSON, Jr.
(Economic Action)

85-30-40

December 15, 1952

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I received your letter dated December 8, 1952, containing your provisional acceptance of our offer to speak in Philadelphia.

Both your fee and yo[illegible] topic "Hisotry in the Public Schools" are quite satisfactory to us.

There is one bit of uncertainty on our part, however. My original letter to you quoted our tenative mass rally date as Sunday, January 28, 1953. This is, of course, an error since the last Sunday in January is the 25th and not the 28th. January 25th was the date intended.

Are we to infer from your letter that a Sunday date is inconvenient, or was your acceptance of the January 28th date simply an attempt to comply with our tentative date? Please forgive the delay and trouble caused by my error.

(A Sunday date --- either January 25th or February 1st --- is most ideal for our purposes. But, as I wrote before, we will take all possible steps to serve your convenience in this matter.)

As soon as we receive your clarification on this we shall make confirmation on either the hall or the church and forward you whatever portion of your fee you shall require to bind the agreement.

Again, please forgive the confusion brought about by my error.

Very respectfully yours,

Richard B. Henry

Richard B. Henry
3545 N. Carlisle St.
Philadlephia, 40, Pa.

[United Negro Assemblage]

December 18, 1952

Mr. Richard B. Henry
3545 N. Carlisle St.
Philadelphia, 40, Pa.

Dear Mr. Henry:

I have your letter of December 15.

I can speak on Sunday, January 25th on the subject "History in the Public Schools".

I shall be glad to hear from you again, at your convenience.

Very sincerely yours,

DB:lh

W.E.B. Du Bois

UNITED PACKINGHOUSE WORKERS OF AMERICA

AFFILIATED WITH CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATION

1800 TRANSPORTATION BUILDING • 608 SOUTH DEARBORN STREET • WEbster 9-5343

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431

OFFICE OF
THE VICE-PRESIDENT

June 27, 1952

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
23 West 26th Street
New York City, New York

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

Out of the abundant experiences of 140,000 American citizens who are packinghouse workers has come a fresh and vivid document which puts a new weapon into the arsenal of democracy.

It is "Action Against Jim Crow", the story of the fight waged by the United Packinghouse Workers of America, CIO, for equal rights inside plants in which they work and communities in which they live. It is the graphic picture of two historic arbitration awards won by UPWA--awards which have great significance for peoples of all races, religions, and creeds throughout our land.

We are inviting statements from prominent Americans on "Action Against Jim Crow" and our Anti-Discrimination Program. We would appreciate your comments.

Sincerely yours,

Russell R. Lasley

Russell R. Lasley
Vice-President and Director of
Anti-Discrimination Department

RRL/fj
Enclosure

25-37-27

August 4, 1942

Mr. Russell R. Lasley
United Packinghouse Workers of America
1800 Transportation Bldg.
608 South Dearborn St.
Chicago, 5, Ill.

Dear Mr. Lasley:

I have received the book which you sent me on "Action Against Jim Crow" by the United Packinghouse Workers of America.

I thank you very much and congratulate you on the work which your union has done.

Very sincerely yours,

DB:lh

W.E.B. Du Bois

December 4th, 1952

Mrs. Gloria Wailes
Local 25
United Pack nghUse Workers of America CIO
4858 South Wabash Avenue
Chicago 15, Ill.

My dear Mrs. Wailes:

George Murphy told me yesterday that he and you had been consulting concerning my visiting Chicago early in Februayy for a lecture.

My wife, Shirley Graham, and I are making a trip to California in February, where our engagements begin February 14. Before that we have affoffer to stop at Detroit sometime between February 2nd and 14th; and now there is this proposal that we stop at Chicago.

Our terms would be $300 and no other expenses. This would cover lectures by myself and Mrs. Du Bois, and travel and hotel.

We could offer you tentatively the 12th or 13th of February, provided Detroit takes the 9th or 10th, and if you can make up your mind quickly. I do not wish to press you in any way for a decision, but as numbers of offers come in February, we have to settle dates as quickly as possible.

Our lectures would be on the revolt in Africa and world peace, or allied subjects.

I would be glad to hear from you at your earliest convenience.

Very sincerely yours,

DB:lh

W.E.B. Du Bois

[U.S., Bureau of Census]

August 11, 1952

Bureau of Census
Washington, D.C.

Gentlemen:

Will you kindly tell me what publications have been issued concerning population by States and Races in the United States for 1950?

At what cost can I secure such matter as has already been published? If nothing has been published on this as yet, when is publication expected?

Very sincerely yours,

DB:lh

W.E.B. Du Bois

[U. S. Congress]

82D CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. CON. RES. 211

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

APRIL 23, 1952

Mr. ARMSTRONG submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

Whereas request has been made by representatives of the Governments of Pakistan, India, Burma, Indonesia, the Philippines, Egypt, Iran, Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Lebanon, and Yemen, which request was directed to the Security Council of the United Nations, that there be placed on the agenda of the Security Council for possible consideration and discussion a matter of conflict between the Government and people of France and the Government and people of Tunisia, arising from aspirations of the people of Tunisia and their official spokesmen for a greater measure of freedom and autonomy in conduct of their internal affairs; and

Whereas it has been and is the steadfast purpose of the people and Government of the United States that such questions, presenting the possibility of disturbances of international order and peace, be placed upon the agenda of the Security Council or other agencies of the United Nations for possible consideration and discussion: Therefore be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That it is the sense of the Congress that without prejudice to the legitimate interest and claims of the Government of France in Tunisia, the aspirations of the people and their official spokesmen of Tunisia for a greater measure of freedom and autonomy in the conduct of their internal affairs are worthy and just and should be given consideration by all peoples and governments friendly to liberty and self-government; that failure by the United States to agree to the request of the Governments of the sovereign nations above mentioned that this issue be placed upon the agenda of the Security Council represents a retreat from historic principle; and that this request should be given reconsideration and agreement by the representatives of the people of the United States in the United Nations.

82D CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. CON. RES. 211

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

For consideration of the Tunisian issue.

By Mr. ARMSTRONG

APRIL 23, 1952
Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs

[U.S. - DEPT. OF JUSTICE]

25-43-65

AN OPEN LETTER

TO J. HOWARD MCGRATH, ATTORNEY GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES

J. Howard McGrath
Attorney General of the United States
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. McGrath:

We write you concerning four men who are in jail. We believe that a sober examination of the events leading to their imprisonment must convince all honest men and women that there is involved here a serious breakdown both in spirit and letter of the due process of American justice.

We speak of Dr. Alphaeus Hunton, Secretary of the Council on African Affairs; Frederick V. Field editor and writer on the Far East; Abner Green, Executive Secretary of the Committee for the Protection of the Foreign Born and Dashiell Hammett, author. These men have never been accused or indicted for any crime. They have never been tried by a court or jury and have never been found guilty of any crime. Yet they have been imprisoned without bail in violation of the Eighth Amendment and sentenced to prison in violation of the Fifth Amendment.

What are the facts?

These four men, Trustees of the Bail Fund of the Civil Rights Congress of New York, were summoned before a judge who rejected the good faith whereby the Trustees invoked their privilege of the Fifth Amendment and who sentenced them to contempt of court. In the case of Frederick Field, he has been subjected to double jeopardy in violation of the Fifth Amendment and sentenced twice for six and three months for the same offense. Within a period of 10 days he has been taken from New York to Washington and back again, from Senatorial Committee to court hearings to State Banking Commission, without regard for the necessities of physical energy and time to prepare an adequate defense.

What was the alleged contempt for which these four men were imprisoned?

Frederick Field was not held in contempt because he refused to answer questions dealing with the disappearance of the four Communist leaders for whom the Bail Fund of the Civil Rights Congress had posted bond. This is proved by the Judge's own testimony in his certificate holding Field in contempt. According to the Judge, Field testified:

> He did not aid, abet, induce, arrange or have any part direct or indirect in the disappearance of the four and has no knowledge of their present whereabouts.

Field was held in contempt because he refused to turn over to federal authorities the names of thousands of contributors to the Bail Fund of the Civil Rights Congress. This Bail Fund was formed in 1947 when all commercial surety companies refused bail as a matter of policy and practice to political prisoners. Those who contributed to the Fund did so in the conviction that any and all Americans arrested in defense of their civil rights should have the opportunity to prepare their defense while released on bail and to be considered innocent until proven guilty. They were not willing that bail should be given as a matter of course to every procurer, dope-seller and racketeer while it was withheld from law-abiding Americans because of their beliefs.

The Government produced no evidence and made no allegation that any of the Trustees were connected with the disappearance of the four Communist leaders. Still less did it show how the thousands of contributors to the humanitarian purposes of the Bail Fund, whose contributions, made over a period of four years, went into an overall fund and were not designated for any individual, could be considered even remotely responsible for the failure of the four to surrender.

Frederick Field and his associate Trustees refused to be parties to the persecution or victimization of those men and women whose support had made the Bail Fund possible. They still maintain that position and released the records to the Banking Commission of the State of New York only after receiving assurance that the names of the Bail Fund supporters would be held secret and protected.

Field, Hunton, Green and Hammett, victims of the current hysteria, have been imprisoned because they will not have others subjected to persecution, harassment and imprisonment, because they will not inform, because they pleaded the Fifth Amendment which provides that no person may be forced to bear witness against himself. The very purpose of the Fifth Amendment, according to the Supreme Court of the United States (Twining v. New Jersey, 211 U.S. 91) is to act as "a safeguard against heedless, unfounded and tyrannical persecutions". And that is the precise purpose for which Field, Hammett, Hunton and Green are using it.

25-43-66

Because these four are not only guiltless of wrong, but are defenders of the Bill of Rights in the best American tradition, we respectfully ask you, sir, as Attorney General to direct your office to move to vacate the sentences of contempt against Field, Green, Hunton and Hammett. We ask your concurrence in our view that in defending the Fifth Amendment these men are defending all Americans from an arbitrary interpretation of the law which presumes to say what Americans can avail themselves of the Fifth Amendment's provisions and what Americans cannot.

In the hearts of many there is a longing for the old brave days when Americans spoke in clear accents as did the once jailed Thoreau who said, "The law will never make men free; it is men who have got to make the law free. They are the lovers of law and order who observe the law when the government breaks it."

In the name of this vital tradition which must continue, we the signers of this letter, while we do not associate ourselves with any or all of the general ideas of the four Trustees of the Bail Fund which are not in issue, do support and call upon you and all Americans to likewise support the due process of law, the right to bail, the Fifth Amendment and other provisions of the Bill of Rights by acting now to free these four prisoners.

Respectfully yours,

[U.S. - Dept. of State]

ADDRESS OFFICIAL COMMUNICATIONS TO
THE SECRETARY OF STATE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

In reply refer to
F130-Du Bois, William Edward Burghardt FEB 12 1952

Mr. William E. B. Du Bois,
31 Grace Court,
Brooklyn 2, New York.

My dear Mr. Du Bois:

The Department has received your recent application for a passport for travel to Brazil accompanied by your wife, Mrs. Lois Shirley Graham Du Bois.

The Department has given careful consideration to your request. However, since it appears that your proposed travel would be contrary to the best interests of the United States, a passport is not being issued to you.

The sum of $9.00, which accompanied your application, will be returned to you at a later date. The passport which was issued to Mrs. Du Bois on April 5, 1949, is being retained in the Department's files.

Sincerely yours,

R. B. Shipley,
Chief, Passport Division

25-31-41

[U.S. GOVERN. Printing Office]
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COLOR AND DEMOCRACY
COLONIES AND PEACE

W. E. B. Du Bois
23 WEST 26TH STREET
NEW YORK 10, N. Y.

VICE-CHAIRMAN
COUNCIL ON AFRICAN AFFAIRS

August 21, 1952

25-37-52

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Will you forward it to me with bill, or if you will let me know the cost I will remit immediately.

Very sincerely yours,

W.E.B. Du Bois

DB:lh

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SELECTED UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS

Issued Biweekly by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C.

1952 No. 15 • July 18, 1952

25-37-54

☐ **After 15 Years, 1937–51, Report on Old-Age and Survivors Insurance.** This brief report presents some of the most significant facts and figures on old-age and survivors insurance at the end of 15 years. It is a report to the millions of people who have made contributions to the program, and in fact to every American, for the security of each of us must concern us all. 1952. 16 p. il.
5¢. Catalog No. FS 3.2: F 46

☐ **The Airport and Its Neighbors.** The report of the President's Airport Commission which recommends action to alleviate certain immediate problems inherent in the present location and use of airports and, in addition, proposes policies and procedures designed to insure sound and orderly development of a national system of airports, to safeguard the welfare of the communities and to meet the needs of air commerce and the national defense. The publication is known as the "Doolittle Report." 1952. 116 p. il. pl.
70¢. Catalog No. Pr 33.16:952

☐ **County and City Data Book, 1949, Statistical Abstract Supplement.** Statistics for manufacturers, 1947; business (preliminary), 1948; city governments, 1948; agriculture, 1945; automobile registrations and sales, 1947; banking, 1949; climate, construction, 1948; education, 1948; residential electricity consumption, 1948; vital statistics, 1948; farm-operator family level of living, 1945. 1952. 500 p. maps.
Cloth, $3.50. Catalog No. C 3.134/2:C 83/2/949

☐ **Bureau of Ships Journal.** The journal is issued monthly and sold on a subscription basis.
Price, $2.25 a year. Catalog No. BSJ–52

☐ **Comparison of State Unemployment Insurance Laws as of December 1951.** Reports State by State what types of workers are covered under State laws; how the program is financed; what benefits are payable and under what circumstances; and how the States have organized to do the job. 1952. 123 p.
35¢. Catalog No. L 7.35: Un 2/2/952

☐ **Decisions of Comptroller General of United States, Volume 30, July 1, 1950 to June 30, 1951.** A list of Comptrollers of the Treasury, List of Comptrollers General of United States, list of claimants, table of statutes cited in the decisions, and decisions of Comptroller General for the period July 1, 1950 to June 30, 1951. 1952. 788 p.
Cloth, $4.00. Catalog No. GA 1.5:30

☐ **East Germany Under Soviet Control.** A very interesting and enlightening story of conditions in East Germany today. Discusses political parties in East Germany, who's who in the Soviet Zone, the August World Youth Festival, the power of the churches, status of women, the militarized police, the terrior, and resistance. Contains reproductions of photographs taken in the Zone, and several maps. 1952. 95 p. il. maps.
35¢. Catalog No. S 1.74:34

☐ **Emotional Problems Associated With Handicapping Conditions in Children.** Discusses parent-child relationship, reactions of the child who is handicapped, special problems of the handicapped, and reactions of society to the handicapped. 1952. 19 p.
20¢. Catalog No. FS 3.209:336

☐ **Employment and Economic Status of Older Men and Women.** Designed to contribute to informed understanding of questions arising from the effect of population, employment, and economic trends on the older age groups in our population. The data have been selected with a view to providing background information for persons concerned with the economic and employment problems of an aging population. 1952. 58 p. il.
30¢. Catalog No. L 2.3:1092

☐ **Expenditure Per Pupil in City School Systems, 1950–51.** The purposes of this circular are (a) to report the average level of "current expenditure" per pupil in 259 city school systems, (b) to set forth trends in the average level of current expenditure, (c) to describe the apportionment of total current expenditure among the major accounts and subaccounts, and (d) to present detailed current-expenditure data for a cross-section of individual city school systems. 1952. 48 p. il.

25¢. **Catalog No. FS 5.4:337**

☐ **Roof Gutters, Construction Aid 2.** Guide to the use of alternate materials to conserve critical metals and reduce costs in roof gutter construction. 1952. 11 p. il.

10¢. **Catalog No. HH 1.18:2**

☐ **From the Dust of the Earth.** Designed to fill the long-expressed need for supplying the general public with information about agriculture and agricultural programs. The publication shows by pictures and by short text the man-on-the-street's dependence on land, and tells about our conservation program. 1952. 16 p. il.

10¢. **Catalog No. A 1.75:78**

☐ **Student Pilot Guide.** Presents useful information for the student pilot. The booklet summarizes pertinent Civil Air Regulations, safe flying practices, and procedures the student pilot must follow in preparing himself and applying for a private pilot certificate. 1952. 15 p.

10¢. **Catalog No. C 31.106:P 64/952**

☐ **Industrial Dispersion Guidebook for Communities.** A technique for more secure location of new defense-supporting plants. The guidebook has been prepared to help communities to provide for greater security to life and property and to assure more continuous production in the event of enemy attack. It explains to metropolitan leaders and to manufacturers planning new facilities how they can limit the attractiveness of their communities and plants as atom-bomb targets by conforming to national dispersion standards. 1952. 22 p. il.

20¢. **Catalog No. C 18.271:31**

☐ **Isotopics.** Announcements of the Isotopes Division, United States Atomic Energy Commission. A quarterly periodical sold on a subscription basis only.

Price, $1.00 a year. **Catalog No. ISOT–52**

RESOURCES FOR FREEDOM

☐ This five volume report, compiled as a result of investigations by the President's Materials Policy Commission, gives the reader a careful look at the position of our natural resources, how they are used, future demands on them, and on the problem of their conservation.

Covering the 25-year period from 1950 to 1975, this report carefully outlines the materials problem facing the United States today, and gives the Commission's recommendations for the use and conservation of our resources to safeguard the Nation's future.

The titles of the volumes are:

Vol. 1. Foundations for Growth and Security. $1.25.
Vol. 2. The Outlook for Key Commodities. $1.50.
Vol. 3. The Outlook for Energy Sources. 50¢.
Vol. 4. The Promise of Technology. $1.75.
Vol. 5. Selected Reports to the Commission. $1.25.

All volumes paper-bound

Catalog No. Pr 33.15: (vols.)

☐ **Plumbing Fixture Arrangement, Construction Aid 1.** Guide to simplified design of plumbing fixture arrangement to conserve critical metals and manpower, and reduce installation and operational costs. 1952. 18 p. il.

15¢. **Catalog No. HH 1.18:1**

☐ **Report on Agricultural Experiment Stations, 1951.** Designed to supply the Congress, the institutions concerned, and others interested, with information as to the progress of the research of the experiment stations, and the source, amount, and use of funds appropriated for that purpose. The report gives an account of the accomplishments of the experiment stations during the fiscal year 1950–51. 1952. 170 p.

40¢. **Catalog No. A 77.401/2:951**

☐ **Nurse in Civil Defense.** The purpose of this manual is to explain the nurse's part in civil defense, with special emphasis on assignment to first-aid stations, improvised and existing hospitals, and emergency lodgings. It elaborates on the function of the nursing service in relation to other civil defense health services. The recommendations presented are general principles designed to assist key civil defense nurses in planning for and operating State and local nursing services. 1952. 50 p. il.

20¢. **Catalog No. FCD 1.6/3:11–7**

☐ **Fire Tests of Gunite Slabs and Partitions.** Paper gives results of fire tests on gunite concrete in the form of slabs and partitions. In addition to reporting the fire-endurance limits of gunite of conventional cement and sand mix, a means of improving the fire resistance of this type of concrete by modifying the aggregate is presented. 1952. 11 p. il.

15¢. **Catalog No. C 13.29:131**

☐ **Natob—A New Bush Lespedeza for Soil Conservation.** Circular meets the need for information on a recently developed plant which is particularly well adapted for erosion-control purposes in northern United States. A botanical description of Natob lespedeza is given, a hardy strain of bicolor, origin, erosion-control values, and methods of seeding and planting. 1952. 10 p. il.

10¢. **Catalog No. A 1.4/2:900**

☐ **House and Site United, Construction Aid 3.** Guide to the elimination of waste in manpower and materials and to obtain a better product at reduced cost through proper planning of the house and site. 1952 27 p. il.

15¢. **Catalog No. HH 1.18:3**

☐ **Taxation of Corporate Surplus Accumulations.** A study prepared for the Joint Committee on the Economic Report, relating to the application and effect, real and feared, of section 102 of the Internal Revenue Code dealing with unreasonable accumulation of corporate profits. 1952. 260 p. il. tab.

55¢. **Catalog No. Y 4.Ec 7:T 19**

☐ **Underwriting Manual, Revised January 1952.** It is essential that the Federal Housing Administration follow uniform methods and procedures in underwriting mortgage transactions submitted for insurance. It is recognized that although sound real estate appraisals for mortgage lending have the same objective, the methods and considerations through which the objective is attained are subject to variations. The purpose of this Manual is to state the principles, and establish uniform methods, types of analyses, and procedures to be followed nationally by the Administration, with minor adaptations to meet local conditions. 1952.

$2.25. **Catalog No. HH 2.6:Un 2/952**

NOTE.—A supply of our full-size order blanks will be furnished promptly upon request.

CHECK PUBLICATIONS DESIRED

213778–p

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[U.S. - I.R.S.]

FORM 1040
U.S. Treasury Department
Internal Revenue Service

U. S. INDIVIDUAL INCOME TAX RETURN
FOR CALENDAR YEAR 1952

1952

or taxable year beginning ____, 1952, and ending ____, 195__

Do not write in these spaces
Serial No.
(Cashier's Stamp)

Name William Edward Burghardt Du Bois
(PLEASE PRINT. If this is a joint return of husband and wife, use first names of both)

HOME ADDRESS 31 Grace Court
(PLEASE PRINT. Street and number or rural route)

Brooklyn (City, town, or post office) 2 (Postal zone number) N.Y. (State)

Social Security No. 104-12-561-7 Occupation Writer

- - Please Attach All Original W-2 Forms Here - -

25-47,21

Your exemptions

1. List your name. If your wife (or husband) had no income, or if this is a joint return, list also her (or his) name.

A W.E.B. Du Bois

B ____
(Your wife's name—do not list if exemption is claimed on another return)

Check below if at the end of your taxable year you or your wife were—
65 or over ☒ Blind ☐
65 or over ☐ Blind ☐

Name—and address if different from yours

On lines A and B below—
if neither 65 nor blind write the figure 1
if either 65 or blind write the figure 2
if both 65 and blind write the figure 3

Number of exemptions for you 2
Number of her (or his) exemptions ...

C. List names of your children (including stepchildren and *legally* adopted children) with 1952 gross incomes of less than $600 who received more than one-half of their support from you in 1952. See Instructions.

Enter number of children listed .....

D. Enter number of exemptions claimed for close relatives listed in Schedule I on page 2 .....

E. Enter total number of exemptions claimed in A to D above 2

Your income

2. Enter your total wages, salaries, bonuses, commissions, and other compensation received in 1952, *before payroll deductions*. Persons claiming traveling or reimbursed expenses, see Instructions.

Print Employer's Name	Where Employed (City and State)	Total Wages	Income Tax Withheld
		$	$
	Enter total →	$	$

3. If you received dividends, interest, or any other income, give details on page 2 and enter the total here ..... $ 1123 50

4. Add income shown in items 2 and 3, and enter the total here .... $ 1123 50

How to figure the tax

(Before figuring your tax, see Schedule J for "Head of Household." If you claim such status, check here ☐.)

IF YOUR INCOME WAS LESS THAN $5,000.—Use the tax table on page 4 *unless you itemize deductions*. The table allows about 10 percent of your income for charitable contributions, interest, taxes, medical expenses, etc. If your deductions exceed 10 percent, it will usually be to your advantage to itemize them and compute your tax on page 3.

IF YOUR INCOME WAS $5,000 OR MORE.—Compute tax on page 3. Use standard deduction or itemize deductions, whichever is to your advantage.

Tax due or refund

5. (A) Enter your tax from table on page 4, or from line 13, page 3. $
(B) Enter your self-employment tax from line 35, separate Schedule C.
Enter total here → $

6. How much have you paid on your 1952 income tax?
(A) By tax withheld (in item 2, above). Attach Original Forms W-2. $
(B) By payments on 1952 Declaration of Estimated Tax (include any overpayment on your 1951 tax not claimed as a refund).
Enter total here →

7. If your tax (item 5) is larger than payments (item 6), enter *balance of tax due* here. This balance must be paid in full with return ..... $

8. If your payments (item 6) are larger than your tax (item 5), enter the *overpayment* here .. $

Enter amount of item 8 you want $____ (Refunded) $____ (Credited on 1953 estimated tax)

Do you owe any prior year Federal tax for which you have been billed? (Yes or No) No Is your wife (or husband) making a separate return for 1952? (Yes or No) Yes If "yes," write her (or his) name Shirley Graham Du Bois

If you have filed a return for a prior year, state latest year 1951 Where filed? 1st Dist. Coll. Int. Rev. 210 Livingston St. Bklyn.

To which director's (formerly collector's) office did you pay amount claimed in item 6 (B), above? ____

I declare under the penalties of perjury that this return (including any accompanying schedules and statements) has been examined by me and to the best of my knowledge and belief is a true, correct, and complete return.

(Signature of person, other than taxpayer, preparing this return) (Date)

(Name of firm or employer, if any)

(Signature of taxpayer) (Date)

(Signature of taxpayer's wife or husband if this is a joint return) (Date)

To assure split-income benefits, husband and wife must include all their income and, even though only one has income, BOTH MUST SIGN.

16—65304-2

Schedule A.—INCOME FROM DIVIDENDS

Name of corporation declaring dividend	Amount	Name of corporation declaring dividend	Amount
	$		$
		Enter total here →	$

Schedule B.—INCOME FROM INTEREST

Name of payor	Amount	Name of payor	Amount
	$		$
		Enter total here →	

Schedule C Summary.—PROFIT (OR LOSS) FROM BUSINESS OR PROFESSION, FARMING, AND PARTNERSHIP

1. Business profit (or loss) from separate Schedule C, line 23 (see attached explanation)	$ 2053 00	
2. Farm profit (or loss) from separate schedule, Form 1040F		
3. Partnership, etc., profit (or loss) from Form 1065, Schedule K, Column 3... (Partnership name) (Address)		
4. Total of lines 1, 2, 3	$ 2053 00	
5. Less: Net operating loss deduction (attach statement)	1348 00	
6. Net profit (or loss) (line 4 less line 5)		705 00

Schedule D.—NET GAIN OR LOSS FROM SALES OR EXCHANGES OF CAPITAL ASSETS, ETC.

1. From sale or exchange of capital assets (from separate Schedule D)	
2. From sale or exchange of property other than capital assets (from separate Schedule D)	

Schedule E.—INCOME FROM ANNUITIES OR PENSIONS (see attached explanation)

1. Cost of annuity (amount you paid)	$	4. Amount received this year	$
2. Cost received tax-free in past years		5. Excess of line 4 over line 3	
3. Remainder of cost (line 1 less line 2)	$	6. Enter line 5, or 3 percent of line 1, whichever is greater (but not more than line 4)	

Schedule F.—INCOME FROM RENTS AND ROYALTIES

1. Kind and location of property	2. Amount of rent or royalty	3. Depreciation or depletion (explain in Schedule H)	4. Repairs (attach statement)	5. Other expenses (attach statement)
Books	$ 780 00	$	$	$ 361.50
1. Totals	$ 780 00	$	$	$ 361 50
2. Net profit (or loss) (column 2 less sum of columns 3, 4, and 5)				418 50

Schedule G.—INCOME FROM ESTATES AND TRUSTS AND OTHER SOURCES

1. Estate or trust (Name) (Address)	
2. Other sources (state nature)	
Total income (or loss) from above sources (Enter here and as item 3, page 1)	$ 1123 50

Schedule H.—EXPLANATION OF DEDUCTION FOR DEPRECIATION CLAIMED IN SCHEDULE F

1. Kind of property (if buildings, state material of which constructed). Exclude land and other nondepreciable property	2. Date acquired	3. Cost or other basis	4. Depreciation allowed (or allowable) in prior years	5. Remaining cost or other basis to be recovered	6. Life used in accumulating depreciation	7. Estimated life from beginning of year	8. Depreciation allowable this year
		$	$	$			$

Schedule I.—EXEMPTIONS FOR CLOSE RELATIVES—(See Instructions)

1. Name of dependent relative. Also give address if different from yours	2. Relationship	3. Did dependent during 1952— (a) Have gross income of $600 or more?	(b) Reside in your home?	(c) Receive entire support from you?	4. If answer to either 3(b) or 3(c) is "No" enter amount spent for dependent's support in 1952 by— You (and your wife if this is a joint return)	Others, and by dependent from own funds
					$	$

Enter here and as item 1D, page 1, the number of close relatives claimed above ☐

Schedule J.—HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD (See Instructions)

(Not applicable where wife or husband died during taxable year)

1. Were you unmarried (or legally separated) at the close of your taxable year? (Yes or No) ____
2. Did any person for whom you are entitled to an exemption, or your unmarried child, grandchild, or stepchild, even though not a dependent, share during your entire taxable year your home which was your principal residence? (Yes or No) ____
   List name(s) and relationship to you ____
3. Did you furnish more than one half of the cost of maintaining the household during the taxable year? (Yes or No) ____
   If you did not furnish the entire cost, state total amount furnished by you $____; by all others (including those sharing your home) $____
4. If all of the above questions are answered "Yes," you may determine your tax as Head of a Household.

G>O 16—65304-2

If you use this table, tear off this page and file only pages 1 and 2

TAX TABLE FOR CALENDAR YEAR 1952

FOR PERSONS WITH INCOMES UNDER $5,000 NOT COMPUTING TAX ON PAGE 3

Read down the shaded columns below until you find the line covering the total income you entered in item 4, page 1. Then read across to the appropriate column headed by the number corresponding to the number of exemptions claimed in item 1E, page 1. Enter the tax you find there in item 5(A), Page 1.

If total income in item 4, page 1, is—		And the number of exemptions claimed in item 1E, page 1, is—				If total income in item 4, page 1, is—		And the number of exemptions claimed in item 1E, page 1, is—										
								1 And you are—		2 And you are—			3 And you are—					
At least	But less than	1	2	3	4 or more	At least	But less than	Single or a married person filing separately	A head of a household	Single or a married person filing separately	A head of a household	A married couple filing jointly	Single or a married person filing separately	A head of a household	A married couple filing jointly	4	5	6	7	8 or more
		Your tax is—						Your tax is—												
$0	$675	$0	$0	$0	$0	$2,325	$2,350	$334	$334	$201	$201	$201	$67	$67	$67	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
675	700	4	0	0	0	2,350	2,375	339	339	206	206	206	72	72	72	0	0	0	0	0
700	725	9	0	0	0	2,375	2,400	344	344	211	211	211	77	77	77	0	0	0	0	0
725	750	14	0	0	0	2,400	2,425	349	349	216	216	216	82	82	82	0	0	0	0	0
750	775	19	0	0	0	2,425	2,450	354	354	221	221	221	87	87	87	0	0	0	0	0
775	800	24	0	0	0	2,450	2,475	359	359	226	226	226	92	92	92	0	0	0	0	0
800	825	29	0	0	0	2,475	2,500	364	364	231	231	231	97	97	97	0	0	0	0	0
825	850	34	0	0	0	2,500	2,525	369	369	236	236	236	102	102	102	0	0	0	0	0
850	875	39	0	0	0	2,525	2,550	374	374	241	241	241	107	107	107	0	0	0	0	0
875	900	44	0	0	0	2,550	2,575	379	379	246	246	246	112	112	112	0	0	0	0	0
900	925	49	0	0	0	2,575	2,600	384	384	251	251	251	117	117	117	0	0	0	0	0
925	950	54	0	0	0	2,600	2,625	389	389	256	256	256	122	122	122	0	0	0	0	0
950	975	59	0	0	0	2,625	2,650	394	394	261	261	261	127	127	127	0	0	0	0	0
975	1,000	64	0	0	0	2,650	2,675	399	399	266	266	266	132	132	132	0	0	0	0	0
1,000	1,025	69	0	0	0	2,675	2,700	404	404	271	271	271	137	137	137	4	0	0	0	0
1,025	1,050	74	0	0	0	2,700	2,725	409	409	276	276	276	142	142	142	9	0	0	0	0
1,050	1,075	79	0	0	0	2,725	2,750	414	414	281	281	281	147	147	147	14	0	0	0	0
1,075	1,100	84	0	0	0	2,750	2,775	419	419	286	286	286	152	152	152	19	0	0	0	0
1,100	1,125	89	0	0	0	2,775	2,800	424	424	291	291	291	157	157	157	24	0	0	0	0
1,125	1,150	94	0	0	0	2,800	2,825	429	429	296	296	296	162	162	162	29	0	0	0	0
1,150	1,175	99	0	0	0	2,825	2,850	434	434	301	301	301	167	167	167	34	0	0	0	0
1,175	1,200	104	0	0	0	2,850	2,875	439	439	306	306	306	172	172	172	39	0	0	0	0
1,200	1,225	109	0	0	0	2,875	2,900	444	444	311	311	311	177	177	177	44	0	0	0	0
1,225	1,250	114	0	0	0	2,900	2,925	449	449	316	316	316	182	182	182	49	0	0	0	0
1,250	1,275	119	0	0	0	2,925	2,950	455	454	321	321	321	187	187	187	54	0	0	0	0
1,275	1,300	124	0	0	0	2,950	2,975	460	459	326	326	326	192	192	192	59	0	0	0	0
1,300	1,325	129	0	0	0	2,975	3,000	466	465	331	331	331	197	197	197	64	0	0	0	0
1,325	1,350	134	1	0	0	3,000	3,050	474	473	338	338	338	205	205	205	72	0	0	0	0
1,350	1,375	139	6	0	0	3,050	3,100	485	483	348	348	348	215	215	215	82	0	0	0	0
1,375	1,400	144	11	0	0	3,100	3,150	496	494	358	358	358	225	225	225	92	0	0	0	0
1,400	1,425	149	16	0	0	3,150	3,200	507	504	368	368	368	235	235	235	102	0	0	0	0
1,425	1,450	154	21	0	0	3,200	3,250	518	515	378	378	378	245	245	245	112	0	0	0	0
1,450	1,475	159	26	0	0	3,250	3,300	529	525	388	388	388	255	255	255	122	0	0	0	0
1,475	1,500	164	31	0	0	3,300	3,350	541	536	398	398	398	265	265	265	132	0	0	0	0
1,500	1,525	169	36	0	0	3,350	3,400	552	546	408	408	408	275	275	275	142	8	0	0	0
1,525	1,550	174	41	0	0	3,400	3,450	563	557	418	418	418	285	285	285	152	18	0	0	0
1,550	1,575	179	46	0	0	3,450	3,500	574	567	428	428	428	295	295	295	162	28	0	0	0
1,575	1,600	184	51	0	0	3,500	3,550	585	578	438	438	438	305	305	305	171	38	0	0	0
1,600	1,625	189	56	0	0	3,550	3,600	596	588	448	448	448	315	315	315	181	48	0	0	0
1,625	1,650	194	61	0	0	3,600	3,650	607	599	459	459	458	325	325	325	191	58	0	0	0
1,650	1,675	199	66	0	0	3,650	3,700	618	610	470	469	468	335	335	335	201	68	0	0	0
1,675	1,700	204	71	0	0	3,700	3,750	629	620	482	480	478	345	345	345	211	78	0	0	0
1,700	1,725	209	76	0	0	3,750	3,800	640	631	493	490	488	355	355	355	221	88	0	0	0
1,725	1,750	214	81	0	0	3,800	3,850	651	641	504	501	498	365	365	365	231	98	0	0	0
1,750	1,775	219	86	0	0	3,850	3,900	662	652	515	511	508	375	375	375	241	108	0	0	0
1,775	1,800	224	91	0	0	3,900	3,950	673	662	526	522	518	385	385	385	251	118	0	0	0
1,800	1,825	229	96	0	0	3,950	4,000	684	673	537	532	528	395	395	395	261	128	0	0	0
1,825	1,850	234	101	0	0	4,000	4,050	696	683	548	543	538	405	405	405	271	138	5	0	0
1,850	1,875	239	106	0	0	4,050	4,100	707	694	559	553	548	415	415	415	281	148	15	0	0
1,875	1,900	244	111	0	0	4,100	4,150	718	704	570	564	558	425	425	425	291	158	25	0	0
1,900	1,925	249	116	0	0	4,150	4,200	729	715	581	574	568	435	435	435	301	168	35	0	0
1,925	1,950	254	121	0	0	4,200	4,250	740	725	592	585	578	445	445	445	311	178	45	0	0
1,950	1,975	259	126	0	0	4,250	4,300	751	736	603	596	588	456	455	455	321	188	55	0	0
1,975	2,000	264	131	0	0	4,300	4,350	762	746	614	606	598	467	466	465	331	198	65	0	0
2,000	2,025	269	136	2	0	4,350	4,400	773	757	625	617	608	478	476	475	341	208	75	0	0
2,025	2,050	274	141	7	0	4,400	4,450	784	768	636	627	618	489	487	485	351	218	85	0	0
2,050	2,075	279	146	12	0	4,450	4,500	795	778	648	638	628	500	497	495	361	228	95	0	0
2,075	2,100	284	151	17	0	4,500	4,550	806	789	659	648	638	511	508	504	371	238	105	0	0
2,100	2,125	289	156	22	0	4,550	4,600	817	799	670	659	648	522	518	514	381	248	115	0	0
2,125	2,150	294	161	27	0	4,600	4,650	828	810	681	669	658	533	529	524	391	258	125	0	0
2,150	2,175	299	166	32	0	4,650	4,700	839	820	692	680	668	544	539	534	401	268	135	2	0
2,175	2,200	304	171	37	0	4,700	4,750	851	831	703	690	678	555	550	544	411	278	145	12	0
2,200	2,225	309	176	42	0	4,750	4,800	862	841	714	701	688	566	560	554	421	288	155	22	0
2,225	2,250	314	181	47	0	4,800	4,850	873	852	725	711	698	577	571	564	431	298	165	32	0
2,250	2,275	319	186	52	0	4,850	4,900	884	862	736	722	708	589	581	574	441	308	175	42	0
2,275	2,300	324	191	57	0	4,900	4,950	895	873	747	732	718	600	592	584	451	318	185	52	0
2,300	2,325	329	196	62	0	4,950	5,000	906	883	758	743	728	611	603	594	461	328	195	62	0

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 1951—65303-2

ITEMIZED DEDUCTIONS—FOR PERSONS NOT USING TAX TABLE ON PAGE 4 OR STANDARD DEDUCTION ON LINE 2 BELOW—

If Husband and Wife (Not Legally Separated) File Separate Returns and One Itemizes Deductions, the Other Must Also Itemize

	Describe Deductions and state to whom paid. If more space is needed, attach additional sheets.		
Contributions	(See attached explanation)	$ 95. 00	
	Allowable Contributions (not in excess of 20 percent of item 4, page 1)		$ 95 00
Interest		$	
	Total Interest		
Taxes	Lot, S. Egremont Rd., Great Barrington, Mass.	$ 12 30	
	Total Taxes		12 30
Losses from fire, storm, or other casualty, or theft		$	
	Total Allowable Losses (not compensated by insurance or otherwise)		
Medical and dental expenses *(if over 65 see Instructions)*	(See attached explanation)	$ 701 00	
	Net Expenses (not compensated by insurance or otherwise)	$	
	Enter 5 percent of item 4, page 1, and subtract from Net Expenses. Allowable Medical and Dental Expenses. See Instructions for limitation.		701 00
Miscellaneous *(See Instructions)*		$	
	Total Miscellaneous Deductions		808 30
	Total Deductions		$ 808 30

TAX COMPUTATION—FOR PERSONS NOT USING TAX TABLE ON PAGE 4

1. Enter amount shown in item 4, page 1. This is your Adjusted Gross Income		$ 1123 50
2. If deductions are itemized above, enter total of such deductions. If deductions are not itemized *and line 1, above, is $5,000 or more:* (*a*) married persons filing separately enter $500, (*b*) all others enter 10 percent of line 1, but not more than $1,000		808 30
3. Subtract line 2 from line 1. Enter the difference here. This is your Net Income		$ 315 20
4. Multiply $600 by total number of exemptions claimed in item 1E, page 1. Enter total here		1200 00
5. Subtract line 4 from line 3. Enter difference here. (If line 1 includes partially tax-exempt interest, see Instructions)		$
If line 5 is not more than $2,000 ——		
6. Enter 22.2 percent of amount shown on line 5 and disregard lines 7, 8, and 9		$
If line 5 is more than $2,000 ——		
7. **And you are a single person, a married person filing separately, or a head of household ——** Single persons and married persons filing separately use Tax Rate Schedule I on page 12 of Instructions to figure tax on amount on line 5; heads of household use Tax Rate Schedule II		$
8. **And you are filing a joint return ——**		
(*a*) Enter one-half of amount on line 5	$	
(*b*) Use Tax Rate Schedule I on page 12 of Instructions to figure tax on amount on line 8 (*a*)		
(*c*) Multiply amount on line 8 (*b*) by 2		$
9. If alternative tax computation is made, enter here tax from separate Schedule D		$
Disregard lines 10, 11, and 12, and copy on line 13 the same figure you entered on line 6, 7, 8 (*c*), or 9, unless you used itemized deductions		
10. Enter here any income tax payments to a foreign country or U. S. possession (attach Form 1116)	$	
11. Enter here any income tax paid at source on tax-free covenant bond interest		
12. Add the figures on lines 10 and 11 and enter the total here		$
13. Subtract line 12 from line 6, 7, 8 (*c*), or 9. Enter difference here and as item 5 (A), page 1		$

16—65304-2

SCHEDULE C

U.S. INCOME TAX RETURN, 1952

W.E.B. Du Bois

EXPLANATION OF SCHEDULE:

I have received the following gross income from lectures during the year 1952:..... $2053.
Subtract for travelling and hotel expenses:..... $748.
Subtract for rent of office, 23 W. 26 St. NYC where my work is done and my library of 2,500 volumes is kept; @ $50 a month:..... 600.
$1348. -1348.
Total: $ 705.

SCHEDULE E

I have received gifts as follows in 1952:
From Atlanta University.....$1200.
From the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People..... 1200.
$2400.

I paid no contribution at any time towards these gifts, nor was this compensation for services rendered. I was employed by Atlanta University from 1896 to 1910 and from 1934 to 1944. I was employed by the National Association of Colored People from 1910 to 1934 and from 1944 to 1948. All services rendered to these organizations were paid for at the time at the highest current rate of compensation. The gifts in each case were made in recognition of 50 years' work in race relations in the United States, outside my contractual duties for the organizations. I am 85 years of age.

SCHEDULE F

I have received as royalties from my writing..... $780.
But against this must be debited clerical and stenographic help:
Stenographer.....$250.00
Dictaphone..... 48.00
Typewriter..... 10.00
Letterheads..... 17.50
Telephone, Extension 6, MU-4-3457..... 36.00
$361.50 - 361.50
Total: $ 418.50

W.E.B. Du Bois

CONTRIBUTIONS:

PEN club	$10.00
Authors Guild	25.00
Trinity Church, Brooklyn	25.00
American Historical Association	5.00
Sigma Pi Phi Fraternity	30.00
Total:	$95.00

MEDICAL AND DENTAL EXPENSES:

Dentist, Dr. M. Gottlieb, 2 E. 54 St. NYC)	$550.00
Oculist	54.00
Blue Cross Hospitalization	64.00
Medicines	23.00
Life Extension Examiners	10.00
	$701.00

I am 85 years of age.

[U.S. - U.N. Mission]

Copy

23 West 26th Street
New York 10, New York
June 27, 1952

The Honorable Ernest A. Gross
United States Mission to the
United Nations
2 Park Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Dr. Gross:

On behalf of the initiating signers and sponsors, I am transmitting to you the enclosed Petition which has been endorsed by more than one-hundred and sixty Negro clergymen, educators, doctors, lawyers, cultural, civic and labor leaders throughout the United States.

The Petition, embodying the views not only of the signers, but of a considerable section of the Negro people of our country, reviews the short-comings and failures of our government during recent months in dealing with questions of foreign policy affecting Africa and other subject peoples and urges the adoption by our government of six concrete courses of action which we feel would serve both toward advancing the welfare and liberation of subject and oppressed peoples, and toward providing the essential basis for lasting world peace.

We sincerely hope that these proposals and views, expressed in this Petition, will have the careful consideration and acceptance of the United States Mission to the United Nations.

Respectfully yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

25-29-17

Albert Bofman, author of peace handbooks, director of
U.S.C.A.M. (U.S. Committee Against Militarization): 6329 S May St. Chicago 21, Illinois

The Paul Reveres of the 1950's

FOR RELEASE June 15, 1952

MEMO to: My acquaintances; income tax clients; members of peace committees

THE BIG SHOW is on. Every four years, we Americans waste a lot of time and energy electing a President and other officials.

Almost everybody is now at it--discussing: "Who will be President?" Yet, most candidates and generals are irreparably not qualified and without merit to hold such a position. That is why every minute you have spent or will spend, discussing--YOU COMMIT MURDER. You can devote that same time to saving lives by discussing, organizing delegations, contacting, and demanding of our present officials and of candidates TO CEASE FIRE IN KOREA. You will continue to COMMIT MURDER until you ACT TO STOP THIS UNBELIEVABLE and unnecessary slaughter.

CASUALTIES in Korea (incomplete)

MILITARY FORCES			
GI's	reported to	7-11-51	78,726
	reported to	6-11-52*	109,712*
	INCREASE to	6-11-52*	30,986*
	to date of	CEASE-FIRE *	?*
South Korea	to	early 52	301,864
"UN" nations	to	April 52	9,926
North Korea & China		4-29-52	1,355,051
Non-battle casualties			
GI's		3-7-52	401,628
North Korea & China		3-14-52	328,494
CIVILIANS			
South Korea		over	4,000,000
North Korea		over	1,000,000
TOTAL CASUALTIES		over	7,506,675

(per USA reports)

* While "negotiations" are prolonged!

Registered refugees in South Korea 10,464,491.

ALL CHART. Place this on your wall. It is designed to help you measure the wasted lives and bodies, every week, while you and your friends waste time to discuss or campaign for the war parties and their candidates for President and other officials.

COMPILE THE CONTINUING RECORD OF YOUR RESPONSIBILITY for GI CASUALTIES in Korea

GI "battle" Casualties in Korea (check your newspapers every week) reported to	TOTAL	Weekly Addition	Number of letters, telegrams, phone calls, visits to the President, congressmen, other officials, candidates, and newspapers, that I made	that I influenced my friends to make	My responsibility for the continuing slaughter in Korea Every week when columns (3) and (4) show none, show the number of casualties from column (2)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1952			EXAMPLE		
Feb. 14	105,508	237			
Apr. 28	107,965	299	none	none	299
June 11	109,712	553			
18					
25			YEAR 3 of "police action"		will start.
July 2					
9			AMERICANS will "vacation"		
16					
23			WHILE their sons carry on		
30					
Aug. 6			needless slaughter		and are
13					
20					slaughtered,
27					
Sept 3					needlessly.
10					
17					
24					
Oct. 1					
8					
15					
22					
29					
Nov. 5			ELECTIONS !		

Wednesday or Thursday newspapers give GI casualty figures. Write Defense Department, Washington, D.C. for free copy of "U.S. Casualties in Korean Area" any week. Then, you will have the name and address of each battle casualty that week.

32.26.11

[redacted]

on the

[redacted]

Part IV: Termination of Captivity

"Section II: Release and Repatriation of Prisoners of War at the Close of Hostilities

Article 118

"Prisoners of war shall be repatriated without delay after the cessation of active hostilities.

"In the absence of stipulations to the above effect in any agreement concluded between the Parties to the conflict with a view to the cessation of hostilities, or failing any such agreement, each of the Detaining Powers shall itself establish and execute without delay a plan of repatriation in conformity with the principle laid down in the foregoing paragraph.

"In either case, the measures adopted shall be brought to the knowledge of the prisoners..."

(page 129)*

Part I Article 6

"In addition to the agreements expressly provided for in Articles...118..., the High Contracting Parties may conclude other special [redacted] they may deem it suitable to make separate provision. No special agreement shall adversely affect the situation of prisoners of war, as defined by the present Convention, nor restrict the rights which it confers upon them..."

(page 88)*

Article 7

"Prisoners of war may in no circumstances renounce in part or in entirety the rights secured to them by the present Convention, and by the special agreements referred to in the foregoing Article, if such there be."

(page 88)*

* Source--

GENEVA CONVENTIONS of Aug. 12, 1949 for the Protection of War Victims: Final Act of the Diplomatic Conference of Geneva 1949 (U.S. Department of State Publication 3938 --General Foreign Policy Series 34, released Aug. 1950).

Note: China, the UK, USA, and USSR and 57 other nations signed this Convention, by which "the principle of the immediate liveration of prisoners on the close of hostilities had also to be reaffirmed" (Geneva: International Committee of the Red Cross: The Geneva Convention of August 12, 1949, 1949, page 13).

[redacted]

TO REPATRIATE all PRISONERS OF WAR by

For "moral" and "humanitarian" reasons ? after OPERATION KILLER's almost 8 million casualties in Korea?

GI "battle" CASUALTIES in Korea
(per USA reports)

Feb. 14, 1952	105,508
April 28	107,965
June 11	109,712
25	?

Feb. 14, both sides agreed on all issues except repatriation; April 28, USA made "final" proposal; June 25, 3d year of slaughter.

To furnish cannon fodder for Chiang Kai-shek to attack Chinese mainland?

"MOBILIZE TO RECOVER CHINA, CHIANG ORDERS--Taipeh, Formosa (AP)--Mobilization of manpower, material and revenue to recover the mainland...was...set...for next year during a meeting of high government officials [of Chiang]" (Chicago Sun-Times, Dece 3, 1951).

[redacted] that Congress will vote larger Defense Department expenditures !

1938		$ 1 billion
1950		13
1952		40
1953	President wants	51
	HOUSE voted	46
	INCREASE	6
	Senate to vote	?

ONLY THE QUESTION OF REPATRIATION now delays cease-fire. Repatriation is not a military, it is a political, issue. Settle it after the cease-fire.

ACT: Write, wire, phone, or visit
** President Truman
** Your representative
** Your two senators
** Letters to Editor of newspapers
** Your friends and neighbors
** UN delegates of other nations at UNITED NATIONS, New York City
** Ambassadors of other nations at their Washington,D.C. Embassy
Letters to Editor of newspapers of other nations

URGE that USA HONOR international law
NEGOTIATE immediate cease-fire and repatriation of all prisoners, or
repatriation of all prisoners at later political conference

** For examples, see YOU CAN CHANGE THE COURSE OF HISTORY on coupon below.

(6-15-52)

MAIL TO U.S.C.A.M. (U.S. Committee Against Militarization) 6329 S May, Chicago 21.

Please send, free, circulars about :
( ) U.S.C.A.M. program ( ) U.S.C.A.M. other releases
( ) Peace Publications you sell from anywhere in the world
( ) U.S.C.A.M. INTERNATIONAL PEACE DIRECTORY being prepared
( ) U.S.C.A.M. major publications (includes items below)

Send the publications which I check -- on 15-day money-back guarantee — I REMIT

( )	PEACE AND MILITARIZATION, 1950, 83 pp. handbook	$1.50
( )	USA PEACE DIRECTORY, 1951, 20 pp., pioneer edition	.75
( )	YOU CAN CHANGE THE COURSE OF HISTORY, 1951, 39 pp.	1.00
( )	Political peace-parties, 1952	.10

For the remainder of 1952, enroll me as a ( ) Member, or ( ) non-Member entitled to same services that Members get 1.00

CONTRIBUTION .

TOTAL REMITTANCE $.

Name:

Address:

U.S.C.A.M. (U.S. Committee Against Militarization)
- THE PAUL REVERES OF THE 1950's 6329 S May, Chicago 21, Ill.

FOR RELEASE
June 25, 1952

WILL THE PICKPOCKETS FLEECE YOU AGAIN $25.00 or $22.75 weekly per family ?

Mr. Truman wants your family to pay $25.00 weekly for the Defense Department expenditure for 1953 (not including $7.00 additional for A-bombs, foreign military aid, and other preparations for war).

The following data refer exclusively to the DEFENSE DEPARTMENT EXPENDITURE:

12 months ending June 30		billion dollars	weekly per family of four
1938		1	$ .60
1950		12	6.50
1951		20	10.00
1952		40	20.00
1953	Truman wants	51	25.00
	House voted	46	22.75
	INCREASE	6	2.75
	Senate to vote	?	?

Mr. Truman threatens to convene Congress every day in special session to restore the "dangerous slash": $6 billion more than last year! $2.75 more every week for every family! What a "slash"! If he gets his way, $5.00 more every week!

WHAT WILL THE PENTAGON give you for this extra $2.75 to $5.00 per week?

More "security" or additional WASTE?

"A few weeks ago...a very high-ranking armed services officer whom all...know... said to me... 'The request of the President...ought to be cut from six to eight billion dollars... if you had given me about eight expert investigators 6 or 8 months ago...I could now show you how... without in any way jeapordizing essential national defense." -- Rep. Wigglesworth in House of Representatives 3-day "debate" on 1953 Defense Department expenditure, Congressional Record, April 7, 1952, p. 3684.

"I talked to some of the people in the Pentagon...making up the budget... 'How do you arrive at the figures you have?' 'We just reach up into the air and take out a figure...and we take 20 percent of it and add that on...and we add on 25 percent more just to be sure that Congress does not cut us more than that, so that we will have enough in case they do." -- Rep. Hays in House "debate", Congressional Record, April 9, 1952, p. 3942.

"The justifications submitted in support of the budget requests were 'perfectly ridiculous...disgusting...most complicated, mixed up mess that anybody could imagine' [and] 'unsatisfactory...not...providing the type of information the committee and the Congress has received for many years and which must be available if proper consideration and review of the budget requests are to be made'..." -- Rep. Taber, Congressional Record, April 7, p. 3677; House Committee on Appropriations: Department of Defense Appropriation Bill for 1953, April 7, 1952. This report was not given to representatives until "debate" started--in violation of House rules requiring delivery 3, this year 5, calendar days before the "debate" starts. In the "debate", only 30 minutes was allotted the $14 billion ($7.00 weekly per family) request for the Army.

Another example: Congressmen in Germany found the Air Force building a supply system in violation of a directive of the Secretary of Defense. The funds for this illegal project were hidden in the appropriation, but congressmen could not find it in 6 weeks of hearings.*

UNEXPECTED REVELATION
1 month after the "debate"

Secretary of Defense Lovett: "The initial services rough estimates...was approximately $71 billion... $55 billion was agreed to... The White House cut... to approximately $46 billion. We went back on appeal...and they restored it to $52 billion, which was the amount forwarded by the President to the congress."
-- Senate Committee on Armed Services: Mutual Security Act of 1952 Hearings, May 8, 9, and 13, 1952, pp. 9-10.

Was the House "debate" a mere formality to rubber-stamp the President's $46 billion request? We will supply our correspondence and a complete plan to expose this $6 billion "phantom" to any newspaper which will investigate this in Washington, D.C.

FLASH: The cease-fire negotiators in Korea had agreed to 61 points; only repatriation of prisoners has blocked an armistice since Feb. 14. Yet, the Administration this week permitted bombing the Yalu power plants. The motive? To increase international tension, then hastily have the Senate "debate" and vote the Defense Department budget for 1953.

WRITE, wire, phone, or visit

Your two senators, now or when "debate" starts. The Senate may "debate" and vote before Congress adjourns for the Conventions.

Your representative. Protest his $22.75, Truman's $25.00, weekly assessment for your family.

Letter to Editor of newspapers.

PAUL REVERES OF THE 1950's: Activate your friends, peace groups, taxpayers' groups, at once. IF YOU DON'T, you will pay. Your congressmen will raise taxes after the elections to pay for Truman's $85 billion ($41.50 per week for every family of four) budget for 1953.

* EXPOSÉ: 1953 Defense Department Expenditure. Approximately 14-page arsenal of facts hitherto unknown in their entirety. Digest of numerous scandals, revelations, and fantastic waste of the Armed Forces. Documented from "debates" and reports of Congress. TO BE RELEASED, June-July 1952. $.25

Do not remit; advise how many copies you will take if it is released.

32.26.10

U.S.C.A.M. (U.S. Committee Against Militarization)
THE PAUL REVERES OF THE 1950's
6329 S May St. Chicago 21, Illinois, USA WA5-1951 Sept. 1, 1952

GERMAN "PEACE CONTRACT": Its Meaning and an AMERICAN PLAN TO DEFEAT IT NOW

A PLAN TO DEFEAT RATIFICATION OF THE GERMAN "PEACE CONTRACT"

BOTH the USA Senate and the British House of Commons have ratified the "contract".[1] However, the "contract" cannot take effect until it is ratified by West Germany and France, and until the accompanying EDC (European Defence Community) treaty is ratified by its six members: Belgium, France, Italy, Luxemburg, Netherlands, and West Germany.[2]

BOTH the USA and England ratified ahead of the defeated nation. Such a procedure is unique in diplomatic history.

Despite ratification in the USA and England, a struggle will soon occur within West Germany and France, and perhaps in other EDC nations.[1] If one of these nations can be influenced not to ratify, the "contract" will not take effect.

This possibility to influence one nation not to ratify creates the IMMEDIATE AND HISTORIC OPPORTUNITY for peace-promoters in the USA and other nations at once to launch a world-wide campaign across national boundaries, across oceans and continents; to enlist the aid of all qualified, dedicated, and ready-to-act peace-promoters; and to flood the large-circulation and conservative newspapers, particularly of West Germany and France, with frequent and persuasive LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.[3]

THE PURPOSE of this campaign is to strengthen the already existing opposition[2], to change wavering public opinion, and to influence whatever sections of public opinion at present favor ratification in West Germany, France, and other EDC nations IN ORDER TO DEFEAT RATIFICATION in at least one of these nations.

THIS CAMPAIGN REQUIRES IMMEDIATE AND CONTINUING EFFORTS BY THE MOST DETERMINED AND CAPABLE PEACE-PROMOTERS IN THE USA AND IN OTHER NATIONS. To quote Thomas Paine: "Those who expect to reap the blessings of freedom must, like men, undergo the fatigues of supporting it."

ALERT OTHER PEACE-PROMOTERS!

ACT AT ONCE --

before the West German Parliament in Bonn ratifies

before the French Parliament ratifies

and before the Parliaments of Belgium, Italy, Luxemburg, and Netherlands ratify the EDC treaty

FLOOD THE NEWSPAPERS with LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Continue with Letters to the Editor and to your legislators in the USA TO REPEAL THE "CONTRACT" and EDC treaty, and to consummate a bonafide FOUR-POWER NEGOTIATED PEACE TREATY

---

1 See p.5 : Legislation on the "Peace Contract" in the Western Nations.
2 See p.3 : Meaning of the "Peace Contract".
3 See p.8 : Newspapers in West European Nations.

(over)

If you typewrite, send carbon copies of your letters to U.S.C.A.M. together with information about other action taken to implement this PLAN. If you don't type, send information about your action. The carbon copy to U.S.C.A.M. will be forwarded to peace-loving individuals in the nation to whose newspapers you sent your letter, with a request to send you the newspaper print. One such peace-alert individual whose notable peace work has come to our attention is Mr. Friedrich Yaeger, 131 Langestrasse, 21 B Hagen 1 Westfalen, Germany. He invites organizations, publications, and individuals "interested in cooperation with West Germany's Movement Against Rearmament and for Peace" to contact him.

Such contacts in other nations will monitor USA peace-promoters' letters to newspapers in other nations, and will write letters to USA newspapers. Later, if you cooperate, we will set up teams: an American in city A-1 with a German in city G-1, an American in city A-2 with a German in city G-2, an American in city A-1 with an Englishman in city E-1, an Australian in city Au-1 with a Japanese in city J-1, etc.

With whom do you want to team up?
What languages do you write fluently?
What conservative, large-circulation papers in your city do you read daily?

* *

Sample LETTERS TO EDITOR of Foreign Newspapers

6329 S May St.
Chicago 21, Ill., USA
Sept. 5, 1952

Letter to Editor
Parisien Libere
124 rue Reamur
Paris, France

Our cities have not been destroyed in world wars. Yours have. Our population has not suffered millions of casualties. Yours have. Our senators, thousands of miles from your battle-scarred countrysides may have forgotten these facts.

From such a distance, our senators secure distorted views of "imminent wars". This explains why with less than one day of "debate" they ratified the 3-power German "peace contract" and the European Defense Community treaty.

From your closer location, you can evaluate more carefully the true situation and we hope that you will prevail upon your Parliament to reject the American militarists' plan, which they call the "German peace contract". Instead, we hope that there will be bonafide negotiation of a 4-power peace treaty for a unified Germany--neutralized and armed for defence only.

Signed: Albert Bigman

6329 S May St.
Chicago 21, Ill., USA
Sept. 4, 1952 airmail

Letter to Editor
Aachener Nachrichten
Aachen, Germany

Here in the USA, our cities were not destroyed in world wars. But in Germany, your situation is different. Your cities yet are not reconstructed.

Here in the USA, many peace-loving citizens were shocked that our Senate ratified the 3-power German "peace contract" with hardly a full day of "debate". But in West Germany we hope that the situation will be different. You have suffered so much from the scourge of militarism and the blight of war. You must prevail upon your Bundestag not to ratify the "contract", lest Germany become another Korea.

Instead, we hope that you will participate in 4-power negotiations for a peace treaty to unify, yet neutralize, Germany.

Signed: Albert Bigman
Albert Bigman

You may use my signature and address, and please send the edition in which you print the letter.

THE ABOVE LETTERS are sent in the language of the newspaper (see pp. 8, 9). If you cannot send a translated version, send your English-language letter anyhow; the foreign newspaper may translate, then print it--if it has merit.

MEANING OF THE GERMAN "PEACE CONTRACT"

The "peace contract" is a violation of international treaties by the Western Powers. In this instance, the USA, England, and France violate the Potsdam Treaty. Potsdam required four-power decisions and prohibited REARMING GERMANY. The "contract" will speed West German rearmament, and will terminate the occupation of West Germany but not of Berlin, though Western occupation troops will remain as "defense" troops with West German troops participating in the occupation under the accompanying EDC treaty.

EDC sets up a 50-year military alliance; integrates West Germany as a subdivision of the 20-year NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organization); and sets up a common budget, common general staff, and plans for economic integration of the 6 EDC member-nations. Already approved by the USA and England, EDC needs to be ratified (and will merge the armed forces of) Belgium, France, Italy, Luxemburg, Netherlands, and West Germany.

If one nation fails to ratify either the "contract" or EDC, neither takes effect.

Dangers of the "Peace Contract"

New concentration camps in West Germany, planned for dope addicts and mental cases without bringing them before a judge, will be used for other undesirables--later by administrative order. This recalls a report about the one-time head of Auschwitz concentration camps, R Hoess; sentenced to death in Warsaw, he told a reporter in 1947 after his trial: "They accused me of gassing four million people... isn't true... it was only 1½ million." In the USA, concentration camps are established on a stand-by basis, and a German writer, Mr. Adelbert Weinstein, in the conservative and influential Frankfurter Allgemeine proposed a USA-Germany alliance.

War criminals: As soon as the "contract" takes effect, a release board will accept petitions to free 600 war criminals yet held in West Germany, and a U.S. Commission official announced a western plan to restore $165 million to A Krupp, heir to the German munitions empire and former war criminal who employed slave labor in wartime. The Krupps firm is manufacturing arms, and germ war experts continue experiments in bacteriological warfare under a sleeping sickness expert.

Most dangerous, Germany remains partitioned--with 50 million people in the West and 18 million in the East. Though integrating 12 West German divisions, as compared to 14 French divisions, in EDC, the "contract" will perpetuate a divided Germany. Following a 3-power declaration to integrate West Germany within the European Community, in Oct. 1951 the USSR had warned that it would not tolerate a revival of German militarism. By May 8, 1952, before the "contract" was to be signed by West Germany and its occupying powers, EAST GERMANY THREATENED TO REARM for defense. It fears the 500,000 armed force which will be established and with which West Germany may decide to unify Germany by absorbing East Germany, for the provision that

> "Pending the peace settlement [by the four powers], the three powers and the Federal Republic [West Germany] will cooperate to achieve, by peaceful means, their common aim of a unified Germany enjoying a liberal-democratic constitution, like that of the Federal Republic, and integrated within the European Community" (Article 7, sec. 2 of the "peace contract")

may set off civil war in this European "Korea".

Further, in the event of external attack or imminent threat of such attack, the three powers reserve the right to bring in armed forces of other nations--without the consent of West Germany; and if EDC and West Germany are unable to deal with a situation created by an attack on West Germany or Berlin, by subversion of the (over)

liberal-democratic basic order, by a serious disturbance of public order, or by a grave threat of any of these events, they may proclaim a state of emergency in West Germany.[1] Even independently of a state of emergency, "any military commander may, if his forces are imminently menaced, take such immediate action appropriate for their protection (including the use of armed force) as is requisite to remove the danger" (Art. 5, sec. 7).[1]

Under an accompanying USA-England-France Tripartite Declaration, "if any action from whatever quarter threatens the integrity or unity of the E.D.C., the two Governments [USA, England] will regard this as a threat to their own security". Further, they will defend Berlin against any attack.

Relationship to, and costs in, NATO: The cost to West Germany to integrate 400,000 troops into the 1,000,000 European Army will be $2.6 billion (11.25 billion marks) or $1.00 weekly, compared to $7.00 weekly income (1950), per person. In Paris on March 10, General De Gaulle charged the USA with duplicity on various counts in the "defensive" NATO scheme against the USSR. By April 10, NATO was building a 5-story "safe" for secret documents; and on June 10 when NATO nations proposed to lengthen the 20-year NATO treaty into a 50-year alliance, Belgium's prime minister suggested a loan in the USA and Europe to finance NATO defense costs. In any event, the USA appropriated almost $6 billion ($3.00 weekly per family of four in the USA) for fiscal year 1953 military aid to other nations. Aug. 28, a White House report urged increased military aid for Europe, and European governments are soliciting more aid lest they be forced to curtail the inflation-breeding armament imposed upon them by the USA. Italy, for example, has asked for $550 million in order to have 15 divisions on a war footing before Jan. 1953.

Living standards will be lowered further in West Germany as a result of the "contract" prohibiting trade with East Germany, East Europe, and the USSR--despite a contrary vote (May 6) by members of all parties in West Germany's Parliament.

Peace Proposals: Just before West Germany and the 3 powers signed the "contract", on May 25 the USSR proposed immediate 4-power negotiations for a peace treaty to unify, neutralize, and arm Germany for defense only. West Berlin peace groups--Christian Peace Service, Fellowship of Reconciliation, Mennonites, and Society of Friends--telegraphed East and West German Parliaments to make last-minute efforts to halt rearmament. The writer of this release had written his congressmen in Washington on May 21 that

> "Yours, a statesmanlike defeat for the "Mutual Security Program" [90% military] may influence the West German Parliament meeting in Bonn this Friday, perhaps lead its members to defeat the counterpart "Peace Contract". Otherwise, subjugated by "Mutual Security" dollars forcing them to sign they will become unwilling victims of one among all too many violations of international agreements by our nation..." and urged East-West negotiation to unify a demilitarized Germany.

Copies were airmailed to Chancellor Adenauer; also to the OPPOSITION leaders in West Germany and England--namely, Mr. Kurt Schumacher (deceased, Aug. 1952) and Mr. Aneurin Bevan, respectively. The German Opposition Party sent the writer one of its Bulletins by way of reply.

On May 26, Chancellor Adenauer of West Germany signed the "contract" without informing Parliament of its terms, and without securing Parliament's agreement. His opponents, the Social Democrat opposition in Parliament, termed this Germany's "black day". East Germany began to take protective measures and was plowing a 3½-mile wide no-man's land on May 27, and West Germany a 7-mile zone at the partition border. West Berlin suddenly cut telephones between East and West Berlin, and calls between East and West Germany were restricted through one channel.

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1 See p. 7. The State Dept. did not answer the inquiry of a friend about the item on p. 7.

LEGISLATION ON THE "PEACE CONTRACT" IN THE WESTERN NATIONS

In the USA, at the Senate Foreign Relations Committee hearings on the "contract" on June 17, witnesses of various shades of opinion, including anti-Communists, opposed the "contract", the rushed hearings, and their inability to secure the text of the "contract" until a few days before. The committee approved the "contract" on June 24. Then, with hardly a day of "debate" and "without proper consideration" (to quote Senator Dirksen), the Senate on July 1 ratified the "contract", 77 to 5, and the EDC treaty, 72 to 5. The President signed, Aug. 2.

Canada's House of Commons, likewise, on June 17 approved military guarantees to West Germany with indecent haste and without a recorded vote, and all party leaders protested. Canadians then appealed to their Senate to study the treaty, which the House had failed to do, and to return it to Commons.

In England, Peace News (international pacifist weekly, circulation 12,000) hoped, after the May 26 and 27 signing of the "contract" and EDC treaty, for "such a continued and increasing opposition to ratification in this country as will strengthen the opposition" in France and West Germany. Yet, despite Labor Party opposition and attempts to delay ratification, the House of Commons debated two days and ratified on Aug. 1; but the narrow Conservative margin, 293 to 253, marked the first upset in the previous, 12-year old bipartisan foreign policy. Arms reduction is now the subject of at least 43 resolutions before the national Labor Party Conference at Aylesbury in September, 1952; and a correspondent, the press officer of a British peace committee, describes how rank-and-file English workers are "seething" against their leaders who approve armament. The House of Commons re-convenes, Oct. 14.

In West Germany, several defiant deputies of the government coalition aided the opposition (Social Democrat) Party to oppose ratification. The government coalition, headed by Chancellor Adenauer, controls only the Bundestag (lower house of Parliament) in Bonn, and the Social Democrats appear confident of winning the Aug. 1953 elections; then, if West Germany has ratified, the Social Democrats will seek to revise the "contract" to gain equality for West Germany with the other signing nations. Only a majority vote in the Bundestag is needed to ratify, for the federal court of West Germany denied the opposition demand that a constitutional amendment, which requires a two-thirds vote, is needed to permit rearmament; and conscription, treaty-made, will by-pass Parliament without a chance for Germans to vote on this issue. The Bundestag re-assembles in Sept. FLASH: Gen. Ridgway flies to confer with the Chancellor in Bonn on Sept. 2. The subject is "rearming".

Opposition to ratification in West Germany by groups of all shades of opinion may be indicated by several examples. The Trade Union Federation (6 million workers) ordered a 48-hour nation-wide press strike, May 27 and 28, to oppose signing the "contract", and not one of West Germany's nine state parliaments would declare the day of signing a holiday. In the USA zone, Madame Helene Wessel, member of Parliament, urged women to oppose the "contract" and to take steps to defeat the Adenauer government. In the British zone, 10 Protestant clergymen issued an appeal to West Germans between the ages of 17 and 37 to refuse military service in the West German mercenary army, and government pressure has not forced them to retract their signatures.

Netherlands protests attack the French defense plans to make the principal allied stand on the Rhine. The Dutch want defense at the Elbe. Parliament convenes Sept. 16.

Belgium's two-year conscription period recently was reduced to 21 months--as a result of demonstrations by the Communists, Socialists, and Catholic Workers. France and Italy require 18 months; Luxemburg, 12; and Greece now wants to reduce its 3-year period because USA military aid is being reduced. Parliament usually meets in November in Belgium.

(over)

The French Chamber of Deputies must ratify by a two-thirds majority. It is possible, though not certain, that ratification may be delayed, pending November elections in the USA. De Gaullists, Communists, and Neutralists--all oppose ratification; yet, the differences with Germany may be compromised and ratification approved by the Chamber. It re-convenes in October.

In East Germany, the week following British ratification found women being enrolled for military "defense" training to save East Germany from a "Korean" fate. On Aug. 28, the government declared support for the latest Soviet proposal for German unity; the proposal suggests an all-German commission to investigate chances for a national election, and would permit both East and West Germans to sit with the 4 powers negotiating a peace treaty. The western powers have reacted coolly to this proposal, and West Germany has always wanted an international commission to study election conditions.

East Europe's anger is indicated by the Rumanian government's May declaration after the "contract" and EDC were signed. The statement attacked the American, British and French imperialists "joining with the German revanchists...aiming at raising insurmountable obstacles in the way of the conclusion of a peace treaty with Germany...maintaining Western Germany in a position of dependence and subordination ...transforming it into a base of the aggression against the European peace-loving peoples."

TO SUMMARIZE the implications of the "contract":

1 It continues Germany partitioned, with a revival of militarism. This may lead to a bigger and bloodier Korea, if not to World War III, in Europe.

2 It increases the military tax burden and keeps living standards lower throughout the Western world.

3 It was ratified without adequate consideration in the USA and signed despite substantial opposition in Western Europe.

4 It yet can be defeated by world-wide support to the opposition groups in West Germany, France, and the EDC and other nations.

> "A resistance movement aimed at the defeat of these pacts is sweeping Europe. This resistance movement is 99½ percent non-Communist." (Statement of National Council for Prevention of War at Senate Hearings on "peace contract", June 17, 1952, p. 229.) See, also, June 18 Chicago Tribune report that Austrian Communists are trying to join the International Federation of Resistance Fighters composed of wartime guerrilla heroes and concentration camp victims (AP).

PUNISH AND SAVE by Fyke Farmer (lawyer, world peace crusader, member of U.S.C.A.M.), P O Box 45, Nashville, Tenn. A PLAN AND PETITION TO THE UN FOR APPLYING THE NUREMBERG LAW ON THE GUILTY ORGANIZERS OF THE NEW WAR, AND THEREBY SAVING MILLIONS OF INNOCENT PEOPLE, July 1952, 180 pp., price not stated. Documents and establishes the war crime guilt of the USA rulers who started the present arms race and illegally plan, prepare, initiate, and wage war. Refuses to pay USA income tax, "for the carrying on of these warring activities are not binding on the citizens because they violate international law and the law of the land." Asks that an independent international tribunal determine his right under international law to refuse to pay because "it will lead to the emancipation of mankind... When the right of one man to refuse participation in war planning and preparation--whether for offense or defense-- is established under law, it will be established for all men and wars will cease..."

More newspapers in West Germany: "Der Tagesspiegel", Berlin; "Weser-Kurier", Bremen; "Westfalenpost", Hagen; "Neue Presse", Coburg; "Der Tag", Berlin. See p. 9.

COPY (excerpt)

THE DANGER OF 'PREVENTIVE WAR'

Why Smaller Western States Fear America

London, Nov. 23: The genuine fears and suspicions which the weaker members of the Atlantic Pact entertain regarding the implications of American policy receive too little expression in the British press... The following report from Paris... appeared this month in the Hannover paper, Das Andere Deutschland, under the title, "America Suggests Preventive War."

At the recent Paris Conference of members of the Atlantic Pact (says the report), the United States moved the following additions to the constitution of the Pact:

"If one of the members of the Atlantic Pact is being threatened by a potential enemy, or if there are unmistakable signs to show that such an enemy state intends to attack one or several of the Atlantic Pact powers, the countries thus threatened may forestall such an attack by invading the territory where the enemy is assembling his troops.

"In the case of war, or in certain other cases, such as an immediately impending attack by an enemy, or under certain other circumstances to be defined later, executive power may temporarily be transferred from the Atlantic Council to one single member state, which transfer is to be regarded as binding for all members."

ELEVEN STATES PROTEST

The eleven representatives of member states who took part in the conference objected to both these additions. In particular, the representative of Iceland...and...Portugal...protested most strongly.

> They declared that this renewed attempt by the United States...would raise grave doubts as to the defensive character of the Atlantic Pact ...make it appear...aggressive...

The U.S. representative...stated his amazement at the fact that almost every member state had moved that no further members should be admitted to the Atlantic Pact. This motion, which is obviously designed to foil America's intention to enrol West Germany, was tending, he said, to weaken the Atlantic front.

We learn further from well informed sources in Paris that all members of the conference were under the impression that this abortive attempt by the USA was by no means the last which would be made.

America was likely to take advantage of every chance to use pressure through countries dependent on her support, and thus to try and secure unrestricted leadership for herself.

FRENCH OPPOSITION

Political leaders in France had, however, left no doubt as to their intention to oppose such measures by every possible means, and for the following reasons:

> Because unrestricted American leadership would mean the end of every kind of independent European policy: because if America had such leadership she would naturally set herself up to be the judge as to what constituted "unmistakable signs of aggression"; and because the prevailing war hysteria in America made it likely that such "unmistakable signs" would be forthcoming.
>
> Also because no soldier of the Atlantic Pact army could have any faith in the justice of the cause for which he was fighting, if a third world war were to be brought about by a preventive war initiated by the United States, since under those circumstances no country could feel itself attacked by the East...

If the European nations were to support this demand for a preventive war, they would, by their very approval and by massing their troops together, create "unmistakable signs" of their intention to attack the Soviet Union, and Russia would be justified...to forestall such a preventive war by another preventive war... (PEACE NEWS, Nov.23, 1951)

POSTAGE Rates to	Belgium, England, France, Germany, Italy, Luxemburg, Netherlands		
first class mail	1 oz.	5¢	10 to 14 days
	2 oz.	8¢	
	3 oz.	11¢	
AIRMAIL	½ oz.	15¢	about 3 days

NEWSPAPERS IN WEST EUROPEAN NATIONS--sampling

	address	circulation	characterization
BELGIUM			
Language:	French		
Le Soir	Brussels	320,000	No political color
La Derniere Huere	Brussels	important	Liberal
La Libre Belgique	Brussels	important	Catholic--Social Christian
Le Peuple	Brussels	important	Socialist
La Meuse	Liege	smaller	No political color
Language:	Flemish		
Het Laatste Nieuws	Brussels	302,000	Liberal
De Nieuwe Gazet	Antwerp	important	Liberal
Het Volk	Ghent	important	Catholic--Social Christian
Vooruit	Ghent	smaller	Socialist
ENGLAND			
Language:	English		
London Newspapers			
Daily Express	Fleet St., EC 4	4,169,000	Conservative
Daily Herald	2 Endell St., WC 2	2,003,000	Labor
Daily Mail	Northcliffe House, EC 4	2,267,000	Conservative
Daily Mirror	Fetter Lane, EC 4	4,400,000	Labor
News-Chronicle	12 Bouverie St., EC 4	1,507,000	Liberal
Evening News	Carmelite House, EC 4	1,678,000	Conservative
Sunday Newspapers			
News of the World	30 Bouverie St., EC 4	8,407,000	Conservative
The Observer	22 Tudor St., EC 4	450,000	Independent
The People	92 Long Acre, WC 2	5,163,000	Non-party
Reynolds News	Gray's Inn Road, WC 1	712,000	Labor & Cooperative
Sunday Dispatch	Northcliffe House, EC 4	2,631,000	Conservative
Sunday Express	Fleet St., EC 4	3,306,000	Conservative
Sunday Pictorial	Fetter Lane, EC 4	5,083,000	Labor
Birmingham Post	38 New St., Birmingham	39,000	
Yorkshire Post	Change Ct., Leeds 1	149,000	
Liverpool Echo	46 Victoria St., Liverpool 1	406,000	
Manchester Guardian	3 Cross St., Manchester 2	135,000	Liberal
The Sunday Empire News	Withy Grove, Manchester	2,085,000	Conservative
SCOTLAND The Scotsman	20 N Bridge, Edinburgh	70,000	
Glasgow Herald	65 Buchanan St., Glasgow	95,000	
WALES Western Mail & South Wales News	102 St. Mary St., Cardiff	87,000	
Paris, FRANCE			
Language:	French		
Aurore-France Libre	9 rue Louis-le-Grand	272,000	Center
Ce Matin-Le Pays	6 Blvd. Poissonniere	320,000	Conservative
La Croix	5 rue Bayard	180,000	Catholic

	address	circulation	characterization
Paris, FRANCE			
Language: French			
Figaro	14 Rond Point des Champs Elysees	410,000	Moderate right, independent
France Soir	100 rue Reamur	608,000	General news
Franc Tireur	100 rue Reamur	370,000	Left wing, socialist tendency
Monde	5 rue des Italiens	175,000	Moderate, independent
Parision Libero	124 rue Reamur	420,000	Right of center, independent
Populaire	59 rue Lafayette	150,000	Socialist Party
Language: English		zone	
American and European Spotlight	37 rue Taitbout	9 eme	
France USA	24 rue Eugene Flachat	17 eme	
N.Y. Herald Tribune (European ed.)	21 rue de Berri	8 eme	
New York Times	37 rue Caumartin	9 eme	
Time Magazine	4 Place de la Concorde	8 eme	
The Times (London)	8 rue Haleoy	9 eme	
GERMANY, West Language: German			
Aachener Nachrichten	Aachen		*Objective
Ber Mittag	Duesseldorf		
Der Spiegel	Hannover		*Weekly; is read in all Europe
Die Welt	Hamburg 36	205,000	Independent
Frankfurter Rundschau	Frankfurt am Main		
Hamburger Freie Presse	Hamburg		
Koelnische Rundschau	Koeln am Rhein		
Nuernberger Nachrichten	Nuernberg		*Objective
Stuttgarter Zeitung	Stuttgart		
Suddeutsche Zeitung	Munchen 2	188,000	Independent
Westdeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung	Essen	259,000	
Westfaelische Rundschau	Ostenhellweg 42, Dortmund	242,000	
ITALY Language: Italian			
Corriere della Sera	Milan	Largest in Italy	
La Stampa	Turin	National	
Il Corriere del Popolo	Genoa		Independent daily
Giornale dell'Emilia	Bologna	Leading paper in Bologna	
Il Tempo	Rome	National; middle & upper classes	
Il Messagero	Rome	National	Political
Gazzetta del Mezzogiorno	Bari	Outstanding in South Italy	
Il Risorgimento	Naples		
Giornale di Sicilia	Palermo	Leading paper in Sicily	
L'Osservatore Romano	Vatican City	World-wide Vatican paper	
Europeo	Milan	National weekly	
NETHERLANDS Language: Dutch			
Utrechte Katheliek Dagblad	Utrecht		Roman Catholic
Nieuw Utrechte Dagblad	Utrecht		Independent Soc.
Algemeen Handelsblad[a]	Amsterdam		Liberal
De Nieuws Dag	Amsterdam		Roman Catholic
Leids Dagsblad	Leiden		Independent
Nieuws Leidse Courant	Leiden		Christian Historical
Algemeen Dagblad[a]	Rotterdam		Neutral
De Rotterdammer	Rotterdam		Protestant
De Nieuws Courant	The Hague		Liberal
Haagse Courant	The Hague		Neutral (over)

[a] Algemeen is the correct spelling.

* See p. 10.

Newspapers characterized * on p. 9, are according to a German citizen. "Liberal" in European countries means approximately "Conservative" as in England.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION:

Chicago newspapers: Daily News, Sun-Times, Tribune
Chicago Consulates and Washington, D.C. Ambassadors of various nations for information about ratification, newspapers, and influential officials in their nations
Democratic German Report, fortnightly (Friedrichstrasse 167/III, Berlin W 8) $1.25 yr.
New Central European Observer, fortnightly (40 Great Russell St., London WC 1) 1.70 yr.
Peace News, weekly (3 Blackstock Road, London N4) $3.00 yr.
Socialist Outlook, fortnightly (177 Bermondsey St., London SE 1) $1.50 yr.
The Word, monthly (104 George St., Glasgow C1, Scotland) $1.00 yr. Anti-Militarist
State Dept., Washington, D.C.: Various reports
U.S. Senate: Convention on Relations with the Federal Republic of Germany...
1 Message from the President of the United States transmitting Convention..., Report: Senate Executives Q and R, June 2, 1952
2 Hearings: Executive Q and R, June 10-17, 1952
3 Senate Executive Report no. 16, June 28, 1952

These are available free from your senator or Sen. Foreign Relations Committee
Numerous other reports
PUNISH AND SAVE (see p. 6 of this release)

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USA PEACE DIRECTORY: Lists names and addresses of 437 peace committees in USA and 27 other nations; gives references to names and addresses of 3000 additional peace committees in USA; establishes possibility for world-wide PEACE-Renaissance with communication among peace committees in all continents. June 1951, 20 pp. .75

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YOU CAN CHANGE THE COURSE OF HISTORY: Gives specific examples how a peace-promoter writes frequent peace-communications to, and gets replies from, USA and foreign officials; organizes (and inspires others to organize) new peace committees; operates as a PEACE-inspector at peace meetings of other organizations; interrogates-debunks high officials (including USA presidential candidate) propagating but unable to substantiate their cold war myths. Includes USA-USSR yearly military expenditures, 1932 to 1952. This peace-practicioner's unusual guidebook will inspire you to lead others and promote peace almost every day. May 1951, 39 pp. (1952 reissue) 1.00

(over)

In preparation

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embryo INTERNATIONAL PEACE DIRECTORY

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invites you to furnish the name, address, and phone as well as the releases of your peace organization.

Kindly send similar information for other peace groups and peace-active individuals, so that USCAM may contact, then list, them in the 1952 SUPPLEMENT. National or state peace organizations are requested to send similar information for their affiliated committees. Peace-loving and peace-making Americans and foreigners will be strengthened by the knowledge of, and the opportunity to communicate or cooperate with, the existing 6000 USA peace committees.

Name: title:

Address:

Phone: (over)

PEACE LIBRARIES invite all peace committees and peace-active individuals to send all their past and future releases and publications for which there is no charge, to:

Library, USCAM, 6329 S May St. Chicago 21, Illinois, USA

Swarthmore College Peace Collection, Swarthmore, Penn., USA

Library of Nobel Peace Institute, Drammansveien 19, Oslo, Norway

Library of the Peace Palace, The Hague, Netherlands

Library and Documentation Service Concerning the War Resistance (Pacifism), Stadhouderskade 116, Amsterdam Netherlands

Don't forget the libraries in your city (over)

25-42-1

(3M--initial 9-1-52)

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minimum $ 1.00 6 months membership

minimum $ 1.00 6 months for non-member to get all mailings

( ) Send other information about USCAM

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Name: title:

Address:

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Please send your PLAN to defeat the German "peace contract" to the following:

Names	Addresses

( ) use ( ) don't mention my name.

(over)

A PROPOSED LETTER TO BE SENT TO 100 PROMINENT AMERICANS
CONCERNING THE PEACE CONFERENCE IN CHINA

Dear -- (full name)

I have been informed that the new China Republic is calling a peace conference to meet at Peking this year. They invite all people, irrespective of race, social stratum, religious belief or political views.

I write to ask your opinion on these questions:

1. Do you think that such a peace conference should be held?
2. Do you think that Americans ought to be allowed to attend?

Will you send me your answers in care of the American Peace Crusade, 125 West 72 Street, New York 23, N. Y., and state whether you are willing that they be published?

Very sincerely yours,

DB:lh (signed) W.E.B. Du Bois

May 8, 1952

I am sending copies of this proposed letter to Howard Fast, Paul Robeson, Theodore Bayer, Abbott Simon, Thomas Richardson.

Will each of these persons let me have suggestions? If the letter is approved, I will send it out immediately on the letterhead of the Peace Crusade.

Please also send me a suggested list of 100 names or less with addresses if possible. Will any of you or anybody you know do the same thing, using other letterheads if they wish, only being careful to avoid as far as possible duplication of ~~xxxxxx~~ persons addressed.

Very sincerely yours,

DB:lh W.E.B. Du Bois

August 5th, 1952

MEMO OF MEETING WITH DR. KINGSBURY

AT MY OFFICE AUGUST 5th, 1952

Dr. Kingsbury has just returned from the Soviet Union and China. He is evidently tremendously impressed with China.

The main purpose of the meeting was to see if and how a representative or delegation of Americans could attend the Chinese Peace Congress now scheduled for late September. The Chinese, naturally, are very anxious to get a representative delegation.

35-10-101

The talk concerned principally persons who had not been identified with the cause of the Chinese or Soviets. Dr. Kingsbury mentioned especially the possibility of getting Justice Douglas to go; or Granville Clark. Other persons mentioned were Pearl Buck, and certain persons in China, as for instance, Tabitha Gerlach, and a number of other names that Dr. Kingsbury mentioned who are Americans residing in China now.

Also persons who are planning to visit India might be induced to visit China, as for instance Mrs. Ingersoll, Magaret Sanger, and so forth.

Some activity is going to take place with the committee or otherwise, to start correspondence between these people and Chinese leaders.

I brought up the subject of my letters to Laffitte concerning an organisation here as an open representative of the Peace Council. Kingsbury suggested that perhaps my letters had not been received and that I should write again, especially to Curie and Darr. No mention of this matter had been made to him.

It was pointed out that the Vienna Congress in December and the Chinese Congress in the fall might be attended by the same delegates; and some persons suggested surreptitious attendance without passport and visa, so as to test the law.

There were in attendance at this meeting: Dr. Kingsbury himself, Paul Robeson, Abbott Simon, Thomas Richardson, Willard Uphaus, Ted Bayer, and myself.

W.E.B. Du Bois

25-10-102

CLASS OF SERVICE

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WESTERN UNION

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

1220

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B49CC 4B INTL

N PEKING VIA MACKAY RADIO 112/110 9 0230

LT KINGSBURY ROBESON

DUBOIS TWENTYTHREE WEST TWENTYSIXTH STREET NEWYORKCITY

PREPARATION WORK FOR ASIAN AND PACIFIC REGIONS PEACE CONFERENCE IN ALL COUNTRIES ARE PROCEEDING VERY WELL STOP JAPAN INDIA AUSTRALIA ETC ARE MOBILIZING BROAD MASSES EXPECTING SEND LARGE DELEGATIONS STOP FRIENDS IN EVERY COUNTRY HOPE USA TOO SEND LARGE DELEGATION STOP ASSUME KINSBURY HAS CONVEYED SPIRIT AND PLAN OF PREPARATORY CONFERENCE THEREFORE URGENTLY BESEECH YOU HELP ORGANIZE BROAD AMERICAN DELEGATION AND INFORM REGULARLY PROGRESS OF PREPARATION WORK STOP CONFERENCE DATE SET LAST WEEK OF SEPTEMBER INFORM EARLIEST POSSIBILITY NAMES OF YOUR DELEGATES AND MAKE ALL NECESSARY TRAVELING ARRANGEMENTS TO ARRIVE ON TIME PLEASE CABLE OPINION AND REPLY

LIUNINGI SECRETARY-GENERAL PREPARATORY COMMITTEE

803A AUG 9 1952

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

[Peace Conf. of the Nations Prep. Com.] 25-33-13

Aug. 22, 1952 9:03 PM

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WESTERN UNION

1206

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

CHECK

ACCOUNTING INFORMATION

TIME FILED

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FOR VICTORY
BUY
WAR BONDS
TODAY

C O P Y

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N PEKING AUG 22 1952 VIA MACKAY RADIO

PAUL ROBESON
23 WEST TWENTYSIXTH STREET NEW YORK CITY

AUGUST NINETEENTH CABLE RECEIVED HAPPY KNOW YOU ARE DOING
EVERYTHING POSSIBLE ORGANIZE AMERICAN DELEGATION TO SEPTEMBER
PEACE CONFERENCE HOPE DELEGATION ARRIVE PEKING IN TIME GREETINGS

LIUNINGI

845P

JOHN A. KINGSBURY
"LAVORIKA"
SHADY, N. Y.

August 22, 1952

Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois
23 West 26th Street
New York 10, N.Y.

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

I am writing to you concerning an extremely important matter.

I have recently returned from China where I had the privilege of participating in the Preparatory Conference for a Peace Conference of the Asian and Pacific Regions. This Conference will take place in the last week of September of this year at Peking.

I trust you will agree that the participation of Americans in this Conference is of paramount importance to world peace. The Preparatory Committee for the Conference is anxious to have a distinguished delegation representing the United States.

It is my conviction that this Peace Conference will be broadly representative, not only in terms of nationality. It will bring together prominent men and women of varied vocations, political opinions and religious faiths from China, India, Pakistan and other Asian countries, from the Soviet Union, Canada, and South America and, it is hoped, from the United States as well.

This Conference will provide a forum in which all major problems relating to peace in the Asian and Pacific regions can be studied and peaceful solutions for these problems advanced.

To secure American participation in this Conference it is essential to establish an American Sponsoring Committee without delay. Therefore, I am asking a limited number of prominent and representative Americans to constitute the sponsoring group.

It is my privilege to invite you to join me as one of the sponsors. I trust you will kindly indicate by returning promptly the enclosed card your willingness to be included on the Sponsoring Committee.

Awaiting your reply, I am

Sincerely yours,
John A Kingsbury
John A. Kingsbury

JAK:h

P.S. I shall be in New York City next week. Please address me at my office there - 114 East 32nd Street, New York City 16.

U.S. Sponsoring Committee
for Participation in the Peace Conference
of the Asian and Pacific Regions
257 Seventh Avenue
New York 1, N. Y.

September 5, 1952

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois
New York, New York

Dear Dr. DuBois:

In an effort to popularize the message of the Peace Conference of the Asian and Pacific Regions and to awake progressives in our country to their responsibilities in that area, a NEW YORK-PEKING PEACE MEET is being organized for September 25th. The meeting will take place at the New York City Center Casino.

The preparations committee has asked me to find out, if it would be possible for you to address this rally. While we are aware of the fact that your time is heavily taxed, we feel that your contribution to such a meeting would be invaluable.

Please let us know as soon as possible if you find it possible to address this meeting.

Very sincerely yours,
Mary Russak
Mary Russak, Sec'y

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WESTERN UNION

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

FX-1201

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25-30-108

C155CC 16H 32/30 PD INTL

[Peace Conf. Asian & Pacific Reg]

N PEKING VIA GLOBE 2125 SEP 6 1952

LT DUBOIS AMERICAN PEACE CRUSADE

125 WEST 72 ST NYK

PLEASE AIRMAIL YOUR ARTICLE FOR ASIAN PACIFIC PEACE CONFERENCE

AS SOON AS POSSIBLE TO HSINHUA NEWS AGENCY PRAGUE OFFICE

LIUNINGI

945P

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

U.S. Sponsoring Committee
for Participation in the Peace Conference
of the Asian and Pacific Regions
257 Seventh Avenue
New York 1,New York

September 10, 1952

Dear Friend:

Throughout the world, people want peace. During the last week of September, representatives of 32 countries of the Asian and Pacific Regions will convene in Peking for a Peace Conference.

Our country, as one of the pacific nations, will be represented at this conference together with our neighbors, north and south. In order to strengthen the voice of the U.S. delegation at this conference, and to acq uaint the public with its objectives, a

NEW YORK - PEKING PEACE MEET

will be held on Thursday, Sept. 25th at the City Center Casino, 135 West 55th Street, NYC.

25-33-25

From this rally thousand New Yorkers will send their fraternal greetings to the conference in Peking and in turn receive greetings from the delegates convened in conference.

Among the prominent speakers addressing the rally are:

PETER HYUN Korean-American peace leader	DR. JOHN ADAMS KINGSBURY U.S. representative to the preparatory meeting of the Peking Peace Conference	CHARLES MOBREY member of the Packinghouse Workers Union

It will be a most exciting and unique rally which will also feature interesting cultural presentations.

We are asking you to help ma ke this rally a success. The eyes of 1600 million people of the Asian and P acific Regions will be on New York that night to see how strongly we will speak out for ending the war.

We enclose some throwaway tickets. Please distribute them among your friends and fellow workers and arrange for your organization to purchase tickets through our office, distribute leaflets and publicize the event in every way possible. Our office is at 257 Seventh Avenue, Second Floor.

Fraternally yours,
Mary Russak
Mary Russak, Secretary

ma

COPY COPY

HBB101/CH9

PEKING 53 12.1720

Lt John Adams Kingsbury

Paul Robeson

William DuBois

Howard Fast

C/O AMERICAN PEACE CRUSADE 125 WEST SEVENTYSECOND ST NEWYORK

FOR PURPOSE OF EXPEDITING PEACE MOVEMENT AND PREPARATORY WORK OF ASIAN PACIFIC PEACE CONFERENCE SINCERELY HOPE YOU WRITE ARTICLE FOR CONFERENCE ON WHATEVER SUBJECT YOU CHOOSE GRATEFUL IF ARTICLE SENT WITHIN TWO WEEKS.

LIUNINGI

The above addressed telegram came to this office. We are sending it along for your action.

September 12, 1952

Mr. Liuningi, Secretary
Committee on the Pacific Peace Conference
Hsinhua News Agency
Prague, Czechoslovakia

ASIAN PACIFIC PEACE CONFERENCE Sept. 12, 1952

Speaking for 15 million American Negroes, I want to send my warmest congratulations to the peoples of Asia in their effort to establish Peace on Earth.

I have seen Asia but once, in 1936, when I visited China and Japan and realized the leadership of the people of Asia in numbers, in hard work, and in antiquity of culture over all the peoples of the world. This leadership must be emphasized and expressed. The day is past when the peoples of Asia can look for leadership from either Europe or the United States, or can depend on help or philanthropy.

Here in the United States our cultural status has gone backward in recent years, when the majority of our people against their intelligence and better judgment, are allowing the nation to rush into war and preparation for war, to neglect education, and to ruin their democratic ideals.

My own people, the untouchables of this land, the workers who for three centuries have piled up the wealth which has made this nation famous, are still second class citizens deprived largely of the right to vote, of equal opportunity for work and wage, and the civil rights of American citizens. They in particular hold out their hands to Asia, applauding the People's Republic of China, the independence of India and Pakistan, and the struggle in Burma and Indo-China to achieve a new freedom and democracy.

I trust that your meeting will strengthen Asiatic independence of Europe, together with feelings of brotherhood and cooperation for a world without war, striving for abolition of poverty and ignorance, and the strengthening of health and moral courage.

DB:lh W.E.B. Du Bois

September 12, 1952

Miss Mary Russak
U.S. [redacted]soring Comm. for
Participation in the Peace Conference
of the Asian and Pacific Regions
257 Seventh Avenue
New York 1, N.Y.

Dear Miss Russak:

As I told your assistant yesterday, it would be impossible for me to accept your kind invitation to speak September 25th.

I have too many other engagements.

Very sincerely yours,

DB:lh

W.E.B. Du Bois

25-33-12

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ROBESON DUBIOS FAST KINGSBURY 23 WEST TWENTYSIXTH STREET

NEWYORKCITY

TALITHA GERLACH ACCEPTS DESIGNATION DELEGATE TO PEACE CONFERENCE

SHE ALSO SUGGESTS AMERICAN DELEGATION INCLUDE BILL POWELL COMMA

SYLVIA POWELL COMMA JOSEPH STAROBIN AND GERALD TANNEBAUM STOP CABLE

REPLY IF AGREE

LIUNINGI

CFM ROBESON DUBOIS FAST KINGSBURY 23 WEST TWENTYSIXTH STREET

NEWYORKCITY

RCA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.
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66 BROAD STREET, N. Y. - TEL. HA. 2-1811

Issued by: U.S. Committee For Participation in the Peace Conference of the Asian and Pacific Regions

from an APPEAL to the PEOPLES of the WORLD

FROM AN APPEAL TO THE PEOPLES' OF THE WORLD
by the Asian and Pacific Peace Conference

"In the struggle for the defense of peace in Asia, the Pacific regions and throughout the world, the people of the US bear a special responsibility. Acts of war and preparations for war...though committed in their name... do not serve their will or interests. Hence it is their urgent need and solemn obligation to put an end to these acts of their government and lead their country along the path of peace...In this noble task we offer them the hand of friendship."

HALF OF MANKIND REPRESENTED...

From Oct.2nd to Oct.10th, 429 delegates, observers and guests coming from Asian and Pacific areas inhabited by over one half of mankind met in an unprecedented Conference in Peking to express the will of these peoples to restore and preserve peace in Asia. The delegates came from countries with over 1600 million people. Especially invited observers from Britain, France and Brazil attended. Represented also, as observers, were nine international organizations including the World Peace Council. Gathered together were persons of various professions, different political convictions and religious faiths. Workers, peasants, students, youth, trade unionists, journalists, men of letters and the arts, educational workers, women leaders, social workers, lawyers, doctors, peace fighters from industrial, commercial, religious and scientific circles as well as economists, engineers, members of parliaments, retired army men and housewives- in a word,-the people- were there. The United States was represented by a delegation of 15 led by Louis Wheaton, Negro trade unionist.

Cont. on Page 3.

from DELEGATES' SPEECHES

In the course of the ten day Conference over 100 speeches were delivered in plenary sessions These speeches reflected the genuine patriotism of the delegates whose aspirations for freedom, peace and a better life for their own people carried no threat to any other. Brotherhood, unity and peace was the theme. The only enemy - war and encroachment on the national independence of peoples.

HAN SUL YA-author and head of the Korean delegation- "The war which is now raging in Korea is of a character so cruel that it has no parallel in the history of mankind. If the war in Korea is not ended, no other nation in the Asian and Pacific regions can hope to escape the threat of war...

KUO MO-JO, deputy chief of the Chinese delegation - "When we are entrusted by our fellow countrymen to attend this conference, each one of us must have in mind a clear vision. By this I mean the common desire expressed by loving parents, innocent children, young husbands and wives in myriads of homes. They demand that everyone should be freed from the fear and the anxieties of war, and lead a peaceful life... "To cherish life is a natural desire of human beings. Despite the call for the mutual slaughter of man by man launched by the instigators of war, one of whom went so far as to say, 'letting Asiatics kill Asiatics,'...several U.S. air force men captured after dropping germ bombs in Korea have frankly admitted that they were deeply conscience-stricken."

TOGO KAMEDA-member, Japanese delegation-"The characteristic features of Japanese life today are: the unemployed who fill the cities and the countryside; the slave labour and the starvation wages; the taxation that ruins homes and businesses; the prices that keep on soaring; the destruction of agriculture and industry; the extinction of national culture; and the enslavement of the entire Japanese nation. And the primary cause of all these features is the United States occupation and the revival of Japanese militarism...

"We, the Japanese people... resolutely oppose the San Francisco separate peace treaty with Japan, and hold that a genuine peace treaty, that is, a peace treaty of an all-in character, should be concluded in accordance with international agreement to safeguard a lasting peace in Asia and the Pacific region."

SOON CHING-LING (Madame Sun Yat San) -head of the Chinese delegation-"Germ warfare, indiscriminate desctruction and the bestial slaughter have incurred the wrath of all peace-loving peoples... It is clear that the United States government and its partners in crime have alienated the world at large, have suffered a severe political defeat which will have reverberations far into the future. The people will never forget."

PAUL ROBESON-Since Robeson has been denied a passport by the U.S.State Dept. and was unable to attend he sent a message to the Conference. - "To you, the best representatives of the great peoples of Asia-inheritors of ancient and lofty cultures, peoples militant and triumphant - I send the proud assurance of unbreakable solidarity from peace-loving people of the United States...The American people are weary of wasteful wars. We can and must build-you and we together-a lasting peace, East and West, with hands and hearts joined, working and building and singing together as we fashion man's unlimited future."

TAHIRA MAZHAR-member Pakistan delegation; organizing secretary of the Women's Democratic Association in Punjab-"No woman in Pakistan or elsewhere, but for rare exceptions like Ilse Koch, who are a disgrace to womanhood, can hold back her tears at the thought of a Korean child crying at the breast of a mother burnt to death by napalm...No woman can ignore the fact that in Malaya the heads of young patriots are sought by head-hunters as trophies."

MRS. OLGA POBLETE DE EZPINOZA-Sec.General of the Chilean Peace Movement and head of the Chilean delegation-"...if peace in Korea is held up, that is because the aggressors have still not abandoned the idea of using this particular conflict to start a third world.

LOUIS WHEATON-Negro trade unionist: chairman, U. S. delegation - "Korea has placed the mark of Cain upon us. We...say solemnly that what has been done in the name of our country -- Yes, without sufficient opposition from our people -- against the peoples of Korea and China is an unspeakable shame before history and humanity. It stems in part from that racism and discrimination against the Coloured peoples who are part of us -- that racism which is the cancer of American life...

DIEGO MONTANA CUELLAR-head of the Colombian delegation-"One of the essential tasks of this great assembly ...is, in our opinion, to undertake all measures to ensure that the great people of Lincoln and Jefferson decisively express its opinion against the war which is being waged without taking its desires into account, without defending its genuine interests and which is mortgaging its destiny."

IVOR MONTAGU-British guest, a secretary of the World Peace Council-"I am proud that during all the war incitement in my country, not one returned British soldier from Korea has been found by the authorities willing to stand on a recruiting platform to encourage others."

REVEREND V. JAMES-member, Australian delegation-"The separate treaty with Japan, the ANZUS Pact and the U.S. -Philippines Pact are the three components of the war which is being planned in the Pacific. The keystone of this plan is Japan."

U HLA - member of the World Peace Council and member of the Burmese delegation - "It must be our task to see that these men and women in our various countries shoulder their responsibility and by their united demand force the hands of governments to push for the Five-Power pact,

IVAN ANISSIMOV-Professor of Literature; leader of the USSR delegation- "The struggle for peace is inseparable from the struggle for the right of peoples to a life in freedom and independence."

NEW YORK-PEKING PEACE MEET

One thousand New Yorkers greeted the Asian-Pacific Peace Conference at a rally at the City Center Casino on September 25th.

A spirit of determination and optimism emanated from the crowd, as it greeted the chairman of the evening and U.S. representative to the preparatory conference in Peking, Dr. John A. Kingsbury.

A new understanding of the use of white supremacist ideas by the U.S. came through the speeches of two Asian Americans, Peter Huyn, Korean-American peace leader of California and Miss Reiko Urabe, Japanese American woman leader.

Paul Robeson, beloved peace leader, spoke of the struggle for peace and freedom among his, the Negro people and among the colonial peoples.

Karen Morley, famous actress, presented letters from U.S. war prisoners in Korea. Albert Kahn, member of the World Peace Council and Hugh Deane, Daily Compass correspondent completed the list of speakers.

Songs by a Chinese chorus rounded out the program. Several messages from delegations in Peking and greetings from the Peking Conference were read. A greeting to the Peking Conference and a telegram to Pres. Truman demanding an immediate end to the Korean war, were unanimously adopted amid tumultous applause.

Cont. from Page 1

Greeted on arrival with joy and friendship by Chinese children bearing autumn flowers and models of the dove of peace, the delegates were housed in Peking's brand new "Peace Hotel" enthusiastically built in record time for the Peace Conference by Chinese construction workers.

Over 800 telegrams of greeting from all over the world were received as well as 23,000 letters from China alone. The main conference hall was equipped with multi-lingual simultaneous interpretation. Messages were read from Mao Tse-tung, Chilean poet-Senator Pablo Neruda whose visit to China last year along with the presence of Latin American delegates at the Conference forged the first strong links between the peoples of Asia and Latin America; from World Peace Council Pres. Joliot-Curie; from Japanese scientist Ikuo Oyama who described the breadth of the peace movement in Japan demonstrated by the presence of 16 Japanese delegates, despite the "ironclad" passport ban imposed by Premier Yoshida. At the opening session the whole assembly stood in tribute to Paul Robeson barred from attending the Conference by US government's withdrawal of his passport.

CONFERENCE HIGHLIGHTS

After an address by Mrs. Isabel Cerney, U.S. delegate from Palo Alto, California the U.S. delegation presented gifts to the Korean delegation. Amidst warm applause a small tree was presented to the Korean delegation with this message:

"We of the American people who admire bravery and hate cruelty ask that you plant in the soil of Korea, soil made holy by the blood of an heroic people, this small tree. May it grow as the friendship of our peoples grow; may it be green with the green leaves nourished by sunlight and the rain of heaven until it shelters under its green boughs in safety and beauty and peace, the children of your children." From the Korean Independence

The Chilean delegates to the Asian and Pacific Peace Conference will have travelled almost one and a half times around the world when they report back to their people the work of the Conference. They will have crossed the Andes, the broad Pampas and the Atlantic, seen the Alps and the towers of the Kremlin, travelled across the Tundra to Peking. They will return the same way. One of the most significant aspects of the Conference was the forging of unity between Asian and Latin American peoples.

Such scenes have made this assembly a historic one. One of the high points was the ceremonial signing on Oct.2-Gandhi's birthday-of a joint declaration on the threatening Kashmir question by Pakistani and Indian delegations (the latter including Saifuddin Kitchlew, past pres. of India's Congress Party). They declared that "all issues between India and Pakistan without exception can be settled by peaceful means,"

As the Korean and U.S. delegations to the Asian and Pacific Peace Conference came toward each other on the flag-decked rostrum, the air in the hall was electric. Representatives of the great trans-oceanic power which has utterly destroyed Korea, and of the small people whose courage has proved indestructible, were to make their first public handshake.

Hands reached out--and then Korean and American wives and mothers embraced, Korean and American men stood locked in each other's arms--shaken by emotion that was a pledge to make a world where all men will at last be brothers. By Israel Epstein

From Nat'l Guardian, Oct.23,1952

PEKING CONFERENCE RESOLUTIONS

On October 12th the Asian and Pacific Peace Conference ended its work. It presented to the delegates and through them to the people of the world a clear program of action to strengthen and expand the common struggle for peace.

The Conference passed by unanimous vote resolutions on Korea, Japan, the national independence of peoples as well as on cultural exchange, economic relations, women's rights and child welfare. Intensification of the campaign for a five power peace pact was the subject of another resolution. Support to the World Congress of the People for Peace Meeting in Vienna was voted in another resolution. In all, thirteen resolutions were passed. The major ones are summarized below.

Appeal To The People's of The World: Presented to the Conference by Ray Gardner of Canada, a significant section is quoted on page one of this bulletin.

Address To The United Nations: Presented to the Conference by Dr. Saifudden Kitchlew, leader of the India delegation and past president of Indian National Congress. Called on UN to stop the remilitarization of Germany and Japan; to halt the dissemination of racist propaganda, of racial discrimination and the suppression of national independence movements; to prohibit all weapons of mass destruction with ratification of the Geneva Convention of 1925; and to end all barriers to normal trade and cultural relations between countries. It charged the UN with having failed the people but avowed that it could "regain its lost prestige and become an authoritative organ for the maintenance of world peace!

Korea: This resolution presented by N. Korena delegate Han Su Lya saw Korea as the chief danger threatening an Asia-wide war; it demanded an immediate cease fire, full POW repatriation in accordance with the Geneva Convention and withdrawal of all foreign troops, including Chinese. The delegates unanimously voted to add to the resolution a demand that the US halt mass bombings, napalm raids and germ warfare.

Japan: This resolution was presented to the Conference by Japanese delegate, Togo Kameda. It saw Japan's remilitarization as an "American base" and reinstatement of war criminals as the chief long range danger of war in the Pacific; the Conference called for an over-all peace treaty under the terms of Potsdam to replace the San Francisco treaty; withdrawal of all foreign troops; full sovereignty for a democratic Japan with the right to armed forces adequate for defense; assurance of unobstructed trade with all nations.

Economy: Introduced by Indonesian delegate Suroso. Resolution called on the UN to remove all barriers to trade which violate the Charter. It projected new trade agreements, international industrial and farm exhibits with the help of a new group set up by the Conference to work with the world trade promotion committee set up at the Moscow Trade Conference.

National Independence: Madame Olga Poblete of Chile presented the draft resolution. It demanded an end to the wars in Malaya and Viet Nam and removal of all foreign troops. The Conference called for respect for every country's right to develop its own resources and a ban on all incitement to race discrimination. It made the point that struggle for national liberation was inseparably linked with the struggle against war. This resolution was passed after the Conference sent it back to Committee for revision.

Five Power Peace Pact: Resolution presented to the Conference by Louis Wheaton, head of US delegation. It called for intensification of the campaign for conclusion of a Five Power Peace Pact.

The final session of the Asian Peace Conference came to a close with the establishment of a permanent peace liaison committee with headquarters in Peking. Headed by Madame Sun Yat-Sen, beloved widow of China's national hero, the total committee includes one to four members from each participating country. Although absent from the Conference Paul Robeson, world renowned U.S. peace leader, Pablo Neruda, Chilean poet, Dr. James Endicott, Canadian peace leader and Madame Pak Den Ai of North Korea were name vice-presidents of the permanent liaison committee.

Statement of the United States Sponsoring Committee for Participation in the Peace Conference of the Asian and Pacific Regions

The United States has been invited to join with more than twenty nations of the Asian and Pacific Regions, to discuss solutions to the common problems affecting the peace of these regions.

This historic conference is being held in Peking during the last week of September 1952. It will bring together prominent men and women of various beliefs and faiths from China, India, Pakistan, Japan, the Soviet Union, The United States, Canada, the South American nations and other countries in Asia and on the vast coasts of the Pacific.

The subjects proposed for discussion by the Preparations Committee, which was attended by Dr. John Kingsbury of the United States are:

To end the warfare in Korea, Viet-Nam and Malaya

To improve trade relations

To end the remilitarization of Japan

To improve cultural ties

We have joined as a U.S. sponsoring committee to further the participation of our country in this Peace Conference. We believe that this conference will be a mighty weapon for world peace and that we, the people of the United States, have a most important contribution to make.

1600 million people of the Asian and Pacific countries joined together, can speed the day when American boys will return home, when peace will be assured in Korea and all the other countries of Asia, as well as in our country, their neighbor across the Pacific.

(more)

Our objective is to make the aims of the conference known to the people of the United States and enlist the interest of representative personalities form all walks of life in forming the U.S. delegation to this conference. Each delegate will go as a free individual, make his own observations and bring back his own report.

Those wishing to attend as individuals or representatives of organizations should communicate with the United States Sponsoring Committee for Participation in the Peace Conference of the Asian and P acific Regions, Second floor, [illegible] 257 Seventh Avenue, New York 1, N.Y.

Sponsoring Committee:
(partial listing)

Hugh Bryson
Dr. W.E.B. DuBois
Howard Fast
Rev. Kenneth Ripley Forbes
Peter Hyun
Albert E. Kahn
Rockwell Kent
Dr. John Adams Kingsbury
Ida Pruitt
Rev. Willard Uphaus
Thomas Richardson
Paul Robeson
Dr. Holland Roberts
Maud Russell

October 15,1952.

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

Here is a copy of the Call to the Vienna Congress as it now stands. Many friends have had a hand in framing it. I will phone you to see how it suits you.

Sincerely yours,

Willard Uphaus

[ENC]

CALL FOR U.S. PARTICIPATION IN THE CONGRESS OF THE PEOPLES FOR PEACE
Vienna, December 12, 1952.

On December 12, 1952, the Congress of The Peoples For Peace will open in Vienna. This world gathering has been inspired by the deep concern of all men and women of good will in all lands that a peaceful settlement of international tensions be found and the horrors of war be averted.

The Congress in Vienna will represent a vast world quest for peace. The American people are increasingly participating in this quest.

We are aware that the specter of World War III hangs over all countries, including our own, and that we must assume much of the burden in the common struggle to avoid disaster.

This Congress offers us a precious opportunity to speak with people from all nations who desire to live in peace and friendship. It challenges us to accept our full share of responsibility for removing the dangers of war.

It is necessary that our people, without regard to faith, race or political opinion join, in friendly fellowship, with the peoples of other countries on an unofficial level to save the peace, just as their representatives in government must confer on the level of technical diplomacy.

The people of the world must make their will to peace effective. They must transcend their differences in an effort to bring the war in Korea to an immediate end. They must resolve the conflicts between nations through negotiation, trade and intercultural activities. Together we shall lay the foundations for a world-wide fraternity of peoples in which all may enjoy their way of life in peace and in mutual respect.

Let us bring this World Appeal For the Congress of The Peoples For Peace to all our people on the farms, in the villages and cities of our country. Let us, in churches, synagogues, trade unions, Negro and youth organizations, women's and civic groups discuss the issues our people would like to have considered at Vienna. Let us be sure that the varying view-points of all sincere seekers for peace in our land be fully represented at the deliberations in Vienna.

We who want to save all nations, including our own, from a new and more terrible war must make our voices heard.

LET US JOIN WITH THE PEOPLES OF THE WORLD TO SAVE THE PEACE!

Amer. Peace Crusade

Room 4
40 West 45th Street
New York, N.Y.
CO 5-9278 CO5-9278
October 18,1953.

MEMORANDUM TO INITIATORS OF CALL TO VIENNA CONGRESS -

It has taken some time to develop a large and representative U.S. Sponsoring Committee For Representation at the Vienna Congress. To date the acceptances include : Dr. Robert Morss Lovett,Rev. William Howard Melish, Dr. Dorothy Brewster,Rev. Edwin McNeill Poteat,Dr. Philip Morrison. Others are expected.

The coordinating committee - persons representing various group interests who are carrying on the work - concluded yesterday to put out the enclosed release Monday morning. There was some difference of opinion about putting out the release Monday with just the initiators,and waiting until a larger sponsorship is built up. It was thought in four or five days a second might go out which would not only carry added names,but the complete text of the U.S. call and other information.

IF YOU HAVE A POINT OF VIEW YOU WOULD LIKE TO CONVEY TO US,PLEASE CALL US AT THE ABOVE NY number. The national headquarters will continue to be in New Haven, but it soon became obvious that we needed a NY location for publicity and access to many willing hands to help us.

The letter sent out by Prof. Fletcher indicated that the initiators and all sponsors might nominate persons to be invited and that the a list of the nominees would be sent. Yesterday our working group also entered some names with the purpose of widening the representation.

Here is Supplementary List No. 1. Please put (1) in front of those you desire to see invited; (2) in front of those about whom you are in doubt; and (3) infront of those you reject.

A return-addressed envelope is provided for your convenience.

Sincerely yours,
Willard Uphaus
Willard Uphaus

Dear Dr. Du Bois:
If you have any questions about the nominations, will you phone me at the above number Monday. This will be faster than writing.

For Immediate Release (10/21/52)

THE U.S. SPONSORING COMMITTEE FOR REPRESENTATION AT
THE CONGRESS OF THE PEOPLES FOR PEACE
66 EDGEWOOD AVENUE, NEW HAVEN 11, CONN.
MAIN 4-1327

PRESS BUREAU
40 W. 46 St., NYC
COlumbus 5-9278

The formation of a committee to work for participation by United States citizens in the forthcoming Congress of the Peoples for Peace, opening in Vienna, December 12, was announced today at New Haven, Connecticut by Dr. Willard Uphaus, the committee's executive director. The announcement was released by the committee's press bureau in New York.

Sponsors of the committee, with headquarters in New Haven, are Rev. Kenneth Ripley Forbes, Episcopal clergyman of Philadelphia; Dean John B. Thompson, University of Chicago Chapel; Rev. Dr. Frederick K. Stamm; Dr. W.E.B.DuBois; Dr. John A. Kingsbury; Professor Joseph Fletcher of Cambridge, Massachusetts, and Dr. Uphaus. The group will be known as the U.S. sponsoring committee for representation at the Congress of the Peoples for Peace.

In a joint appeal for wide support of the aims of the committee, the seven prominent sponsors said:

"It is necessary that representatives of our people, without regard to faith, race or political opinion join, in friendly fellowship, with the peoples of other countries on an unofficial level at Vienna to save the peace, just as their representatives in government must confer on the level of technical diplomacy.

"The peoples of the world must make their will to peace effective. They must transcend their differences in an emphatic effort to bring the war in Korea to an immediate end. They must help solve the conflicts between nations through negotiation, trade and cultural activities. Together we shall lay the foundations for a world-wide fraternity of peoples in which all may enjoy their way of life in peace and in mutual self-respect."

Representatives of more than 80 nations will participate in the Vienna peace gathering.

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NEWSLETTER

NUMBER I
(10/24/52)

Issued by The U. S. Sponsoring Committee for Representation at The Congress of The Peoples For Peace. Press Bureau - 40 West 46th St., New York, COlumbus 5-9278

With time running out on World peace, 14 prominent Americans have formed a committee to work for participation by U.S. citizens in The Congress of The Peoples for Peace, which will convene in Vienna, December 12. Sponsors of the group to date are: Dr. Dorothy Brewster, Dr. W.E.B. DuBois, Rev. Stephen H. Fritchman, Prof. Joseph F. Fletcher, Rev. Kenneth Ripley Forbes, Dr. Alphaeus Hunton, Dr. John A. Kingsbury, Rev. William Howard Melish, Prof. Philip Morrison, Rev. Edwin McNeill Poteat, Rev. Frederick K. Stamm, Mr. Fred Stover, Dean John B. Thompson, and Dr. Willard Uphaus, the Committee's Executive Director.

FLASH! ---- Prof. Anton J. Carlson of the University of Chicago, and Rabbi Abraham Cronbach of Cincinnati have just wired their acceptance as sponsors of our Committee. That makes 16 to date, with more to come.

* * * * *

WORK IN PROGRESS

Active workers in the field of peace -- representing church, trade union, Negro, professional and youth groups -- met at the Committee's Press Bureau on Wednesday to discuss what can be done to get the ball rolling and to hammer out a program of action. After a lively discussion of ways and means of activating the various forces, the following suggestions were put forward and approved:

1. That the Committee's Eastern Seaboard sponsors - in cooperation with the New York Peace Institute and all existing peace groups in this area - issue a call for a special leadership conference to be held in New York. The suggested date for such a conference was the first Saturday after the elections -- Nov. 8.

2. That the N.Y. Labor Council for Peace activate the entire trade union movement in this area -- A.F. of L., C.I.O., and Independent -- in the task of supporting the aims of the Sponsoring Committee and in getting delegate representation at the Vienna gathering. Labor's stake in world peace cannot be unduly stressed.

3. That our co-workers for peace throughout the country bombard their local newspapers with letters-to-the-editor pointing up the necessity for American participation in this unique Peace Congress. And that they also see to it that our message gets to all PTA's, YW's, church and synagogue groups in their respective areas.

* * * * *

ADDITIONAL NOTES

* The American Women for Peace is planning to send out a special appeal to all members for support of the Committee's work and for delegate strength.

* We are indebted to the Connecticut Peace Council for the enclosed work sheet which is being used to good advantage in Connecticut. We suggest its use as a guide in your big task of organizing a representative delegation from all sections of the United States.

* We note with not a little tinge of envy that our friends across the border in Canada are two steps ahead of us in getting things started. At hand is a four-page newsletter devoted exclusively to the Vienna Peace Congress. The date on the newsletter -- September 5!

***

This is the first issue of planned weekly newsletters to be sent to you between now and December 12. Let us know of your activities in the peace fight so that we can mention them in future issues. Address your communications to Dr. Willard Uphaus, Room 4, 40 West 46th Street, New York 36, N. Y.

November 3, 1952

Rev. Willard Uphaus
American Peace Crusade
125 West 72 St.
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Uphaus:

Ivor Montagu has recently cabled Paul Robeson and myself asking us to send a recording that could be used in Africa to invite attendance at the Vienna Peace Congress.

I have already sent a recording by airmail, and I think Paul Robeson plans to do the same.

Meantime it has occurred to me that possibly we might arrange to have the recorded voices of those not allowed to attend the peace conference heard at Vienna. Of course, it might be a carefully staged affair, or by some film expert with pictures and sound, bringing in perhaps a dozen or more persons who have been refused passports to attend the congress. Or, if that is too ambitious, one, two or three of us might send recordings.

I simply suggest this as a matter which you might think over.

Very sincerely yours,

DB:lh

W.E.B. Du Bois

25 - 30 - 46

U.S. SPONSORING COMMITTEE FOR REPRESENTATION AT THE CONGRESS OF THE PEOPLES FOR PEACE

66 EDGEWOOD AVE. • NEW HAVEN 11, CONN. • MAIN 4-1327

November 19, 1952

Press Relations Office:
Room 4
40 West 46th St.
New York 36, N. Y.
COlumbus 5-6614

PARTIAL LIST OF SPONSORS:
Rev. William T. Baird
Rev. Harold J. Bass
Leon Beverley
Rabbi Abraham J. Bick
Dr. Dorothy Brewster
Dr. Anton J. Carlson
Dr. Philip W. L. Cox
Rabbi Abraham Cronbach
Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Hilliard Ellis
Dr. Henry Pratt Fairchild
Prof. Joseph F. Fletcher
Rev. Kenneth P. Forbes
Hon. Clemens J. France
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Dr. Holland Roberts
Paul Robeson
Mrs. Andrew W. Simpkins
Thomas L. Slater
Fred Stover
Rev. John H. Telfer
Dean John B. Thompson
Rev. Ernest J. Troutner

Acting for the Committee:
DR. WILLARD UPHAUS
New Haven 11, Conn.

Dear Sponsor:

The full text of the State Department statement on The Congress of the Peoples for Peace is as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Nov. 13 1952 FOR THE PRESS No. 870

"The Department of State has received requests for information from Americans who have been asked to attend a so-called "Congress of the Peoples for Peace" to be held at Vienna on December 12, 1952.

"Permission to hold this 'Congress' was never asked of the Austrian Government, which, on November 4, officially termed it a Communist propaganda maneuver.

"The truth of this is evident in the light of the fact that behind the scenes the 'Congress' is being staged by the Communist high command which has taken the trouble to import one of its prize propagandists, Ilya Ehrenburg, from Moscow to Vienna for this show.

"The true purpose of this uninvited, unwanted 'Congress' is completely exposed by Stalin's recent call to the Communist parties outside of the Soviet Union to promote 'popular front' activities. The 'Congress' has but one objective: to serve the Soviet policy of underwriting aggression while holding 'Peace Congresses'.

Since, as you know, this is the only view which will be readily available to the great majority of our people, I hope very much that each of you personally will do whatever he can to counteract it. May I suggest that you write a letter for publication in the leading newspaper of your community, and that you send a copy, or a separate statement, to our Public Relations Office so that we may work up a press release.

Sincerely,

Willard Uphaus

Willard Uphaus

STATEMENT SENT TO SECRETARY OF STATE DEAN ACHESON
IN REPLY TO STATE DEPARTMENT'S ATTACK ON VIENNA CONGRESS

The State Department statement of November 13th which labelled the Vienna Peoples Congress for Peace a "show" being "staged by the Communist high command" is one more disappointing official Washington reaction to a world peace effort prompted by millions of men and women of good will in many lands.

The evidence is overwhelming that the Vienna Congress will draw peace-loving people from eighty or more nations whose political, religious and vocational outlooks vary widely, but who share the one common longing of mankind that the world will be spared a third and more terrible war. They believe that no issue of political or social life is deep enough or sharp enough to prevent their coming together, in friendly fellowship, to seek paths to peace that the diplomats have missed. We of the U. S. Sponsoring Committee for Representation at the Congress of The Peoples For Peace believe that the world movement for peace represents the deepest wishes of the American people, who also long for peace.

The State Department attack calls the Congress unwanted and uninvited by the Austrian Government. Whatever the official position of the Austrian Government may be with respect to the Congress, there has been formed an Austrian Committee of Honour consisting of 312 members -- doctors, engineers, teachers, scientists, artists, businessmen, trade unionists, agriculturalists -- to greet the Congress. In this group are Frau Therese Fried, widow of Alfred H. Fried, Nobel Prize Winner; Dr. Edouard Liszt, Professor, Nobel Prize Winner, Government advisor; and Professor Otto Schulhof.

In welcoming the Congress this Committee has said: "By its geographic situation, its traditions and the character of its people, our country is called upon to promote a spirit of understanding and to be a bridge between the East and the West, between North and South. We are happy to welcome to our country the representatives of so many peoples, religious communities, ideological conceptions and social systems. Their meeting in Vienna can vitally contribute to overcoming, by reason and tolerance, the distrust and fear which is poisoning relations between States and men at the present time."

Ilya Ehrenburg, whom the State Department release scoffs at as a "prize propagandist" to be brought to Vienna for "this show" is a world-renowned writer who made a Peace Address to the People of the United States while attending a meeting of the World Peace Council at Berlin, July 1-6, 1952. In his appeal for peace, Mr. Ehrenburg declared, "No one in the Soviet Union has ever encroached upon nor ever will encroach upon the American way of life. Let every people live according to its lights, let every people find the path to Peace, whereby the ideals, interests and tastes of one people shall not interfere with any other people's living, thinking, creating."

"To avoid the peril of war, one must sit together at one table and come to terms. The Soviet People want Peace with any America, the America of the Progressives and the Republicans and the Democrats. It wants Peace with the American workers and with the American capitalists."

There is abundant proff that peoples in many lands are looking forward to the Vienna Congress with confidence and hope.

Seventy-one persons in Britain, including well-known trade union leaders, clergymen, scientists and artists have set up a sponsoring committee for the Vienna Congress. Prominent among these persons are: Prof. J.H.C. Whitehead, Fellow of the Royal Society; A.MacDougall, President of the Amalgamated Union of Foundryworkers; Kenneth Ingram, writer; Gordon Sandison, General Secretary of British Actors Equity, and Lady Trevelyan, wife of Sir Charles Trevelyan, former Pres. Board of Education.

The British Sponsoring Committee has set itself the task of sending a head delegation to the Congress. In its appeal to the British people, the Committee states: "We must not let feelings of helplessness or suspicion hold us back. We must sieze every opportunity of establishing goodwill between peoples of every nationality so as to stop the downward trend in world relations. Out of constructive agreement between the peoples can grow agreement between Governments."

Raffaele Terranova, Deputy and member of the Christian Democratic Party, and Sig. Giuseppe Nitti, also a member of the CDP -- the Party to which Premier DeGasperi in Italy belongs -- convinced by an exchange of correspondence with World Peace Council President Joliot-Curie that the Congress will not be dominated by any political theory but will offer free and full discussion, are active in a group of Members of Parliament that will send representatives. Said Raffaele Terranova: "No one has a monopoly of working for Peace. Others may say we are mistaken because we are ready to talk and act with the Communists, the Russians and the Chinese; but do we not have to talk with and listen to everyone if we really want to establish Peace?"

In declaring their support of the Congress, Henri Matisse and Pablo Picasso, two great French artists, in supporting the Congress declared: "We are convinced that mutual respect between peoples and the forms of government of their choice will advance the cause of Peace and, to maintain this thing we all hold dear -- Peace -- we think that discussion is better than threats."

The Women's International League for Peace and Freedom will send observers to Vienna.

A thousand peasants from the Mediterranean island of Sicily met recently, and recognizing that the bad state of their roads and the lack of agrarian reform was a result of giving priority to war expenditures, declared that "we want our voice to be heard in Vienna and for that purpose we are sending delegates to the Congress."

Fifty-three persons in Brazil of all backgrounds, professions and opinions, including M.P.'s belonging to the Social-Democratic Party, the National Democratic Union, the Brazilian Labor Party, the Social Progressive Party, the Republican Labor Party, and independent M.P.'s have set up a Sponsoring Committee for the Brazilian Delegation to the Congress of the Peoples. In an appeal to the Brazilian people the Committee said it was seeking "to unite all those who wish to protect our motherland and mankind from the horrors of a new war."

"I wish the Congress of the Peoples every success," says Rabbi Bauer of Paris. "It goes without saying that we have not forgotten the suffering of the last war during which six million Jews perished...At this time of the year, on the occasion of the Festivals of the New Year and the Great Pardon, we ask in our prayers that peace should reign on earth. It follows that we must do all in our power to avoid a repetition of the slaughter and the torture that we have formerly known."

In a letter to the World Council of Peace, a Buddhist monk from Ceylon, the Reverend U. Saranankara expressed his profound wish to make his contribution to the maintenance of peace. "We can save the world from another world war. We who work for peace must have a single determination. In the name of my country and in my own name I assure you that we shall do our very best to contribute to the success of the Vienna Congress."

In view of these testimonials and scores more that might be offered, it is painfully obvious that our government is doing the American people a great disservice and injury when it scoffs at the Vienna Congress and makes it difficult for peace-loving Americans to take part. The white man is distinctly in the minority. So great a historian as Britain's Arnold Toynbee has been saying in a series of broadcasts that Western civilization may be on the decline. The under-developed peoples

are throwing off Western domination and winning their freedom and independence. Will they look to us in vain? Will we be hated for all our wealth, our bombs, our military might?

If we understood our own history more deeply, we would leave no stone unturned in seeing that the most representative delegates of all walks of American life -- business, labor, religion, science and agriculture -- go to Vienna to demonstrate the best in our democratic spirit and culture.

That the peace-loving people of the United States are prepared to uphold the authentic voice of America at Vienna is seen from the strength and broad character of the U. S. Sponsoring Committee for Representation at the Congress of the Peoples For Peace. Included among the fifty-eight members are representatives of religion, such as Rev. William T. Baird, Essex Community Church, Chicago; Rev. Harold J. Bass, Tacoma, Wash.; Rabbi Abraham Bick, New York; Prof. Joseph F. Fletcher, theologican, Cambridge, Mass.; Rev. Kenneth Ripley Forbes, Executive Chairman, Episcopal League for Social Action, Philadelphia; Dean John B. Thompson, the Rockefeller Chapel of the University of Chicago.

Also, Dr. Anton J. Carlson, physicist, The University of Chicago, and Dr. Phillip Morrison, nuclear physicist, Cornell University; Dr. Cecil C. North, Professor Sociology Emeritus, Ohio State University; Dr. W.E.B. DuBois, New York; Paul Robeson, singer, New York; Fred Stover, President, Iowa Farmers Union; Mrs. Andrew W. Simplins, Executive Secretary, South Carolina NAACP, and Ernest DeMaio, Labor representative, Chicago; Albert E. Kahn, writer, New York; and Angus Cameron, former editor-in-chief, Little, Brown and Company, Boston.

It is out of a deep sense of responsibility to our own people and the people of the world that we look to the State Department to restore the elemental American right to travel, provided by the U.N. Declaration of Human Rights, and our own Bill of Rights.

U.S. SPONSORING COMMITTEE FOR REPRESENTATION AT THE CONGRESS OF THE PEOPLES FOR PEACE

Press Relations Office:
Room 4
40 West 48th St.
New York 36, N. Y.
COlumbus 5-8614

November 26, 1952

Dr W E B Du Bois

PARTIAL LIST OF SPONSORS:
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Thomas L. Slater
Fred Stover
Rev. John H. Telfer
Dean John B. Thompson
Rev. Ernest J. Troutner

Acting for the Committee:
DR. WILLARD UPHAUS
New Haven 11, Conn.

25-34-1

Dear Sponsor:

Enclosed is a draft of a suggested letter, to be sent from this office, signed by Dr. Uphaus for the Sponsoring Committee, to Mr. Dean Acheson.

Will you please send us, by return mail, any changes --additions, or deletions or suggestions you would like to see made in this text before the letter is sent to Mr. Acheson and released to the press.

Thank you for this help.

Sincerely yours,

For Willard Uphaus

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U.S. SPONSORING COMMITTEE FOR REPRESENTATION AT THE CONGRESS OF THE PEOPLES FOR PEACE

November, 1952

Press Relations Office:
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40 West 48th St.
New York 36, N. Y.
COlumbus 5-6614

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Acting for the Committee:
DR. WILLARD UPHAUS
New Haven 11, Conn.

Dear Friend:

We have formed a committee and committed ourselves to spend money we don't have.

We don't see how we could have done otherwise. We knew that the elections--to say nothing of the civil rights issues which the dark forces of our time place on the agenda one after another--were making heavy demands on the time, energies, and pocketbooks of our friends.

But we knew also that it takes more than a fortnight to do all the things (we don't need to spell them out for you) that will enable Americans to take seats in the great Concert Hall in Vienna on December 12.

Does not every month bring closer the point of resolution of the conflict between the forces of peace and war? How would peace-minded Americans feel if our great country, alone of the nations of the world, were unrepresented, or inadequately represented, at a Congress which promises to be the most broadly representative of the views of mankind of any yet held?

With such thoughts in our minds, we went ahead. We set up an organization (a very small one) and went to work, and now we need money. We are individuals without organizational backing. At the outset we received small contributions from persons close to us; these have been exhausted and we cannot ask for more. We must appeal to you.

We don't need a vast sum--but what we need, we need badly and now.

Appealing to you on behalf of the sponsors, I am

Sincerely yours,

Willard Uphaus

Willard Uphaus

U.S. SPONSORING COMMITTEE FOR REPRESENTATION AT THE CONGRESS OF THE PEOPLES FOR PEACE

66 EDGEWOOD AVE. • NEW HAVEN 11, CONN. • MAIN 4-1327

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Dean John B. Thompson
Rev. Ernest J. Troutner

Acting for the Committee:
DR. WILLARD UPHAUS
New Haven 11, Conn.

December 2, 1952

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois
53 West 125th Street
New York, N. Y.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I am enclosing herewith another statement drawn up in answer to the State Department's attack on the World Congress in Vienna. After further thought and consultation, we felt this form is more suitable to our purpose.

Please let us have your reactions to the enclosed document, and ignore the first one.

We are enclosing return-addressed envelope for you convenience so that we may hear from you at the earliest moment.

Sincerely yours,

Willard Uphaus

Willard Uphaus

25-34-3

December 2, 1952

Mr. J. M. Roberts
for Mr. Willard Uphaus
Room 4
40 West 46 St.
New York 36, N.Y.

Dear Sir:

I am in accord with this proposed letter to Dean Acheson, except, of course, that the second paragraph is manifestly wrong.

Very sincerely yours,

DB:lh

W.E.B. Du Bois

25-34-2

CALL FOR U.S. REPRESENTATION AT THE

CONGRESS OF THE PEOPLES FOR PEACE

Vienna, December 12, 1952

On Decemeber 12th, 1952, the Congress of The Peoples for Peace will open in Vienna. This world gathering has been inspired by the deep concern of all men and women of good will in all lands that a peaceful settlement of international tensions be found and the horrors of war be averted.

The Congress in Vienna will represent a vast world quest for peace. The American people are increasingly participating in this quest.

We are aware that the specter of World War III hangs over all countries, including our own, and that we must assume much of the burden in the common struggle to avoid disaster.

This Congress offers us a precious opportunity to speak with people from all nations, who desire to live in peace and friendship. It challenges us to accept our full share of responsibility for removing the danger of war.

It is necessary that representatives of our people, without regard to faith, race or political opinion join, in friendly fellowship, with the peoples of other countries on an unofficial level at Vienna to save the peace, just as their representatives in government must confer on the level of technical diplomacy.

The people of the world must make their will to peace effective. They must transcend their differences in an emphatic effort to bring the war in Korea to an immediate end. They must help solve the conflicts between nations through negotiation, trade and intercultural activities. Together we shall lay the foundations for a world-wide fraternity of peoples in which all may enjoy their way of life in peace and in mutual self-respect.

Let us bring this World Appeal for The congress of The Peoples For Peace to all of our people on the farms, in the villages and cities of our country. Let us, in churches, synagogues, trade unions, Negro and youth organizations women's and civic groups discuss the issues the American people would like to have considered at Vienna. Let us be sure that the varying viewpoints of all sincere seekers for peace in our land be fully represented by a strong delegation at Vienna.

We who want to save all nations, including our own, from a new and more terrible war must make our voices heard at Vienna.

LET US JOIN WITH THE PEOPLES OF THE WORLD TO SAVE THE PEACE

SOME SUGGESTIONS FOR LOCAL ORGANIZATION OF DELEGATION TO VIENNA

Offered by Elsie Willcox, Secretary, Connecticut Peace Council

Within the next four weeks (allowing two weeks for passport clearance) we have the gigantic task of organizing an extraordinary delegation from all sections of the United States to the Congress of The Peoples For Peace, which will convene in Vienna, December 12. This U.S. Delegation, as well as delegations from other nations, must reflect the broadest cross section of peace-seeking people in the world, if our task of winning peace is to be achieved. It means reaching out to other peace groups, and outstanding individuals who have not in the past participated in Peace Counsils' activities. A major effort must be made to include representatives from the Quakers, church and synagogue organizations, the Y's, CIO and AF of L labor leaders, farm Negro organizations, Women such as the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, Youth and student groups, etc.

There are no programmatic conditions for participation in this historic conference. Delegates, observers and guests, whatever their viewpoints are urged to "come and see for themselves, to meet people from other countries, to help plan a program for world peace." The delegates themselves will draw up the agenda and program. The fact that all national delegations are asked to take the initiative in discussing the questions to be raised at Vienna means that there should be hundreds of community discussions in all parts of the nation to determine the issues and instruct the delegates.

Organization

1. Appoint local and state delegation organizers to coordinate publicity, set up community discussions, raise funds.

2. Set up a delegation committee, which includes national sponsors living in the area in addition to other leaders in the community. The leadership should reflect the representation we hope to achieve in the delegation.

3. Where possible a publicity person and a finance person should be appointed.

Suggested Time Table

A. Immediate tasks:

1. Hold meetings of existing local Peace Councils, to hail the Vienna Congress and discuss the approach to organization of local delegations. Where possible, have someone from the national office participate. Similar meetings should be encouraged among the Women, Labor and Youth Peace Committees.

2. Set up a representative sponsors committee and appoint local organizer.

3. Draw up a list of prominent individuals who should be visited about Vienna. Such a list should include ministers and rabbis, district and local labor leaders, NAACP, Women's League, prominent professional people, artists, church and community youth, student editors, etc. Urge one or more of these people to call a separate, informal meeting to discuss Vienna. In addition, each sponsor should be contacted to: a) go to Vienna himself; b) participate in contacting a few other individuals and organizations.

4. Compile a list of local church, labor, civic, etc., organizations and send to them immediately a copy of the Call and a cover letter signed by the local sponsors. A similar letter should be sent to leading individuals. The request should be made to: a) send official or unofficial delegates, observers or guests; b) send a resolution orstatement of their position on the main peace questions to the Vienna Congress; c) send samples of their leaflets, prayers, art items, etc. for inclusion in the National Peace Exhibit to be presented in Vienna. (Send all resolutions and exhibit material to Room 4, 40 West 46th Street, New York, N. Y.)

5. Issue press release and place ads in strategic papers to publicize Vienna meeting. (See Publicity).

B. Follow-up Action:

1. Follow with mailings to individuals and organizations with personal visits urging every interested person to file for passport application immediately. (The national office, 4 West 46th St., New York, COlumbus 5-6614, is setting up a special committee to aid in applying for and securing passports) Ask organizations for an opportunity to speak before the membership on Vienna Congress.

2. Many areas will be able to hold pre-Vienna peace conferences, involving participation from as many organizations as possible to: finalize delegates, discuss and propose peace propositions that the delegates can take with them, raise funds for delegates.

3. Prepare greetings from as many organizations as possible, peace research and resolutions from as many diverse groups as possible, photographs, poems, songs, sculpture, paintings.

4. Send-off parties for delegates.

C. Publicity:

1. Send U.S. Call to the Congress and background material to organizations, national press, labor, student, church and commercial press.

2. Put out regular releases to above press.

3. Have prominent sponsors send letters to editors. Make maximum effort to get feature articles into student, labor, church and national periodicals.

4. Place strategic ads in these papers.

5. Get five-minute radio spots.

6. Promote public forum debates on right to travel and participate.

D. Fund-raising:

The estimated cost per delegate will be around $750. Encourage each delegate to raise as much of the funds for his or her travel as possible. In addition, plan ads, special letters, and special affairs around the Quaker film or other films and filmstrips. Ask each individual and organization visited for a contribution.

Vienna Peace Congress [1952]

The State Department statement of November 13th which labelled the Vienna Peoples Congress for Peace a "show" being "staged by the Communist high command" is one more disappointing official Washington reaction to a world peace effort prompted by millions of men and women of good will in many lands.

The evidence is overwhelming that the Vienna Congress will draw peace-loving people from eighty or more nations whose political, religious and vocational outlooks vary widely, but who share the one common longing of mankind that the world will be spared a third and more terrible war. They believe that no issue of political or social life is deep enough or sharp enough to prevent their coming together, in friendly fellowship, to seek paths to peace that the diplomats have missed. We of the U.S. Sponsoring Committee for Representation at the Congress of The Peoples for Peace believe that the world movement for peace represents the deepest wishes of the American people, who also long for peace.

The State Department attack calls the Congress unwanted and uninvited by the Austrian Government. Whatever the official position of the Austrian Government may be with respect to the Congress, there has been formed an Austrian Committee of Honour consisting of 312 members -- doctors, engineers, teachers, scientists, artists, businessmen, trade unionists, agriculturalists -- to greet the Congress. In this group are Frau Therese Fried, widow of Alfred H. Fried, Nobel Prize Winner; Dr. Edouard Lisst, Professor, Nobel Prize Winner, Government adviser, and Professor Otto Schulhof.

25-30-27

In welcoming the Congress this Committee has said: "By its geographic situation, its traditions and the character of its people, our country is called upon to promote a spirit of understanding and to be a bridge between the East and the West, between North and South. We are happy to welcome to our country the representatives of so many peoples, religious communities, ideological conceptions and social systems. Their meeting in Vienna can vitally contribute to overcoming, by reason and tolerance, the distrust and fear which is poisoning relations between States and men at the present time."

Ilya Ehrenburg, whom the State Department scoffs as a "prize propagandist" to be brought to Vienna for "this show" is a world-renowned writer who made a Peace Address to the People of the United States while attending a meeting of the World Peace Council at Berlin, July 1-6, 1952. In his appeal for peace Mr. Ehrenburg declared, "No one in the Soviet Union has ever encroached upon nor ever will encroach upon the American way of life. Let every peoplelive according to its lights, let every people find the path to Peace, whereby the ideals, interests and tastes of one peopleshall not interfere with any other people's living, thinking, creating."

"To avoid the peril of war, one must sit together at one table and come to terms. The Soviet people want Peace with any America, the America of the Progressives and the Republicans and the Democrats. It wants Peace with the American workers and with the American capitalists. It wants Peace not only with its friends but with its enemies."

There is abundant proof that peoples in many lands are looking forward to the Vienna Congress with confidence and hope.

Seventy-one persons, in Britain, including well-known trade union leaders, clergymen, scientists and artists have set up a sponsoring committee for the Vienna Congress. Prominent among these persons are- Prof. J.H.C. Whitehead, Fellow of

the Royal Society; A.MacDougall, President of the Amalgamated Union of Foundryworkers Kenneth Ingram, writer; Gordon Sandison, General Secretary of British Actors Equity, and Lady Trevelyan, wife of Sir Charles Trevelyan, former president of the Board of Education.

The British Sponsoring Committee has set itself the task of sending a broad delegation to the Congress. In its appeal to the British people, the Committee states: "We must not let feelings of helplessness or suspicion hold us back. We must siese every opportunity of establishing goodwill between peoples of every nationality so as to stop the downward trend in world relations. Out of constructive agreement between the peoples can grow agreement between Governments."

Raffaele Terranova, Deputy and member of the Christian Democratic Party, and Sig. Giuseppe Nitti, also a member of the CDP -- the Party to which Premier De Gasperi in Italy belongs -- convinced by an exchange of correspondence with World Peace Council President Joliot-Curie that the Congress will not be dominated by any single political theory but will offer free and full discussion, are active in a group of Members of Parliament that will send representatives. Said Raffaele Terranova: "No one has a monopoly of working for Peace. Others may say we are mistaken because we are ready to talk and act with the Communists, the Russians and the Chinese; but do we not have to talk with and listen to everyone if we really want to establish Peace?"

In declaring their support of the Congress Henri Matisse and Pablo Picasso, two great French artists, in supporting the Congress, declared: "We are convinced that mutual respect between peoples and the forms of government of their choice will advance the cause of Peace and, to maintain this thing we all hold dear -- Peace-- we think that <u>discussion</u> is better than <u>threats</u>."

25-30-28

The Women's International League for Peace and Freedom will send observers to Vienna.

A thousand peasants from the Mediterranean island of Sicily met recently and recognising that the bad state of their roads and the lack of agrarian reform was a result of giving priority to war expenditures, declared that "we want our voice to be heard in Vienna and for that purpose we are sending delegates to the Congress."

Fifty-three persons in Brazil of all backgrouns, professions and opinions, including M.P.'s belonging to the Social-Democratic Party, the National Democratic Union, the Brazilian Labor Party, the Social Progressive Party, the Republican Party, the Christian-Democratic Party and the Republican Labor Party, and have independent M.P.'s have set up a Sponsoring Committee for the Brazilian Delegation to the Congress of the Peoples. In an appeal to the Brazilian people the Committee said it was seeking "to unite all those who wish to protect our motherland and mankind from the horrors of a new war."

"I wish the Congress of the Peoples every success," says Rabbi Bauer of Paris. "It goes without saying that we have not forgotten the suffering of the last war during which six million Jews perished...At this time of the year, on the occasion of the Festivals of the New Year and the Great Pardon, we ask in our prayers that peace should reign on earth. It follows that we must do all in our power to avoid a repition of the slaughter and the torture that we have formerly known."

In a letter to the World Council of Peace, a Buddhist monk from Ceylon, the Reverend U. Saranankara expressed his profound wish to make his contribution to the maintenance of peace. "We can save the world from another world war. We who work for Peace must have a single determination. In the name of my country and in my own name I assure you that we shall do our very best to contribute to the success of the Vienna Congress."

In view of these testimonials and scores more that might be offered, it is painfully obvious that our government is doing the American people a great disservice and injury when it scoffs at the Vienna Congress and makes it difficult for peace-loving Americans to take part. The white man is distinctly in the minority. So great a historian as Britain's Arnold Toynbee has been saying in a series of broadcasts that Western civilization may be on the decline. The under-developed peoples are throwing off Western domination and winning their freedom and independence. Will they look to us in vain? Will we be hated for all our wealth, our bombs, our military might? ~~If our Government really understood history, it would leave no stone unturned in seeing that the very best people in our country in business, labor, religion, science, agriculture -- in all walks of life -- go to Vienna to demonstrate the best in our democratic spirit and culture.~~

That the peace-loving people of the United States are prepared to uphold the authentic Voice of America at Vienna is seen from the strength and broad character of the U.S. Sponsoring Committee for Representation at the Congress of the Peoples for Peace. Included among the fifty-eight members are representatives of religion, such as Rev. William T. Baird, Essex Community Church, Chicago; Rev. Harold J. Bass, Tacoma, Wash.; Rabbi Abraham Biek, New York; Prof. Joseph F. Fletcher, theologican, Cambridge, Mass.; Rev. Kenneth Ripley Forbes, Executive Director, Episcopal League for Social Action, Philadelphia; Dean John B. Thompson, The Rockefeller Chapel of The University of Chicago.

Also Dr. Anton J. Carlson, physicist, The University of Chicago, and Dr. Phillip Morrison, nuclear physicist, Cornell University; Dr. Cecil C. North, Professor Sociology Emeritus, Ohio State University; Dr. W.E.B. DuBois, New York; Paul Robeson, singer, New York; Fred Stover, president, Iowa Farmers Union; Mrs. Andrew W. Simpkins, Executive Secretary, South Carolina NAACP, and Ernest DeMaio, Labor representative, Chicago; Albert E. Kahn writer, New York; and Angus Cameron, former editor-in-chief, Little, Brown and Company, Boston.

25-30-29

If we understood our own history more deeply, we would leave no stone unturned in seeing that the most representative delegates of all walks of American life--business, labor, religion, science and agriculture--go to Vienna to demonstrate the best in our democratic spirit and culture.

It is out of a sense of deep responsibility to our own people and the people of the world that we look to the State Department to restore the elemental American right to travel, provided by the U.N. Declaration of Human Rights, and our own Bill of Rights.

25-30-40

CONGRESS OF THE PEOPLES FOR PEACE

INFORMATION SERVICE — VIENNA, 13 OCTOBER 1952

So that this Congress be a Congress of the Peoples

M. Frederic Joliot-Curie:

"The sole objective of the Congress of the Peoples is to bring together all who sincerely desire Peace in order to avoid a new and terrible conflict."

M. Pierre Cot:

"If among these countless men and women of good will there are some who agree with the Peace Movement on only one or a few points — for instance, the need to stop the wars in progress, condemnation of bacteriological warfare, or opposition to the rearmament of Germany and Japan and the arms drive replaced by international exchanges without political discrimination — at the Congress of the peoples, they can freely express their opinions, formulate their suggestions and even their reservations on the other points on the agenda. Thus contacts will be established and the basis will be laid for that co-operation necessary for the defence of Peace by the peoples themselves."

If the arms drive were to end

Lord BOYD ORR glances at the future

At a public meeting of the "World Association of Parliamentarians for World Government" which was held at the beginning of October in Kingsway Hall, London, Lord Boyd Orr, former President of the World Food Organisation, a subsidiary of the United Nations, talked about the armaments race:

"It has been said that if we are going to apply science to produce food to eliminate disease from the world, we will need to give up something in the highly industrialised wealthy countries. I am prepared to give up something. I am prepared to give up war.

"If the present effort of rearmament, the terrific force which is being spent on it by practically every country in the world, were directed towards constructive ends, within 10 years there would be an abundance of food for everybody. This would be easy to do if every nation were existing alone. The trouble is that the world is now so small that the nations must agree to co-operate to do these things or they will fight."

Solutions are only possible in an atmosphere of confidence and security

The World Federation of United Nations Associations at its Plenary Assembly from September 1st to 7th, in Geneva adopted the following resolution:

"Considering that the ways and means of disarmament pose not only military, economic and financial problems, but also and above all a political and a moral problem the solution of which is possible only in an atmosphere of mutual trust and security, demanding in the future a more sincere collaboration and the peaceful co-existence of peoples having different and even opposing economic and political systems...

"Asks all the member-Associations of the W. F. U. N. A. to undertake an effective action in regard to public opinion and to the Governments of their respective countries in order to make these principles triumph; and recommends to them, in this regard, to get in touch with all organisations and associations with the same aim."

(translated from the original French)

A Group of Italian Deputies and the Congress of the Peoples

Exchange of letters between Giuseppe Nitti, Italian Deputy and Professor Joliot-Curie

The Parliamentary Group for Peace in Italy was formed last year and groups 40 Italian deputies and senators belonging to Liberal, Democrat-Christian, Social-Democrat, Republican and Independent groups. Sig. Giuseppe Nitti, one of the promotors of the Parliamentary Union has sent a letter to M. Joliot-Curie, President of the World Peace Movement, in which he sums up the doubts and reservations of his friends concerning their possible participation in the Congress of the peoples and outlines the conditions under which such a participation would be possible.

In his reply, Professor Joliot-Curie gives the guarantees asked for by the Italian deputies.

Letter of Giuseppe Nitti, M. P.

Rome, 25 September, 1952

Dear Sir,

On my return from Berlin, where I had the pleasure of attending the session of the World Council of Peace as an observer and member of the delegation elected at the Odense Conference for a Peaceful Solution of the German Problem, I informed many of my friends and colleagues of the "Parliamentary Group for Peace" ("Entente Parlementaire pour la Paix") of my impressions and the results of this great meeting at which I had the opportunity of participating.

I particularly acquainted my friends with the text of the Appeal for the Convocation of a great Congress of the Peoples for Peace in Vienna, in the month of December.

All my colleagues and friends were extremely interested by what I had to tell them — I pointed out the excellent way in which the proceedings of the session took place in Berlin under your presidency-and by the idea of a Congress open to all movements and to all who are seeking the way to lessen international tension.

You may know that many of my friends and colleagues, including members of the Parliamentary Group for Peace, maintain reservations with regard to the work and activity of the World Council of Peace. They judge that the World Council of Peace is marked by the influence of specific political and social tendencies and they express doubts as to the possibility of the Congress in Vienna becoming this meeting ground and the free platform that each of us desires.

In these circumstances, having decided to call a meeting of personalities of the Parliamentary Group and other pacifist, neutralist, federalist, ex-servicemen and other movements, non-adherents to the World Council of Peace, in order to examine the conditions of our possible participation in the Vienna Congress, I am taking the liberty of presenting to you some considerations and requests which several of my friends have formulated.

The participation of different personalities representing organisations, movements and important trends of opinion in our country, would be facilitated if certain assurances could be given them.

It is not the nature of the problems proposed for examination at the Congress that preoccupies the minds of my friends. These problems, whatever the solutions envisaged by one or another person, are imposed upon us by the exigencies of the situation. But we are aware of the organised and active force which the World Council represents: and many of my friends fear that, in a Congress of the Peoples, meeting on your initiative, this force will prevail, not through seeking possible solutions in common, but by a mechanical imposition of the points of view of your movement. That is why my friends attach particular importance to being assured that, as soon as the preparations for the Congress begin, the possibility of initiative be assured to other forces which, as you say, seek the way to mutual understanding between the peoples. An atmosphere of frank co-operation could thus be created right now.

On the other hand, as far as the Session of the Congress and the carrying out of its discussion are concerned, it seems to us essential that the following matters be raised:

1) Within the bounds of mutual courtesy and respect, each personality present at the Vienna Congress, even in the capacity of an observer, should have the right to take the floor in the plenary sessions and to take part in the work of commissions.

2) No person at the Congress should feel politically or morally committed by the resolutions, appeals, motions and declarations to which he has not subscribed and for which he has not clearly voted.

3) The name of an observer or an invited guest to the Congress will not be mentioned in any press release without previously obtaining the consent of the person concerned.

4) Each participant should have the possibility — outside the hours of the sessions — of taking the initiative for meetings with individuals and for particular national or international meetings.

5) Complete translation of each speech in the official languages of the Congress and the distribution of the text to all participants should be guaranteed.

6) Each participant should have full freedom to make statements to the press of any country and of any opinion, as well as freedom to write articles on the work of the Congress even during its proceedings.

Sir, I beg you not to consider offensive these requests which I would not personally have formulated since I had occasion to follow the work of the Extraordinary Session of the World Council of Peace.

But we have to break down a barrier of distrust, misunderstanding and incomprehension. That is why, in the opinion of many of my friends and myself, it is very important that everyone should have a clear idea not only as to the political aims which are proposed for the Vienna Congress, but also as to the conditions of work assured to all those who would sincerely like to seek there the way to uniting for Peace.

Hoping to receive in good time the considered reply which I anticipate from you,

I remain, sincerely yours,
Giuseppe NITTI

Answer of Professor Joliot-Curie

Paris, October 1st, 1952

Dear Sir,

I would first like to thank you most sincerely for your letter which I have carefully examined.

There is great anxiety in all countries among all who observe the preparations for war, who learn of the destructive possibilities of new weapons and who are already suffering from the moral and political consequences of this situation.

All the anguish, all the fear inherent in the words "fighting going on" and "cold war" are bringing many of our fellow-citizens to the realisation that it is essential to find immediate means of putting an end to these threats.

In spite of differences of opinion, it is necessary that those who think in this way and who would like to concentrate on improving their living conditions, who would like at last to live in happiness and security, be able to find, in common, solutions for peace and the way to apply them.

It is in order to bring about a common search for applicable solutions that the World Council of Peace has convened a great Congress of the Peoples for Peace to take place during the month of December.

The sole object of the Congress of the Peoples is to bring together all who sincerely desire Peace so as to avoid a new and terrible conflict.

This Congress is open to all movements, all organisations and to all people who are sincerely seeking a way to lessen international tension.

The preparation for the Congress must have an exceptio nally extensive character in order to provide all with an opportunity to explain and analyse the problems causing anxiety today.

In the course of these preparatory meetings, people who, until now, hesitated to meet each other, will come together to put forward their points of view.

I firmly believe that these contacts

will contribute — to use your own words — to breaking down the barriers of distrust and misunderstanding.

I am grateful to you for very frankly formulating the uneasiness felt by your friends. It is quite natural that those who have not yet taken part in our work should raise questions concerning the conditions under which the Congress of the Peoples will take place.

You can assure your friends that all the considerations which you have submitted to me on their behalf will be satisfied. They are, moreover, the regular rules followed by us in our work for Peace.

All those who, living under different systems and having different ideologies, think that

- peaceful co-existence of different systems is possible,
- all differences between nations can be settled by negotiation,

can freely express themselves at the tribune of the Congress of the Peoples.

The Congress of the Peoples cannot be a platform for discussing the virtues of particular systems or particular ways of life.

The question is to seek points of agreement for Peace and not to lay stress on disagreements on questions which have no relation to the maintenance of Peace. It seems to us enough to reach agreement on some of the questions today uppermost in the minds of the peoples, so that a big step forward towards Peace can be taken and for this we desire the broadest representation possible at this Congress.

I believe this will answer the points raised in your letter.

Only by working together for a common objective, will Peace have any real meaning.

Please accept my warmest greetings.

FREDERIC JOLIOT-CURIE

*

We have just learned that at the meeting called by Sig. Nitti in Rome, the personalities present decided to establish a secretariat which will be independent of the Italian Peace Movement and will ensure the participation of different well-known people and organisations at the Congress of the Peoples.

A British Sponsoring Committee for the Congress of the Peoples

Seventy-one personalities, including well-known trade union leaders, clergymen, scientists and artists have set up a sponsoring committee for the Congress of the Peoples in Vienna.

The members of this Committee include: Professor J. H. C. Whitehead, Fellow of the Royal Society; A. MacDougall, President of the Amalgamated Union of Foundryworkers; Patrick Hamilton, playwright; James Aldridge, writer; Professor A. C. Offord mathematician; Rutland Boughton, composer; A. Coppard, writer; P. D'Arcy Hart, Member of the Royal Academy of Medicine; Arnold Goldsbrough, musician; Kenneth Ingram, writer; Miles Malleson, actor; Dr. Sidnie M. Manton, Fellow of the Royal Society and lecturer in zoology at King's College, London; Dr. R. L. M. Synge, Fellow of the Royal Society; Gordon Sandison, General Secretary of British Actors Equity; Dr. H. D. Cardew, General Secretary of the Medical Practitioners Union; Lady Trevelyan, wife of Sir Charles Trevelyan, former president of the Board of Education.

There are six leaders of the National Union of Mineworkers and many other leading trade unionists on the Committee, participating in their personal capacity.

The Sponsoring Committee has set itself the task of sending a broad delegation to the Vienna Congress. In its appeal, the Committee states:

"We must not let feelings of helplessness or suspicion hold us back. We must seize every opportunity of establishing goodwill between the peoples of every nationality so as to stop the downward trend in world relations. Out of constructive agreement between the peoples can grow agreement between Governments."

Delegates speak out for Peace at the Labour Party Conference

At the recent Conference of the British Labour Party, many of the delegates spoke in favour of a reduction in military expenditure. A resolution proposed by Walter Padley, President of the Union of Shop, Distributive and Allied Workers, to limit the armaments programme, received 2,288,000 votes. During the discussion on this resolution, Vic Beamish, a miner, stated that he would like to say to those who supported the maintenance of this programme: "Come into the pits and organise a democratic referendum among the members of our trade union. Ask them if they are ready to accept a further reduction in their standard of living."

By an overwhelming majority Conference passed a resolution calling for the development and the extension of East-West trade and opposition to the use of the armed forces as a means of imposing territorial changes in Eastern Europe and elsewhere. The resolution deplores the condemnation of the uprising of oppressed peoples, under the pretext that they are "Soviet inspired", and affirms that Peace can be better assured by giving the maximum help to the under-developed regions.

Presenting the resolution, Mr. J. Mendelsohn of Sheffield, mentioned that it had been drawn up by 48 organisations.

The French Peasant Peace Conference

On November 22nd and 23rd a great Peace Conference of French peasants will be held in Paris. Following the Appeal of the National Initiating Committee, whose president is Professor Malterre of the National College of Agriculture, initiating committees have been set up in 38 districts and are carrying out very active work among the agricultural population of France in preparation for the National Peasant Conference for Peace.

The Appeal of the Initiating Committee has met with wide-spread response among the French peasants. The Conference in Paris will discuss among other things possible participation in the Congress of the Peoples in Vienna.

In West Germany:

Deputies in the Governmental Coalition speak out against the General Treaty

Faced with the mass movement which is developing in West Germany against the Bonn General Treaty and the Paris agreements on the European army, several Deputies in the Governmental coalition have publicly expressed their opposition. Thus, Herr Müller-Hermann, Nelle, Mehs, Bausch and Bodensteiner, of the Christian-Social Party have strongly protested against the ratification of these agreements.

Dr. Etzel, influential Member of the Federal Parliament and member of the Bavarian Party, whose group gave unanimous support to the visit of the delegation from the Peoples Chamber of the German Democratic Republic, has just published in the Nuremberg 'Acht-Uhr-Blatt', a sharp attack on the 'slogans of Holy war', which, if they were followed, would drag Germany into a new catastrophe.

Helene Wessel, well-known Catholic Deputy, who along with Dr. Heinemann, former Federal Minister of the Interior, leads the "Notgemeinschaft für den Frieden" (Emergency Committee for Peace), writing in 'Aachener Nachrichten' spoke out clearly against the anti-Soviet threats and stated that any policy other than a Peace policy would mean suicide for Germany. She also called for negotiations between the Western Powers and the Soviet Union in order to bring about a lessening in international tension.

Dr. Pfleiderer, Deputy of the Free Democratic Party and assistant to Chancellor Adenauer, has said that he favours a Four-Power Conference on the German problem.

These deputies, who are supported by many other members of Parliament, are being encouraged in their stand by the numerous letters being sent them by people demanding that the ratification of the Bonn and Paris agreements by Parliament be prevented.

The Arab Peoples and the Vienna Congress

Statement by Sheik Mohammed Al Achmar

Sheik Mohammed Al Achmar, leader of the religious community of Damascus, is one of the most respected persons in Syria. He was one of the leaders of the revolt against French occupation from 1925 to 1927. Sheik Mohammed Al Achmar made a statement on the subject of the Congress of the Peoples in Vienna in which he said:

"The Vienna Congress will have wide repercussions and its acts and resolutions will be of importance to all peoples. They will contribute to the safeguarding of world Peace and world Peace is essential because it means Peace for mankind.

"All Arab peoples want Peace, both for religious and for moral reasons. In the Koran, it is written: 'If the peoples incline towards Peace, thou also must be with them'. And in another verse, it is written: 'We have created you, men and women, peoples and tribes, so that you should hear and understand each other'. The Congress will contribute to this task.

"Peoples today no longer accept interference in their internal affairs. The Arab peoples lived peacefully before the occupation of their countries. They nave accepted great sacrifices to defend their independence and their liberty and in this way to find again the peace which they formerly knew. World peace means freedom for each nation and freedom for each nation means the safeguarding of Peace."

An important event:

The Conference for the Peaceful Solution of the German Problem

The International Conference for the Peaceful Solution of the German Problem will be held in Stockholm from October 18th to 21st.

In view of the participation of distinguished people from Germany's neighbouring countries and from Germany itself, there is no doubt that this assembly, showing as it does the possibility of reaching peaceful agreement on one of the most serious problems threatening Peace in Europe, will be of international importance.

The International Initiating Committee for the Conference for the Peaceful Solution of the German Problem, Against Militarism and for International Co-operation includes among its members:

For West Germany: Pastor Martin Niemöller, President of the Hesse Evangelical Church; Herr Josef Wirth, former Chancellor of the German Republic; Herr Wilhelm Elfes, former burgomaster of Munchen-Gladbach.

For France: Jean Marie Domenach, chief editor of the review, "Esprit"; Professor Edmond Vermeil, honorary Professor at the Sorbonne; M. Henri Bouret, M. R. P. Deputy from the Côtes-du-Nord.

For Great Britain: Emrys Hughes, George Craddock and Sydney Silverman, Labour Party M. P.'s.

For Italy: General Camillo Gastaldi; Giuseppe Nitti, Liberal Deputy; the Socialist Deputy, Giuseppe Giavi; General Roveda, Independent Deputy.

For Denmark: Mme Elin Apel, former Deputy of the Agrarian party.

For Norway: M. Jacob Friis, Social-Democratic Deputy.

For Belgium: Mme Isabelle Blume, Deputy.

For Austria: Dr. Johannes Ude, Catholic Priest, Professor at Graz University.

The Committee also includes other distinguished people from the German Democratic Republic and other European countries.

This International Conference will have the task of "seeking ways of reaching general agreement on the basis of the peaceful solution of the German problem and to find the means of putting it into operation".

At the Peking Peace Conference:

At the Peace Conference of the Peoples of the Asian and Pacific regions, which took place in Peking, representatives from 40 nations heard a comprehensive report from the Vice-President of the World Peace movement, Professor KUO MO-JO, on problems of war and peace. "It is the common desire of all loving parents, innocent children, young husbands and wives in myriads of homes that everyone should be freed of fear and the anxiety of war and lead a peaceful life" stated the famous Chinese scholar, in summarising in five points the desires for peace of the peoples of the Asian and Pacific regions.

After explaining the conditions for a peaceful solution of the Japanese problem and the conclusion of hostilities in Korea, Kuo Mo-Jo stated:

"We demand that the national independence of the peoples of all countries be safeguarded and that no country be allowed to infringe upon the sovereign rights of the territorial waters or territorial air of any other country, or build military bases on its soil; that the people of all countries should have the freedom to choose the political system and the way of life they prefer and should be able to expand fully equitable trade and cultural exchange between the peoples of different countries on the basis of equality and mutual benefit. Countries with differing social systems can co-exist peacefully and should respect each other. We demand immediate cessation of the execution of the policy of international blockade, embargo and monopoly.

"We demand the banning of the clamour for war and propaganda inciting racial hatred, the elimination of discrimination against the coloured peoples, and the ending of every form of repression of the peace movement. The people of all countries should have freedom to participate in the peace movement."

Kuo Mo Jo declared: "All these, we believe, are the common demands of the 1,600 million men and women of the Asian and Pacific regions."

A broad delegation from Colombia at the Peking Peace Conference

Among the Latin American countries represented at the Asian and Pacific Peace Conference, Colombia plays a particularly important role because that is the only Latin American country which is actively participating in the war in Korea. It is thus of special significance that Colombia has been represented at the Peking Conference by a delegation composed of eminent personalities belonging to the influential Liberal party. This delegation includes Dr. Diego Montana Cuellar, former Member of Parliament who was one of the leaders of the Liberal party, former mayor of Bogota; the writer, Jorge Zalamea-Borda, former Colombian Ambassador to Italy and Mexico.

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MRS. ANDREW W. SIMPKINS So. Carolina Director, NAACP, Columbia, S. C.

DR. HARRY STEINMETZ, San Diego, Calif.

MR. FRED STOVER President, Iowa Farmers Union, Hampden, Iowa

REV. JOHN H. TELFER Wichita, Kansas

DEAN JOHN B. THOMPSON The University of Chicago Chapel, Chicago, Ill.

REV. ERNEST J. TROUTNER Minister, First Methodist Church, Redding, Calif.

DR. WILLARD UPHAUS Methodist Churchman, Executive Director of U.S. Sponsoring Committee, New Haven, Conn.

For further information, write:

U.S. SPONSORING COMMITTEE

PRESS RELATIONS OFFICE

Room 4, 40 West 46 Street

New York 36, N. Y.

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LET'S TALK IT OVER!

U. S. SPONSORING COMMITTEE FOR REPRESENTATION AT THE CONGRESS OF THE PEOPLES FOR PEACE

40 W. 46th St., Room 4, New York 36, N. Y.

COlumbus 5-6614, 9278

LET'S TALK IT OVER

WHEN we in our homes and neighborhoods face danger—be it a bad traffic corner for our children on their way to school, the threat of a falling roof in our church, an unpaved road—there is a first step that occurs to us automatically.

It is so simple, so human a step that none would question it. We meet as neighbors to TALK IT OVER.

Now, in the world community (we are neighbors no less for all the distance that separates us) there is another danger. None doubt it. It hangs in the air and stares at us in headlines. The dread is everywhere and everyone—whatever he may think of its cause or its cure—knows that it's there. IT IS THE DREAD OF WAR.

Why then should we NOT take that first simple, elemental step? Why should we NOT meet as neighbors facing a common threat? Why should we not TALK IT OVER as neighbors do when the community is threatened?

The opportunity is offered us. Our neighbors are waiting. The peoples of the world—representing all races, religions, politics, representing all views and solutions of the world's gravest crisis—are sending their representatives to a great Congress of The Peoples for Peace in Vienna on December 12. There is only ONE point on the agenda: to find a way to Peace.

Let us join then together with the other peoples of the world in this common quest for peace. Let us meet as neighbors do when they face a common danger. In the name of humanity—

LET'S TALK IT OVER.

"We could get a world accord on world peace immediately if the people of the world could speak for themselves. Through all the centuries of recorded history . . . wars were made by governments. . . . They (the people) wondered whether the people themselves could not prevent governments from making war . . . to propose in this newer generation that from now on war by governments shall be changed to peace by peoples."—PRES. FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT *in fireside chat, Dec. 28, 1933*

"Nothing could be more disastrous than a fatalistic acceptance of the inevitability of World War III. It is the most ominous specter that hangs over the lives of our generation. To envision it is to dash to the ground every climbing hope for a more Christian world."—*Episcopal Address of the Bishops of the Methodist Church to the General Conference, San Francisco, 1952*

". . . the situation now calls for the best brains, the best hearts in America and in the world to assure a real peace. It calls for negotiations. It calls for extension of areas of agreement, however small. . . ."—FRANK ROSENBLUM, *Secretary Treasurer, Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America (CIO)*

"The program for peaceful production requires a far greater degree of international economic cooperation."—*Resolution adopted at 1952 Convention of Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers of America*

Appeal

FOR THE CONVOCATION OF A

CONGRESS of the PEOPLES FOR PEACE

THE war still going on in Korea, the use of arms of extermination, the revival of German and Japanese militarism, the use of violence against the independence of nations, rouse the concern of every human being, even those who have not realized the danger of war until now.

The peoples of many countries are becoming aware of the danger that they may be drawn step by step into a new world war, regardless of their wishes.

Hundreds of millions of men and women have called for the banning of weapons of mass destruction, for strictly controlled reduction of all armaments, and for a Pact of Peace.

In parliaments, in trade unions, in political, social and religious bodies, new currents of opinion in favor of safeguarding Peace are rising. Collaboration between all these forces is possible. This is necessary so that the course of events may be changed and Peace saved.

On the 12th of December, 1952, the Congress of the Peoples for Peace will begin in Vienna. This Congress should be prepared for in every country by discussions on the widest possible scale.

Men and women of all views and faiths, come together, discuss and seek out solutions! Choose your representatives for this great gathering.

Your will for Peace must be expressed.

The Congress of the Peoples for Peace will bring together, on the basis of aims arrived at in common, persons of every opinion and groups or organizations of every kind, who desire disarmament, security and national independence, free choice of their way of life, and the relaxation of international tension.

The Congress of the Peoples for Peace will bring together all those who wish to make the spirit of negotiation prevail over resort to force.

Peace can be saved!

Peace must be saved!

Adopted at Extraordinary Session of the World Council of Peace
Berlin, July 1st - 6th, 1952

UNITED STATES CALL

For Representation at the Congress of the Peoples for Peace

Vienna, December 12, 1952

ON DECEMBER 12th, 1952, the Congress of The Peoples for Peace will open in Vienna. This world gathering has been inspired by the deep concern of all men and women of good will in all lands that a peaceful settlement of international tensions be found and the horrors of war be averted.

The Congress in Vienna will represent a vast world quest for peace. The American people are increasingly participating in this quest.

We are aware that the specter of World War III hangs over all countries, including our own, and that we must assume much of the burden in the common struggle to avoid disaster.

This Congress offers us a precious opportunity to speak with people from all nations, who desire to live in peace and friendship. It challenges us to accept our full share of responsibility for removing the danger of war.

It is necessary that representatives of our people, without regard to faith, race or political opinion join, in friendly fellowship, with the peoples of other countries on an unofficial level at Vienna to save the peace, just as their representatives in government must confer on the level of technical diplomacy.

The people of the world must make their will to peace effective. They must transcend their differences in an emphatic effort to bring the war in Korea to an immediate end. They must help solve the conflicts between nations through negotiation, trade and intercultural activities. Together we shall lay the foundations for a world-wide fraternity of peoples in which all may enjoy their way of life in peace and in mutual self-respect.

Let us bring this World Appeal for The Congress of The Peoples For Peace to all of our people on the farms, in the villages and cities of our country. Let us, in churches, synagogues, trade unions, Negro and youth organizations, women's and civic groups, discuss the issues the American people would like to have considered at Vienna. Let us be sure that the varying viewpoints of all sincere seekers for peace in our land be fully represented by a strong delegation at Vienna.

We who want to save all nations, including our own, from a new and more terrible war must make our voices heard at Vienna.

LET US JOIN WITH THE PEOPLES OF THE WORLD

TO SAVE THE PEACE

Nominated for Invitations to the Vienna Sponsoring Committee
Supplementary List No. 1.

( ) Rev. Robert W.Moon,Park-Presidio United Church,San Francisco
( ) Rev. Ernest E.Wilson,Trinity Methodist Church,San Francisco
( ) Rev. Ernest Trautner,First Methodist Church,Redding,Calif.
( ) Rev. Howard N.Toriumi,Japanese Federated Church of Christ,San Francisco
( ) Rev. John H.Telfer,First Unitarian Church,Wichita,Kansas
( ) Prof. I.M.Kolthoff,Dept. of Chemistry, University of Minnesota
( ) Dr. Curtis McDougall,Northwestern University,Evanston,Ill.
( ) Paul Robeson, artist, New York City
( ) Prof. Cecil C.North,Ohio State University,Columbus
( ) President J.R.Otis,A and M College,Alcorn,Miss.
( ) Dr. Lucius C.Porter,Former missionary to China,Beloit,Wis.
( ) Prof. Leroy Waterman,University of Michigan,Ann Arbor
( ) Rev. Burns Bradbeer,Bethlehem,Pa.
( ) Prof. Louise F.Brown,Emeritus,Norfolk,Va.
( ) Prof. Rudolph Carnap,Faculty Exchange,University of Chicago
( ) Prof. Edwin G.Conklin,Princeton,N.J.
( ) Dr. Philip W.L.Cox,R.D.,Box 70,Vineyard,Mass.
( ) Prof. John J. De Boer,University of Illinois
( ) Hon.Earl Dickerson,Attorney,Chicago
( ) Prof. Tom Emerson,Yale University Law SchoolNew Haven,Conn.
( )Prof. Henry Pratt Fairchild,Emeritus,New York University
( ) Hon. Clemens J.France,Providence,R.I.
( ) Prof. Calvin S.Hall,Cleveland,Ohio
( ) Prof. William E.Hocking,Harvard Emeritus
( ) Grenville Clark,Attorney,New York City
( ) Dr. Nolan B.Harmon,Methodist Headquarters,New York (CIO)
( ) Ralph Helstein,President,United Packing House Workers ,Chicago
( ) Patrick E.Gorman,Secy-Treas.,Amalgamated Meatcutters and Butchers,AFL,Chicago
( ) Frank Rosenblum,Secy-Treas.,Amalgamated Clothing Workers,CIO,New York
( ) Hugo Ernst,President,AFL Hotel and Restaurant Workers,Cincinnati
( ) Hugo Bryson,President,Marine Cooks and Stewarts,San Francisco
( ) Thomas Kennedy,Vice President,United Mine Workers,Washington
( ) Albert Fitzgerald,President,United Electrical Workers,New York
( )L.S.Buckmaster,President,United Rubber Workers of American,CIO,Akron,Ohio
( ) Carl Stellette,President,Auto Workers,Local(Ford) 600,Detroit
( ) John Clark,President,United Mine,Mill and Smelter Workers,Denver
( ) William Hood, Fin.Secy.,Auto Workers(Ford) Local 600,Detroit
( ) Scott Nearing,Economist and writer
( ) Edith Abbott,Hull House,Chicago
( ) Rev. Thomas Kilgore,Jr.,Friendship Baptist Church,New York
( ) Rev. J.Henry Carpenter,Brooklyn Church Federation,
( ) Ted Thackrey,Editor,The Compass,New York
( ) Howard Fast,Writer,New York
( ) Dr. Holland Roberts,Director,California Labor School,San Francisco
( ) Dr. Mordecai Johnson,President,Howard University,Washington
( ) Mrs. Simpkins, South Carolina Director,NAACP
( ) Dr. Borders,Wheat Street Baptist Church,Atlanta
( ) Bishop Cameron C.Alleyne,Philadelphia
( ) Rev. Maggie Kennard,Los Vegas,Nevada
( ) Roscbe Dungee,Editor,Black Dispatch,Kansas City
( ) Dorothy Day,Editor,Catholic Worker,New York
( ) Dr. Clementina Paolens,Obstretician,New York
( ) Vyke Farmer,United World Federalists
( ) Rev. Jack R.McMichael,Methodist Federation for Social Action,New York
( ) Bishop Arthur W.Moulton,(Ret.)Salt Lake City
( ) Dr. Harry F.Ward,writer,economist,formerly at Union Theol.Seminary,New York
( ) Arthur Miller,Playwright,New York

Draft First News Release
Vienna Congress

Formation of a committee to work for participation by United States citizens in the forthcoming Congress of the Peoples for Peace, opening in Vienna, December 15th, was announced today by Dr. Willard Uphaus, of New Haven, Conn., the committee's executive director.

In an accompanying statement, Dr. Uphaus declared that the Congress for Peace "will bring together all those who wish to make the spirit of negotiation prevail over resort to force."

Initiators of the call for U.S. participation in the Peace Congress are: Reverend Kenneth Ripley Forbes, clergyman of Philadelphia; Dean John B. Thompson, University of Chicago Chapel; Reverend Dr. Frederick K. Stamm; Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois; Dr. John A. Kingsbury, and Professor Joseph F. Fletcher of Cambridge, Mass., and Dr. Uphaus.

In an appeal for wide support for American participation in the Vienna peace conference, the initiators said:

"It is necessary that representatives of our people, without regard to faith, race or political opinion join, in friendly fellowship, with the peoples of other countries on an unofficial level at Vienna to save the peace, just as their representatives in government must confer on the level of technical diplomacy.

"The people of the world must make their will to peace effective. They must transcend their differences in an emphatic effort to bring the war in Korea to an immediate end. They must help solve the conflicts between nations through negotiation, trade and intercultural activities. Together we shall lay the foundations for a world-wide fraternity of peoples in which all may enjoy their way of life in peace and in mutual self-respect."

Representatives of more than eighty nations will participate in the Vienna gathering. The initiators expect a large U.S. delegation representing varying viewpoints to attend.

32.26.8

VANCOUVER COUNCIL OF SOCIAL ENGINEERING
P. O. BOX 650, Vancouver, B. C.

Series 2, No. 7 (1952)

Dear Friends:

"WE THE AMERICAN PEOPLE DO NOW DECLARE THE WAR IN KOREA TO BE AT AN END

AND THAT WAR-MAKING IN ANY FORM SHALL FROM NOW FORWARD AND FOR ALL TIME

CEASE FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

"Our vision, as a people, tells us that Suicide for Mankind lies ahead on the Road of War: and with the dread prospect of a maimed society and a ruined nation facing us, we are prepared to act decisively in this Year of Decision, 1952.

"Our Congress has been by-passed.. Our Constitution has been broken.. Our sons and our brothers are being murdered.. We the People - DECLARE PEACE NOW.
from: "DECLARATION OF PEACE" published by American Rally.

Yes, we have quoted from this document before. We are doing so again because we consider it one of the historic documents of our time. Can you envision this Declaration signed by Ten Million Americans? By One Million - even by One Hundred Thousand? Can you envision such a document endorsed by MILLIONS of people in other lands - on behalf of THEIR Sovereign Authority? WHY NOT ?

Many of the eighteen Sections, of which the above is No. 1, are critical of the present U. S. administration and its officials, In an analysis of existing conditions this may be necessary. But it is the POSITIVE clauses which stand for the upward climb of Mankind; it is these which will be recorded in history.

"We join (with) American Rally pledged to the principle of Non-Violence and permanent Peace now. As mature Citizens we are ready to recognize the Economic consequences of Peace. We are prepared as a People to rally in wholehearted cooperation without considerations of Profit, to meet the Economic emergency which will be attendant to the End of War; we declare our readyness to engage in a gigantic Housing and Building Campaign, using the young manpower of discharged Troops and consuming hoarded food surplusses in the way of Peace; and to divert our physical labors to the needs of our People in all ways, toward health and happiness, away from the evil and suicidal course of War; we call for an Economic Reconstruction to provide for Peace and to remove the usurious Causes of War. In the historic pattern of the American Heritage we call for a new, Fourth Branch of the Constitution, THE ECONOMIC, which will replace the Invisible Oligarchy of the Money-Power - with a full and cooperative Economic Democracy.

"We declare that those of our people presently engaged in any phase of production of Atomic weapons would best serve their Nation and demonstrate their love for Peace and the Constitution by removing themselves in an orderly fashion from such production or any phase of it, in order that their labors in the service of such fiendish weapons may not make them co-executioners of Civilization.

"We the People rally now for Positive Alternatives leading to a new era of Peace, Abundance, and Democracy upon which a new, sound Foreign Policy for International Cooperation may be founded. We further declare our recognition as citizens of our obligation to mobilize ourselves in peaceful, Political Action, with the election of General Herbert C. Holdridge as President of the United States as our chief (immediate) political mission; to this we pledge ourselves.

General Holdridge says:- "I call upon our citizens to act on the basis of this DECLARATION OF PEACE in order that 'this Nation, under God, may have a new birth of freedom, and that Government of the people, by the people, and for the people shall not perish from the earth..".

"When an aroused people moves - aroused by a sense of righteous indignation, it moves as an avalanche and nothing can stop it. AMERICAN RALLY calls upon the people to Rally for America. Rally to check the forces of corruption, Rally to check the forces which murder our boys, and murder innocent, friendly people. Rally for the Constitution. Rally for Democracy, for freedom, for individual liberty. Rally for our homes and for our firesides. Rally for the true spirit of the "American Way of Life". Rally for those deep principles of human justice which the forces of evil hold in contempt. Rally to restore the principles of honesty, morality, and ethics which are withering on our vine. Rally, and march forward to the new frontiers of achievement, cooperation and brotherhood. With the help of Almighty God, we shall not be denied."

Correction 5 paras up:"We call for the implementation of the 'Holdridge Plan' (now copyrighted) which provides for a Fourth Branch of Government, the ECONOMIC"

THE LAST CALL; Houston, Texas, published by a Co-Op Group at 1710 Polk Avenue, Houston 3 - We are pleased to acknowledge the current issue. In a full page by Jettie Felps headed "Other Nations and General Welfare" there is the following tribute to the work of our colleague Bert Taylor, and general welfare work in other countries (in part): "I find many people working for the same ideas that I have.. in Australia, South America, India and Japan, in Asia, even from China, Germany and other European countries - all working for general welfare. And one of the leading workers for this cause, the man who started the General Welfare Movement, is Bert Taylor of England, who tells others of the power of love through his magazine, THE RIGHT TO HAPPINESS and GENERAL WELFARE.
"Though not many of the big magazines pay him any attention, he has drawn people together from all over the world through his movement; and he gives everybody the right to speak through it. Bert Taylor has had plenty of his own sorrows and troubles, but he encourages all to forget self in making a better world - a world where peace rules. As most reforms begin at the bottom, he does not believe in entrenched customs, which have not provided a same, happy life for each individual, if that is possible; but each individual should, at least, have his right to happiness. Writers, through his movement, are finding markets in every co-ntinent and contacts with brilliant minds.
"In Japan Yonosuke Nakano sends his ANANAI Magazine free all over the world to General Welfare workers..and thank God, the women of Japan are arousing to their power after the war.. They are organizing Peace Clubs, one the Mitsubakai, with such women as Tokuko Ohasi and Mrs. Chiyoko Jonjo working at Shimizu and Kanazawa cities. Tonkuko Ohasi has charge of the women's movement at the shrine built by Y. Nakano.. Down in British Guiana, there is G. R. Banerjee, (F.R.A.S.) through his NON-Violence, who is trying to convince people of the wisdom of Ghandi's principles and teachings; and in India there are several magazines working towards a peaceful world: THE NEW CITIZEN, edited by Alim Gidvani, THE BEHAR HERALD, edited by J. W. Ghosh, and THE WORLD FEDERATION, edited by Mahendra Pratap Raja...
"Bert Taylor says, it seems that established systems have had time enough to make a better world than we have, but a better world cant progress when war is studied too much, when the dollar is so big that it blinds vision. The dollar can get so big that a person can't see around it...

FRON GENERAL WELFARE: We have a most interesting letter over the signatures of 'Bert Taylor and May Williams', dated 18th. June (in part): "We congratulate the Vancouver Council of Social Engineering on the unique nature of their work, worldwide and for the promotion of good causes of all kinds..
"It is clear to us that you are prepared to uphold good work throughout the World. This gives us great joy - for it is essential that good groupes shall set the example of seeing the good in other good groups, for this will surely lead to the linking of good causes throughout the world. The Vancouver Council of Social Engineering is setting the example now.
ALL-INDIA APPEAL. You are already aware that the Holdridge Questionnaire set a standard for the new machinery of Universal Referendum (part of the inspiration for which, may we pass on to UNA Jamaica) - it is going out now marked-"Universal Referendum - No. 2" - (that og G. Szmak, University of Economics Foundation, New York, 'Economic Welfare Councils' being No. 1, and Animal Welfare item No. 3 with an Australia Demand for Peace and Reform of the 'League for Freedom and World Friendship' the No. 4.)
"We are glad to send you a carbon copy of a draft for another item - this will be No. 5. It is an ALL-INDIA APPEAL. This will go to print in a couple of weeks and distribution will work up through the following three months and then continue at a high rate until at least 5,000 have gone out. If funds are available, 10,000 will be despatched. We hope you will be interested in this and similar efforts in view of the global interest you show in all things.
"At another time we shall issue a'summery of universal referendum slips', scheduling subjects and promoters, andthe headings of the General Welfare Movement's referendum will be:-

a. The linking of good causes throughout the world.
b. A Lateral Association of World Friendship Groups.
c. Universal REFERENDUM.
d. International Reform News (present function of G. W. Journal)
e. Directories of Peace and Reform Groups and Journals.

Our reply, (in part) dated 23rd. June: "Very definitely, we will do whatever is possible for the 'India Referendun'. As a matter of fact I was intending to check on all possible INDIA addresses to mail to..." "I hope you will like our No. 6 (June), the first page with item "What Seek Ye" has gone and is going to the largest list of addresses, other than the Holdridge Questionnaire and Barr's book 'Lets Join the Human Race'. The page 2 is included to our local supporters and all Foreign mailings (with items from the Protestant, Canada, 'Debunking the Lies about Korea'. We will also cover our list of some 100 Organizations in the United States with this."

Supplementary - We are especially interested in the anncuncement from General Welfare of a proposed 'summary of Universal Referendums (slips) - this may call for an extension of 'strategy', upon which we would like to comment briefly. We feel that a big job is being done by General Welfare and its affiliations worldwide, at an ever increasing tempo.

The Australia Referendum, of which we have the printing on hand, together with the ALL-India Appeal, may well grow into very extensive propositions themselves. They are excellently worded. This Council has already sent out two Questionnaires of our own, and also that of the UNA Jamaica's Four Points, and we have received replies from a percentage of each of these. However, so far the efforts and the results are sporadic and preparatory in comparison to what may be done in the future. There would seem to be a need for ONE unified and concise statement of broad principles which could be used WORLD-WIDE over an extended period of time: it would probably have to include endorsation of - 'The Organizational Principle of Non-Violence, Settlement of ALL international disputes by Arbitration and Negotiation, use of 'Highest Moral and Ethical Standards', etc., on the ethical side, and perhaps points on the basic Economic and Political aspects as well. Signature of Endorsation of such a "Referendum of Human Progress" Ballot by <u>anyone anywhere</u>, would go to one of several, perhaps many originating points, say- General Welfare, U N A J, 'La Voie de la Paix', possibly American Rally, and this office, AND BE RECORDED IN A MASTER LIST, of the 'body of Determination', world-wide.

Will each of the offices here mentioned please comment? AND, may we <u>also</u> have comments and suggestions from our correspondents 'in the Field'?

With this mailing will be a blank card self-addressed, and rubber stamped- "I ENDORSE GENERAL WELFARE" or something similar. THIS IS A DIRECT APPEAL TO ALL OUR CORRESPONDENTS - <u>FROM WHOM WE HAVE NOT HEARD DURING THE LAST SIX MONTHS</u> TO SIGN IT, STAMP IT WITH YOUR COUNTRY'S POSTAGE STAMP AND MAIL IT TO US.

If we have not heard from you in 6 months, so far as we are concerend you may be 'dead'. IF we have - you are on our 'Live list'. Your endorsation on this card gives us your approval of the points mentioned above re the Referendums, of the Basic Tenets and Principles of this Council, and of the principles set forth by General Welfare, England. If you wish to go a step further, to give a lift to the work of American Rally and the courageous stand taken by General Holdridge in the United States - sit down and write to them at <u>11806 Woodward Ave., Detroit 3, U.S.A.</u> I am sure it will be greatly appreciated.

We received our Questionnaire back endorsed by M. Emil Bauchet, Editor of 'La Voie de la Paix' (The Way to Peace) Auberville-sur-Mer, France, asking if we can supply an edition of that paper in French. We are pleased to accept his timely request. Some of our good Scandanavian friends here are working on a summery of the same statement in Norwegian for Mr. Ulf Christensen's publication in Oslo. A second very fine letter from Dr. Gino Tovazzi at Bolzano, Italy, acknowledges our material very graciously. He says: "If there is anything possible that he can do for the Association in Italy, please feel that I am completely at your disposal." Dr. Tovazzi asks for 'membership' in V C S E. We are indeed pleased to accept him as our first 'foreign' member. After all, the basic tenets of a brotherhood of man transcend the 'boundaries' of nations cultures and speech. We will see if it is possible for Dr. Tovazzi to arrange for a reprint of our Questionnaire in Italian.

"The latest answer of the Soviet Union to the wars of various temperatures, now raging against socialist regimes and aimed at her own destruction, is a friendly trade conference being held in Moscow. This confab is sponsored by a world committee of business men, one of them an American. This truly constructive move may turn out to be one of the chief agencies that will turn the tide towards peace. And it is only in the atmosphere created by such moves that "truces" in Korea or anywhere else can be effective.

"The fact is (and we merely recite the facts) that the UN forces in Korea, with the "privileged sanctuaries" of the surrounding sea and Japan as bases for a naval and air superiority amounting to monopoly, have been held to a draw. This fact has modified military ambitions and even sobered some civilian marajuana smokers. But to the point of thinking seriously about peace? Not at all.

"Quit Korea, break diplomatic ties with the Soviets, risk war, says General Wedemeyer.. The relevent point here is that in Wedemeyer's thinking a truce in Korea is just a necessary step towards general war,.. Now if our leaders would try for a moment to step out of their world of fantasy into the world where there are other people beside themselves, real three-dimensional people who want to live in a world of mutual respect, people who have a history of obtaining at least some of what they want, the question would arise: Will the Chinese say yes to such a "military truce"?

"Will the Koreans answer yes to a request like that of Secretary General Lie who says in effect: We (the UN) thought we could dispose of this Korean thing in a matter of weeks. But the Koreans are stubborn. We have destroyed every vestige of civilization in North Korea along with several millions of its inhabitants. We have killed over a million Chinese in our famous "operation Killer". But the Koreans and their Chinese friends appear not to be aware of their defeat... Can you not see our difficulty? Well then we ask you to stop the fighting in Korea for a while until we catch up on our homework. When we do catch up we'll be back with more and better bombers. We may even permit you to be victims of an atom bomb attack. What do you say?

They will say no.

FROM: "EDITORIALS", in spring issue of The Protestant, Canadian quarterly, Kenneth Leslie Editor, Cambridge, Nova Scotia, Canada.

It seems that a statement attributed to Lord Alexander, British Minister of Defence, and former Governor General of Canada, has been given quite wide publicity, since his return from the Far East war zone. He is supposed to have said that the U.S. is "Putting on a fine show" in Korea. If he said this, one is obliged to wonder which Yank 'mass-murderer' he felt obliged to back-slap in this way. May we presume that Lord Alexander did not reflect the view of many of his own British people, or that of many Canadians and Americans. He did not reflect the views of another Briton, one without a title such as his, just a plain British Army Corporal, unnamed, who said in effect: "I was at Dunkirk and later in the 'Battle of the Bulge', but it was never like this.. We sleep at night, but the stream of refugees going south goes on and on, they are moving south in the evening and in the morning they are still moving.." he was stationed at a road crossing to keep refugees off a railway, he said they were dying on the road, he had never seen anything like it, it was 'bloody awfull'. No, Lord Alexander, your ethics regarding a 'fine show' are out of date. There are those who think that: .."We are beating to death a small nation with whom we have no quarrel, and to whom we promised unity.. OURS IS A DASTARDLY ACT."

By request, some tentative aims have been published by General Welfare:

"To list, link and help good causes, making them known locally, nationally and internationally; to ascertain and express true public opinion on matters affecting general welfare, human happiness and world peace; to build all that is good and right into a world lateral association.

"To publish names and addresses of workers for human uplift; to bring good causes to the notice of authorities and public everywhere; to cooperate with friendly groups of every kind.

"To break down fences which separate races, nations, parties, classes, creeds and groups; to refrain from condemning our fellows, directing criticism instead to system and precedent; to set a shining example of tolerance, goodwill and brotherly love.. to endeavor to spread world friendship to all parts of the globe.

"To accept that service is the purpose of life and mutual service the common primary purpose of mankind; to bring true public opinion to bear on the work of Government, Finance, Business, Church and Press; to inculcate love into Established System.

"TO CHANGE, STEP BY STEP, OUR WAY OF LIFE UNTIL CUSTOM AND SYSTEM ARE RECONCILED WITH UNIVERSAL LAW; AND BUILD A NEW WORLD IN WHICH THE HAPPINESS AND WELFARE OF THE WHOLE HUMAN RACE CAN BE SAFEGUARDED."

These are some of the principles we wish to see endorsed on a WORLDWIDE scale.

32.26.6

VANCOUVER COUNCIL OF SOCIAL ENGINEERING

P. O. Box 650
VANCOUVER, CANADA

Series 2, (1952) No. 4

"ORGANIZATIONAL PRINCIPLE OF NON-VIOLENCE"

In the interests of the General Welfare, of the Social Betterment of the World, of 'Lateral Association' which can improve World understanding and to assist in co-relating the work of various groups—this Council sets forth its **Four Basic Tenets,** and 10 other points, in the form of a Questionnaire. These Basic Tenents were announced by General Herbert C. Holdridge, (the Peace General) in the "Holdridge Campaigner", official publication of American Rally, 11806 Woodward Ave., Detroit 3, Mich., U. S. A., National Office for General Holdridge's campaign for the Presidency of the United States in 1952. All qualifying material is from it, and his printed speeches.

TENETS:

1. We accept the guiding organizational principle of non-violence. ( ) YES ( ) NO

"Holdridge organizers believe that this is the first time in contemporary American history that a liberal political movement, not a church or religious group, has declared itself affirmatively on the question of Non-Violence and committed its strategy to such a course."

2. Immediate peace on all fronts. ( ) YES ( ) NO

"These madmen, these utter barbarians, who determine our policies, have made each of us an accessory before and after the fact of brutal, wholesale murder."

3. Recognition of the historical bankruptcy of the present economic system. ( ) YES ( ) NO

"We are in this world crisis because we have developed no techniques for distributing abundance."

4. We insist upon a genuinely democratic and constitutional social design to replace the present bankrupted system.
( ) YES ( ) NO

"Ultimate profits are not money, but the real wealth of the country, mines, factories, power plants, farms, homes, etc."

Further—

1. We are unequivocally opposed to the rebuilding of Fascist Armies anywhere in the World. ( ) YES ( ) NO

"We through our political representatives are rebuilding the fascist forces of the world to stand between us and Russia. We expect to rearm the restored German army to fight for us . . . likewise the Japanese."

2. We believe that Peace terms for the Far East impasse, and a solution for the 'Cold War' situation, should be immediately set out and clarified for the World. ( ) YES ( ) NO

"Not one leader has stood before the people and demanded peace on terms under which peace could be obtainable."

3. We are convinced that ALL Nations of the World will be prepared to work with us, as soon as we extend the hand of co-operation to them, rather than competition in a deadly 'armaments race'.) YES ( ) NO

"If we work within the universal law of human justice, we shall surely succeed to the last detail. Then, when victory is ours, we may repeat the words of the prophet Isaiah, 'And they shall build houses, and inhabit them; they shall plant vinyards, and eat the fruit thereof . . . They shall not labor in vain, nor bring forth in trouble—**they shall not hurt nor destroy in all My holy mountain . .'.".**

4. We are convinced that 'technological DISemployment' is a primary factor in the social problems of the highly industrialized areas which MUST be solved. ( ) YES ( ) NO

"Machines which DO NOT consume, have taken the jobs of workers who DO consume, have destroyed their purchasing power . . ."

5. We are convinced that 'Abundance' cannot be sold for a 'Price'; because abundance has NO EXCHANGE value, only USE value. ( ) YES ( ) NO

"The Profit system is designed to distribute scarcity. It thrives on starvation. We have come to the end of the production of scarcities, for profit."

6. We believe that all these problems, which are man made, are possible of solution by the intelligence of man today.
( ) YES ( ) NO

"We are frightened into believing that we must choose between capitalism and communism. Is this true, or is there another alternative?—I say that this is another great falsehood."

7. We are convinced that the coining of all money should be REMOVED from the Private Banking System, and administered only by our Federal Government. ( ) YES ( ) NO

"Abolish the Federal Reserve Banking System (US) and return control over these banks and over our money to Congress, where it Constitutionally belongs."

8. We are convinced that a more equitable method for the "distribution of purchasing power" is not only possible but mandatory, today. ( ) YES ( ) NO

"Our problem of tomorrow is not how to make a living, we know that. Now, we must learn HOW TO LIVE."

9. We are convinced that the use of the "highest Moral and Ethical" standards known today, is mandatory.
( ) YES ( ) NO

"It is not enough merely to raise the economic standards of the peoples of the world, without having some regard as to how these gifts are used . . . Jesus said that we cannot worship both God and Mammon."

10. "Science can give us **Knowledge**—only Philosophy can give us Wisdom." Do you agree? ( ) YES ( ) NO

"I am not here to preach a sermon, but as one practical man, my hope and confidence in this hour of despair rests on the conviction that God still lives in the hearts of men, and that if we weather this crisis it will only be through a moral, ethical or religious regeneration."

The distribution of this release to organizations, groups and individuals in 48 States of United States of America, 10 Provinces of Canada, and 26 OTHER COUNTRIES, is made possible by the work of Albert Bofman, "Peace Directory," U. S. A. and the World, pub. U. S. Committee Against Militarization, 6329 S. May St., Chicago 21, Ill., U. S. A. and "General Welfare", 96 Pall Mall, Chorley, Lancs., England.

IF YOU BELIEVE THAT SUCH A PROGRAM FOR THE WORLD AS ANNUNCIATED ABOVE IS NEEDED NOW, TO SAVE US FROM UNIMAGINABLE DESTRUCTION — IF YOU BELIEVE THAT "GOOD" **CAN** PREVAIL OVER THE FORCES OF EVIL—CHECK THIS QUESTIONNAIRE, SIGN IT, WITH YOUR **NAME** AND **ADDRESS** AND RETURN IT TO THIS OFFICE!

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

For our files:

A. I have, or can obtain means of duplicating this Questionnaire for distribution in my country, or area.

B. I would like ..... copies sent to me free, which I am willing to distribute.

C. I would like a copy sent to .....

.....

D. Financial coverage to assist with this mailing will be appreciated.

NOTE: Results from this Questionnaire will be reported as received in the issues of The Campaigner, U. S. A., and General Welfare, Great Britain.

VANCOUVER COUNCIL OF SOCIAL ENGINEERING
P. O. Box 650, Vancouver, Canada.

Peace Information Centre
Dr W.E.B. Du Bois
23. W. 26th St.
New York 10
N.Y.

Printed in U. S. A.—Harms Print Shop, 1740 State St., Salem, Ore.

"JAMAICA PEACE PLAN. MAGNIFICENT:

Heartily and wholeheartedly, I support and recommend the Jamaica Peace Plan. It is a brain-wave. The Plan is for referendum of the peoples of the world on all issues now splitting the United Nations. Questions to be voted on, are: 1. Foreign Policy to be based on supporting UNO. 2. Settle disputes by negotiation. 3. Rapid reduction of armaments. 4. Banning A-bomb & H-bomb & weapons of mass destruction. 5. Seating Government of new China in U. N.

NOW FOR UNITY OF ALL PEACE LOVERS on this issue. Party politics must be kept out of this crusade. Let each party continue its struggle as usual, but, as something apart from the peace fight.....Communicate with United Nations Association of Jamaica, 8, Deanery Avenue, Vineyard Town P.O., Jamaica, B. W. I.

U. S. A. WILL NOT AGREE. MASKS WILL BE TORN OFF. We may now take it for granted that USA will reject this referendum. It would undoubtedly spoil the plans of the warmongers. Russia and China and East Europe will readily agree. It will clearly distinguish between those who love peace and hate war, and those who hate peace and love war.

SOCIAL ENGINEERS, P. O. BOX 650, Vancouver, B.C., Canada. sent me my copy of the Jamaica Peace Plan. I thank and highly commend the Social Engineers. (end quote)

The foregoing enthuiastic endorsation of UNAJ work is under the heading: 'INTERPRETING THE NEWS' in July 30 issue of 'United People', Editor Rev. C. P. Bradley, 223 - 9th. Street, Saskatoon, Canada. We feel that Dr. Bradley definitely has a point in that those who sponsor this referendum, where ever they may be, will stand out clearly in contrast to those who tacitly or otherwise accept the extant 'Western' Policy. We are pleased to have had a small part in one more 'hand-clasp accross the sea', to the extent of a 4 cent postage stamp.

EXCLUSIVE TO VANCOUVER PROVINCE, Friday, June 20. SEOUL, Korea- "This", said the tanned young Air Force lieutenant with an exasperated gesture, "is the damndest war. We can't win, we can't lose and we can't quit." He might have been speaking for any one of nearly half a million United Nations' soldiers in Korea. After two years of war, more than 100,000 Allied casualties and nearly 12 months of peace talks, the end is not in sight. On the contrary, if the Communists wish they can prolong the present stalemate indefinitely. Or, if they prefer, they have the offensive power to resume full-scale war. They could do this at any moment- today, tomorrow, or the day after.... The salient point to emerge from these (recent) conversations is that neither side can win a military victory in Korea short of steps that could readily touch off a third world war...."
(Next Column) "KOREA MEETING. DIPLOMATS LEAP OUT OF WINDOW. Pusan, Korea. British and United States diplomats beat a hasty retreat through a window today when supporters of President Syngman Rhee broke up an opposition meeting they were attending. The diplomats, toghther with UN representatives and foreign newspapermen, were invited to the meeting by the official opposition Democratic Party to hear a demunciation of Rhee's 'autocratic regeme' by former premier John Chang."

CLERICALISM AND RED SCARE. The Russians have no bases more than 500 miles from their borders, no bases on the border of the U. S. A. The Americans have at least 500 bases most of which are over 5000 miles from their borders, many on the border of the U.S.S.R. The Russians specialize in defensive weapons. The Americans specialize in offensive weapons. Yet the American President and the head of the American State Department constantly ring the tocsin of alarm, demanding more bases and more offensive weapons, all in the name of defence. How could a great people ve brought to the place where they permit their Government to get so far off the beam?... The question now is: how can our faithful remnant of Protestantism (those who recognize the power of the Clericalism of the Vatican and of Big Business) make its influence felt in this crisis? Or should we call it a day and quit? Are we too small to count?
I believe that we are not too small to count. That is, if we make integrity take the place of number. And of money. We are few: We are poor. BUT our constituency is the biggest in all history, no less than the NEW MAN who is rising everywhere among the people and moulding history to his heart's desire.
Neither a-bombs nor jellied gasoline, neither Wall Street, nor Madison Avenue, nor the church where Dulles goes, can destroy him. (underlines ours) He is invincible. The future, the present too, belongs to him...and to us IF WE FOLLOW THROUGH. From- THE PROTESTANT, April-May-June, 1952, published quarterly by New Christian Books,Cambridge, Kings County, Nova Scotia.

May we submit that this magazine and "United People", are two of the best 'progressive' publications in Canada, and SHOULD be in the hands of every active worker. "UP" is $2.00 per year, and Protestant 25 cents a copy, 12 issues for $3.00.

From Bert Taylor, Chorley, England, 5th. August, 1952.

Thank you for Series 2, No. 7 (1952), that is fine. There is little need for any comment from me.

Thank you for wholesale endorsement. (our summery of General Welfare aims) You will get similar endorsement from friends as you go along. Your group and your closely associated prime movers are likely to make history this winter. Your long-awaited turn to take a big part in the shaping of public opinion whould now have come. LETS ENDEAVOUR TO FIND SIMILAR GOOD WORKERS EVERYWHERE to whom we can unselfishly devote ourselves. Then the time will come when the lauding of names will no longer be objectionable, for the world will have brought forth so many folks of our type that we resemble them and they resemble us IN THE PROPAGATING OF ALL GOOD WORKS... WE OUGHT IN MY VIEW TO REMAIN THE LOWLY PEOPLE WE SET OUT TO BE IN THE FIRST PLACE.... Credit should be spread throughout the world and apportioned to the workers for all good causes... Nature herself founded General Welfare millions of years ago - and we are trying to revive the original principles thereof, so that Human Association can be lifted to its true level.

I reverse the old gag about "The truth shall make you free". I say: Let us free ourselves to speak the truth. (end quote)

We thank Bert Taylor for his kind words. His indomnitable optomism, we are sure keeps many engines today, 'hitting on all cylinders'.

THE REAL PROBLEM OF THE PEACE: WE MUST TRANSFORM OUR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC SYSTEM. We are indebted to M. Andre H. Chatillon, Lusanne, for the above 100 page booklet. It is in French, which restricts its use for our English speaking people, but for the sincere student in France or French Canada, we would like to recommend it.- "The economic question and the whole economic situation of this time, is sufficiently grave to merit the most careful attention. "Those who seek find", it has been said. That phrase is well justified in the present situation. But it is necessary to search. It is necessary to find the real, and not merely the apparent causes of social miasma. This is a major work: to find the point, to determine the exact position of man, we must not examine the question merely on the human plane, but on the UNIVERSAL, which is never done by the economists. After that we can arrive at conclusions demanded by a logical solution. In this search of certain aspects of this problem it is necessary to propose ONE solution and not THE solution. It is rediculous to coldly criticise, and leave the student with a negative impression... M. Chatillon concludes: "This is a time for the orgy of human egotism; but it is possible today, to institute a 'Monde Heroux', if it is the sincere desire of every individual.

THE DUKE OF BEDFORD. In reply to our letter of enquiry regarding the Leland Stowe book 'Conquest by Terror', we have received the following: "Many thanks for your letter of 6th. June. I should suspect that the third alternative is probably the correct one, (a point between Stowe's appalling 'Police State' and the usually accepted 'Leftest view') although the first may have a considerable element of truth in it as well. (a forthright sellout to 'Big Business Propaganda') To get a well-informed and balanced view of the situation I would suggest your consulting Mr. Gerald Bailey, one of the Quaker Delegation. His address is Cloverlea, Bramley, Guildford. You might also get in touch with Mr. E. V. Tempest, 60 Lister Lane, Bradford, Yorks. He is a definite Communist, but is rather a remarkable one as he had a distinguished war record and is connected with a large business in the Midlands... His view would undoubtedly be biassed in favor of Communism, but it would not be the bias of ignorance or wilful deception. He would give you an aspect of the truth, even though it might be very far from the whole truth. Recent reliable first-hand information I have had from impartial sources indicates that there is more evidence of the Police State in some of the Satellite countries at the present time than there is in Russia itself. We should, I think, be on our guard against the common error of supposing that every Communist State is completely under the finger and thumb of Russia and that every detail of its policy and organization is dictated from Moscow. Communism tends to develop differently in different countries and in some there is, for good or evil, a far greater degree of independence of Moscow than the rabid anti-Communists are willing to admit.

Yours sincerely, Bedford."

WORLD FEDERATION OF UNITED NATIONS ASSOCIATIONS, WILL HOLD THEIR CONFERENCE IN GENEVA IN SEPTEMBER. - JAMAICA ASSOCIATION WILL SPONSOR A RESOLUTION FOR WORLD REFERENDUM ON VITAL ISSUES OF PEACE AND WAR. - TELEPHONE, WRITE, WIRE OR CALL ON YOUR LOCAL U.N.A.(ENDORSING IDEA OF A WORLD REFERENDUM) OR UNITED NATIONS ASSOCIATION OF CANADA, 1300 ROBSON ST. VANCOUVER - WOULD PROVIDE WONDERFULL OPPORTUNITY FOR U. N. ASSOCIATIONS TO OBTAIN WORLD WIDE APPROVAL OF THEIR WORK TO 'UNITE ALL NATIONS' FOR PEACE AND WORLD WELFARE.--------ACT NOW --------

WHAT WAS THE 'MESSAGE' WHICH CHANGED THE LIVES OF THOSE WHO RECEIVED IT?
In the first place we might question the word 'stranger'. Who, in the vast interlocked and interdependant society of today is really a stranger to another? If we feel that someone is a 'stranger', it is just because we do not feel that we 'know' him: actually his hopes, aims and desires are exactly the same as ours.

How can we presume to summerize a message which many have found can CHANGE LIVES? In the first place the 'Stranger' set out to show people that they were not alone in their suffering of complex and distressing personal problems - that almost everyone you meet is a victim of mental struggle, or uncertainty - that while each individual is not wholly responsible for personal and world tragedy, he definitely has a share of responsibility for it. His reaction to this always results in one of two types of life: One which overcomes difficulties and thus contributes to Man's upward evolutionary climb, or: One in which he allows himself to be engulfed by his problems and the world's, and is finally written off as having contributed nothing. We may blame other people, social conditions and the 'world', but the answer as to which life it shall be really lies within each of us. Is this 'right' or 'wrong'? If by chance YOU still feel that you are a 'victim of circumstances', that its just hopeless, theres nothing you can do about it -- Lets just pretend for a minute that this is your 'Message from a Stranger' - actually of course the Stranger is not 'ME', its YOU. Years ago Jerome K. Jerome described him as 'your better self'.. 'He' gives you the idea that after all the world is not such a bad place - that really it is a Paradise if you think it is, because actually YOU are the center of the Universe, to yourself. Dont you believe it? Just try it brother. IF you really want to hold your head up, to look the next man you meet in the face and say, and feel that - 'its a grea t life' - make the NEXT move to raise your sense of worth.

ENDORSE PRINCIPLES WHICH YOU, YOUR BETTER SELF, KNOWS ARE WORTHWHILE, and which are needed WORLDWIDE. What are they?

Organizational Principle of NON-Violence - Settlement of ALL National and International questions by Arbitration and Negotiation.
Right of ALL Peoples everywhere to representation and hearing before the World - in the United Nations.
World-wide agreement, (especially among Big Five) for progressive DIS-Armament, for ALL Nations - necessary to reverse present DISASTROUS Armament competition.
Establishment of 'genuinely Democratic' social operation, throughout World.
Conviction that- 'ALL Nations of the world will be prepared to work with us as soon as we extend the hand of co-operation to them..'
Conviction that- 'the highest aims can only be accomplished by means of the highest methods - the highest Moral and Ethical standards known to man today.

To assist mankind towards the above the General Welfare Movement sets out to- "List, link and help good causes, making them known locally, nationally and internationally; to ascertain and express true public opinion on matters affecting the General Welfare, heman happiness and world peace; to build all that is good and right; to break down fences which separate races, nations, parties, classes, creeds and groups; to refrain from criticising our fellows, directing criticism instead to system and precedent; to set a shining example of tolerance, goodwill and brotherly love..to endeavor to spread world friendship throughout the globe.

"TO ACCEPT THAT SERVICE IS THE PURPOSE OF LIFE, AND MUTUAL SERVICE THE COMMON PRIMARY PURPOSE OF MANKIND.. TO CHANGE STEP BY STEP, OUR WAY OF LIFE UNTIL CUSTOM AND SYSTEM ARE RECONCILED WITH UNIVERSAL LAW, AND TO BUILD A WORLD IN WHICH THE HAPPINESS AND WELFARE OF THE WHOLE HUMAN RACE CAN BE SAFEGUARDED."

Is that what we want? IF SO, how much do we really want it?

As an experiment, this month we are forwarding this letter, together with a copy of our Tenets and Principles, to 50 ordinary people picked at random from the Vancouver Telephone book. IF YOU ARE IN FAVOR - WILL YOU CHECK THE QUESTIONNAIRE? THEN RETURN IT TO US.
(How many of our correspondents will also try some form of such a 'Public Opinion' Poll?)
Shall we look upon this as a 'chain reaction - YOU ARE A LINK- DONT BREAK IT.
To those who have already done so - our thanks - you are on our 'active list', but remember this is not an 'end', it is a beginning.

I think that the secret of the 'Message from a Stranger' lies in the very old and very simple realization that the Happiness we all seek - is ONLY obtainable IF WE DO ALL THAT IS IN OUR POWER to see that those nearest to us, and every Mother, Father, Son, Daughter on Earth gets it too.

For the Council - Herb D. Clark, Chairman.

VANCOUVER COUNCIL OF SOCIAL ENGINEERING
P. O. BOX 650, Vancouver, B. C.

Series 2, No. 8 (1952).

Dear Friends:

MESSAGE FROM A STRANGER

"You do not know me, but I was in the plane crash last Friday...". In each instance the survivor of the plane disaster was seen to enter the home of the recipient of the message, and the story indicated that in each instance the life of one of the people concerned was completely altered.. I am sure that the producer of the film (Phone call from a stranger), 20th. Century Fox, will excuse this adaption of their title: for-

WE TOO HAVE A MESSAGE FOR YOU. It is short and it is very simple. We have become convinced that a crisis exists today in World, and also in individual relations. We further feel that this crisis exists, not so much because people do not know what they want, but because they are not sure how they can get what they want. ANYONE then, who can contribute to providing that answer - "Plays his destined part in bringing Light to this generation."

This Council has sent out many Form-letters, many questionnaires and requests for endorsation of certain 'tenets and principles' which we feel are of vital importance to ALL PEOPLES everywhere, during the past two years. We have received replies and endorsations, but nor nearly as high a percentage of replies as we might have received. One of these days we expect to hit upon something which WILL BRING FORTH a mass response.

Here are some fo the reasons why we, a small group of ordinary people, felt impelled to contribute our share towards the arousing of public consciousness to the necessity for ACTION; and how we have endeavored to do so:

1. During past months our associate General Herbert C. Holdridge, (US Army retired) in his campaign in the United States to get his name on the ballot for the Presidency in 1952, and his organizing vehicle 'American Rally' made certain analysis and statements, which we felt warranted distribution on a wide scale.

2. In April we issued our bulletin No. 4 for this year in the form of a questionnaire setting out basic 'tenets and principles' on behalf of this Council based on Holdridge statements.

3. The same month this questionnaire was enthuiastically taken up by GENERAL WELFARE, Chorley, Lancs. England, who have printed and distributed to their mailing addresses in 'all countries in which the English language is spoken and for translation into any other national language', some 6500 copies.

4. Early this spring we received the first issue of 'Peace Directory, USA and 26 other countries' from Albert Bofman, U.S. Committee Against Militarization.

5. At the same time we received 'A QUESTION AND A PROPOSITION' from the United Nations Association of Jamaica, B. W. I. containing the proposals for a 'WORLD REFERENDUM' on vital issues related to Peace and War.

6. In May we received copies of "La Voie de la Paix", official organ of the French National Committee of Resistance to War and Oppression, with a 'Call' for the formation of an International Committee of Organization, to expedite an Assembly to be held in Paris at the end of October. They set forth ten burning questions of the day as a basis for discussion. It asks for 'preliminary adhesions' of those who will support the assembly.

7. In May-June the General Welfare Movement announced plans for Australia and India Referendums on Peace and Reform: and by request printed a summery of Airms and Objectives (which we duplicated last month).

8. In June we tried to bring the objectives we are aiming for together in our release "What Seek Ye?", and made a direct request for endorsation of them.

Peace Information Center,
% Mr. W. E. Swanson,
23 W. 26th Street,
New York 10, N.Y.

SOCIAL ENGINEERS
P.O. BOX 650. VANCOUVER. B.C.

CANADA 2¢

oct. 29, 1952

Viking Press
18 East 48 St.
New York, N.Y.

Gentlemen:

If "The World and Africa" is still in print, will you send me three copies and charge to my account.

Very sincerely yours,

DB:lh

W.E.B. Du Bois

[Virgin Islands]

To meet
Under Secretary Richard D. Searles
Assistant Commissioner and Mrs. Abner D. Silverman
Mr. and Mrs. Drew Pearson

Gov. and Mrs. de Castro

Government House
Wednesday, February twenty-seventh
Five to six-thirty o'clock

21-38-12

25-24-1 [VON EICKSTEDT]

Universität Mainz, August 1952

Sehr geehrter Herr Kollege!

Die soeben in HOMO erschienene Tabula gratulatoria war eine große Freude und Ehre für mich. Ich danke Ihnen von Herzen für Ihr gütiges Gedenken und erwidere meinerseits mit den besten Wünschen für Ihr Wohlergehen und Ihre Arbeiten. Möge die neue und größere, die humanbiologisch und ganzheitlich gerichtete Anthropologie in Bälde auch die äußere akademische Stellung erringen, die ihr zu Nutz und Frommen von Mensch und Wissenschaft zukommt!

Ihr

E. Eickstedt

Von Eickstedt